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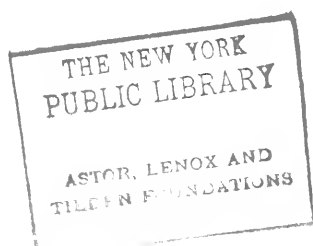
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Edward W. Spangler.

THE ANNALS

OF THE FAMILIES OF

Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler,

WHO SETTLED IN YORK COUNTY RESPECTIVELY

IN

1729, 1732, 1732 AND 1751:

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES, AND MEMORABILIA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS LOCAL EVENTS,

BY

EDWARD W. SPANGLER.

"My boast is not, that I deduce my birth
From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth;
But higher far my proud pretensions rise—
The son of parents passed into the skies."

Cowper.

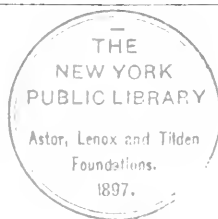
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

1896

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INTRODUCTORY.

"Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of the children are their fathers." PROVERBS XVIII. 6.

THE Societies of the "Sons of the Revolution" and "Daughters of the American Revolution" and kindred organizations, were recently created to perpetuate the memory of the early days of the Republic, of the high aspirations that animated the colonists, and to cherish, honor and perpetuate the memories of ancestors who were engaged in the great struggle for American Independence. Incidentally, they have awakened and stimulated a desire to trace and discover forefathers, who would otherwise continue to sleep "unthought of in obscurity," and inspired a hunger for knowledge of our early history, of the men who made it, and the institutions they developed. To these influences may be ascribed the genesis of this undertaking.

The present scribe had no intention, at the outset, to construct a genealogical tree; but when extended record researches exploded all the varying traditions concerning the immigrant Spenglers, it was not deemed amiss to publish a correct genealogy.

This self imposed task was soon discovered to be an herculean one, especially when sporadic intervals of leisure in an active and exacting law practice and other duties, could alone be devoted to the work. The stupendous amount of labor and research requisite in an inquiry so complex and a relationship so involved—often as difficult to understand and unravel as the horns treated of in the Revelation—can be estimated only by those who have attempted a similar work. The Spengler progenitors, as well as their descendants, were culpably indifferent to the preservation of family records to lighten the labors of the annalist, and important family events were deemed by them too trivial to chronicle. So little consideration was given to lineage, that among even the most intelligent of the present day, save few, the names of ancestors be-

yond grandparents were not remembered. Hence arose at this late day the extreme difficulty of ancestral discovery and classification, and the procuration of genealogical data and biographical material. Recorded and unrecorded deeds, patented titles, wills, administrations, orphans' court records, stray files of old York newspapers, (difficult to discover), church records, (in German), gravestones, archives and foreign publications, had to be carefully and laboriously examined and scrutinized, and the various results compared, digested and analyzed. In these investigations many visits to Lancaster, Harrisburg and Philadelphia also became necessary, and the public libraries of the principal eastern cities had to be explored.

Even official records proved, in a few instances, to be misleading and erroneous;—notably, the recital in a power of attorney, recorded in Philadelphia, that Daniel Spengler, a son of Baltzer Spengler, Sr., died in his minority and without issue. The non-joinder of his heirs in the conveyance of valuable real estate on Market street in that city, inherited from their uncle George Spengler, may or may not seriously affect the title.

The strange coincidence in the marriage of Daniel Spengler's widow to her cousin, a Hessian surgeon and prisoner of war, makes romance pale before the truth of history.

In some cases it was found that traditions were entirely erroneous, and were based more on enthusiasm than on proof, in faith rather than on facts.

It is not the aim or spirit of this work to strain, tincture or pervert the truth, to enhance the antiquity, dignity, or honors of the early Spengler families. The facts are proven by the records, which themselves import verity. Tradition goes far in advance of documentary evidence where a fancied origin or antiquity is the chief object; for in such case the family historian very often shows a superstitious reverence for family legends and traditions, without troubling himself much to ascertain upon what the facts rested. The present purpose is to purge lineage of all superfluous accretions and to lop off all legends, however time honored and picturesque, that cannot bear true historical tests.

On the other hand this volume will disclose to many hundreds of Spengler descendants that they are the offspring of brave and

heroic progenitors—a nobility founded on patriotism—and are eligible to membership in the American Revolutionary Societies—associations whose object is to recall the statesmen and soldiers of that glorious epoch, that their patriotism and self-denial in the cause of their country may be an incentive and example for coming generations—societies that revere the memories of the great deeds of those who shed their blood that their children's children may never forget the value of the heritage which comes to them through so much of sacrifice and of death.

The early Spenglers limited themselves to a few favorite Christian names, such as John, Bernhard, Jonas and Rudolph—and thus were found four or five of each living about the same time and vicinity. To assign, from the records alone, each his proper position in the relationship required the most laborious analysis. The genealogies here given are in nearly every instance derived and supported by the records, the few exceptions being based upon evidence irrefragable.

The names of the children—their name is Legion—of the now living herein given, are rather the exception than the rule, as otherwise the list would have become interminable. To continue the line will be an easy undertaking for the family chronicler of the future. The main purpose of the present work was to *discover* forgotten ancestors for the information of the *living*.

The correspondence with the descendants—often very difficult to find—and others residing in distant sections of the country became quite extensive; and, to their credit, answers responsive to often pertinacious inquiries were in nearly every instance punctually given.

At the beginning of these researches nothing was known of the Spenglers of Virginia and further South, nor had *they* knowledge of their Pennsylvania origin. The same may be said of many of the Spanglers of the West. This discovery was certainly a surprise and gratification not only to them but to the present scribe.

At the expiration of five months (January 1895) of intermittent, yet arduous labor, the present scribe had not discovered the foreign domicile of the Spengler immigrants—a most cherished desire. It was then, by the sheerest accident, that he came across the credentials and passport of Henry Spengler (dated 1725-32)

which disclosed the fact that he emigrated from the town of "Weyler under Steinsberg," in the Palatinate on the Rhine. Letters were immediately sent to the Burgomaster and the German Reformed pastor of Weyler. As there is no such town in the Palatinate as now constituted, the letters were sent by the Palatinate postmasters to Steinberg, Alsace; and no Spenglers being found there, they were returned. The services of the U. S. Consuls at Mannheim and Nuremberg, and a specialist at Carlsruhe were then invoked, but they could not find the town. A trip to the Pratt Library in Baltimore revealed the fact that the Rhenish Palatinate in 1727-32, comprised territory on both sides of the Rhine, and that "Weyler under Steinsberg" is now located in the Grand Duchy of Baden. This revelation resulted in the ultimate discovery and employment of Rev. W. Fuchs, Pastor of Hilsbach-Weyler Parish, who constructed the Spengler second German *Stammbaum* or genealogical tree. It is needless to say that our many German cousins at Weyler and vicinity were more than delighted to hear from their American relations, of whom they never had any knowledge, for in the family the names of Caspar, George, Henry and Baltzer Spengler had perished from memory.

The four original Spenglers, (heads of families), who emigrated from Germany, and settled in York (then Lancaster) county, were Caspar Spengler, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1727, Henry Spengler and Balthasar (Baltzer) Spengler, his brothers, in 1732, and George Spengler, in 1751. The last was presumably a near relative of the others. With Henry and Baltzer also came, in 1732, their brother George, who remained and died without issue in Philadelphia in 1744. They were accompanied by their wives and children. Caspar settled in York County about 1729, and Henry and Baltzer in 1732.

Peter Spengler, a younger brother, (born May 19, 1712), was presumably the Peter Spengler who, as shown by the Pennsylvania Archives, arrived in Philadelphia on the Ship Samuel, Hugh Percy, Master, December 3, 1740, "aged 26 years." In the age given by Peter, as stated in the Archives, there is a discrepancy of two years, but the same difference exists in the ages given, upon their arrival, by Henry and Baltzer. That this Peter was the youngest brother is corroborated by the following tradition:

Henry Spangler, aged 83 years, of Selma, Indiana, writes that Rudolph Spangler—now deceased, the father of the present scribe, told him when he was a young man, "that five Spengler brothers arrived at Philadelphia, and the youngest was never heard from."

After the foregoing paragraph was written, the writer received a letter from Seth Spangler, aged 76 years, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who is doubtless the great-grandson of Peter. He says that when he was a boy, his grandfather, Peter Spangler, Jr., told him that "his father arrived in Philadelphia between 1740 and 1760. He had run away from his home in Germany, and was without money. That upon his arrival in Philadelphia, he was sold by the Captain of the Ship that brought him over, to the highest bidder for his passage, and was bid off by a farmer who lived in the country. He worked out his time and continued to work until he had earned enough to buy for himself a tract of land in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in a neighborhood then known as Brushy Valley, where he raised a family of boys and girls. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he had two sons old enough to go into the army. On their return home, the youngest brother, was in such haste to greet his soldier brothers that he got too close to one of the horses and was kicked over the left eye which left a permanent scar." After the war the family began to scatter. Peter, Jr., married a Barbara Cracen, and afterwards moved to Tuscarora County, Ohio, where he lived for many years, and had ten children. Upon the death of his wife, he married a second time and added nine more to the flock. In 1842 he moved to Arkansas, where he died about 1853.

Jacob and Christopher (Stophel) Spengler who arrived in America in 1733, and settled in Berks County, Pa.; Michael Spengler, who arrived in 1737 and located in Lebanon County, Pa.; and Christian Spengler, who arrived in 1749 and settled in Northampton County, Pa., as well as some other immigrant Spenglers of that period, were the descendants of Lazarus Spengler (not the contemporary of Martin Luther) with his first wife, Maria Lohserin, (nupt. 1579) of the 12th generation, as the genealogical tree, compiled from the Nuremberg Archives, most persuasively attests. (vide, "The Spengler Ancestry in Germany.")

The original and correct spelling of "Spengler" was generally

adhered to by our forefathers during the first and second generations. Afterwards "Spangler" was by unjustifiable usage substituted, except as to the descendants of Col. Philip Spengler and Anthony Spengler, (grandsons of Caspar), of Virginia.

Considerable space has also been given to the patriotic and valiant part taken by our York County ancestors in the American Revolution. Their example will go down through posterity as ever worthy of emulation. The Spenglers were not laggards in that great struggle, nor in the subsequent wars which enlarged and preserved this great Republic.

The regrettable fact established in this volume is, that in the late civil war, the Spanglers of the North and South were, by reason of domicile, political education and environment, arrayed against each other, as their blood shed on many a battle field attests. All were, however, as brave in action as they were honest in conviction. By the decree of an All-wise Providence, this nation, dedicated to freedom, was not disrupted; all are again fraternally and happily reunited; for political intolerance and ignoble passion cannot coexist with the highest order of courage; and those who fought so gallantly under the stars and bars, will, when duty demands, battle as valiantly for the stars and stripes.

The present scribe's fortunate discovery of long lost muster rolls of thirty-five of the York County companies in the Revolutionary war, will prove profoundly interesting and edifying to all the descendants of these honored forebears. The unpublished Revolutionary correspondence, the diary of George Lewis Leffler, and the accounts of Lieut.-Col. John Hay and other new matter, will also be instructive to the student of Revolutionary history.

The illustrations of old-time scenes, incidents and events are from the writer's collection, and many have been incorporated in this work as much for their antiquity, scarcity and quaintness, as to illustrate the text.

The historical portions of this work, involving an enormous amount of research and labor, principally found in the appendix, were introduced because it was believed that those who took sufficient interest to trace their progenitors, would naturally be inspired with a thirst for knowledge of early personal and local history, as more fully stated in the introduction to the appendix.

The criticisms that may be passed upon this effort may be generous or just. The work is as good as the writer's limited time and gifts would allow. And yet he feels that his labors have not been entirely in vain. In the genesis of his task he knew not the name of his great-grandfather; its culmination was the tracing of the Spengler family to George Spengler, Cupbearer to the Bishop of Wurtzburg, born about 1150. He and his Bishop accompanied the Emperor Barbarossa on a Crusade to the Holy Land, 1189, were stricken down by the plague, and buried in the Church of St. Peter, Antioch, 1190. Less than a dozen of the four hundred barons of the British House of Lords date back to 1400 genealogically, the earliest being 1264. The Campbells of Argyle, to whom belong the present Duke of Argyle, began in 1190. The oldest family of the British Isles is the Mar family of Scotland, 1093. The Colonnas of Rome cannot prove anything beyond 1100, nor the Orsinis earlier than 1190. There is, however, one gentleman, when it comes to pedigree, to whom the writer and all other genealogists must take off their hats, not as *facile princeps* or *primus inter pares*, but as the great and only nonesuch. This gentleman is the Mikado of Japan. His place is hereditary, and it has been filled by members of his family for more than 2500 years, he being the 122nd of his line. The founder of it was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 660 B. C.

The annals of a family are not intended for external scrutiny; to the members alone, whatever the defects, they should be interesting and sacred. As a literary production, no merit for this work is claimed; it was hastily written and amid continuous and most exasperating interruptions. As a genealogy, he prays the considerate judgment of those for whom he has discovered progenitors, many of whom do not now live even in tradition. The amount to be realized on the sale of this book will not liquidate the actual expenses incurred. For laborious and exacting services, gratuitously rendered in its compilation, he craves only that compensation which those who cherish the memory of their ancestors will sooner or later give. To venerate ancestors, however humble their origin or station, is an obligation plainly dictated by piety. They who are indifferent as to their origin will likely be careless of their destiny. The present is but the renaissance of ancestral

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ERRATA.

On page 26, "Jonas Spangler died in Washington Township," read "Warrington Township."

On page 27, "Elizabeth Hubley," read "Sarah Hubley."

On page 48, add Eva, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Wiest, born May 30, 1767.

On page 58, add Anna Maria, daughter of Henry and Judith Rudisill, born June 8, 1785.

On page 86, the universally accepted tradition that Johann Daniel Dinkel died in Germany, is erroneous. He died in York, Pa., 1755. His will, quite recently discovered by the writer, was written, signed and witnessed in York, dated April 6, 1754, probated November 7, 1755. It showed that he had six children, including a son, Daniel. Not belonging to the Spangler family, the tradition was not verified by the records.

On 138, "Appendix notes 16, 17," read, "pages 16, 17."

On page 201, add after 3d line, Meineke Edward Schmidt, died July 20, 1833, aged 11 months.

On page 210, "Margaret Hinkle," read, "Margaret Henkel."

On page 397, "First Division," read, "Fifth Division."

On page 400, add Catherine Hartley, born May 24, 1750.

On page 401, "September 6, 1896," read, "November 19, 1896."

THE SPENGLER ANCESTORS OF GERMANY.

IN the compilation of that portion of the subjoined German genealogy, antedating the advent of Hans Rudolf Spengler of Weiler, the present scribe encountered difficulties almost insuperable. Not being able to make personal researches of European Archives, he had to rely on the genealogical information vouchsafed by the United States Consuls, the Spengler descendants residing at Kiel, Germany; Zeist, Holland; St. Gall and Luzerne, Switzerland,¹ and the immediate kin of Weiler under Steinsberg, Baden. At certain links in the line the various statements furnished were at first bewildering, and in a few instances almost irreconcilable. For instance, the "unknown author" in the Nuremberg records states that Hans Spengler, born in 1491, died 1545, was one of the sons of George Spengler and Agnes Ulmer (German plural, Ulmerin), whereas this Hans does not appear among the names of the children of George Spengler and Agnes Ulmer in the genealogical tree compiled from the Nuremberg Archives proper.

Riestap in his *Armorial General* (Holland edition) says that this Hans was the son of Hans, son of Peter Spengler, who had three sons. These variances, more apparent than real, are possibly the result of carelessness in transcription, errors of translation, or accruing from the multiplicity of issue, as in the case of George and Agnes Spengler,—the genealogical table showing twenty-one. They are more probably due to the confusion arising out of double christian names, so generally prevalent after the Reformation. The Spenglers were generally known only by one praenomen, and by the abandonment of the other, variations in the archives at different periods could very readily occur. For instance, the four sons of Hans Rudolf Spengler, who emigrated to America, were

¹App. Note 1.

Caspar, George, Henry and Baltzer Spengler, and such were their signatures; whereas they were baptized as Hans Kaspar, Hans George, Jorg Heinrich and Jolian Balthasar, and they so appear in the Weiler records.

While there is an apparent conflict in the christian names in several links in the line, there can be no doubt of their descent from the common ancestor, George Spengler. The Holland Van Spenglers, the founder of whose branch was Jolian Spengler, of the Nuremberg tree, have been lineally traced by Riestap from the common origin, George Spengler.

THE SPENGLER ARMS.

According to Siebmacher's Wappenbuch and Riestap's Armorial General the ancient Nuremberg Spengler arms were: Gules, a beaker argent on a trimount or; in other words, "A red shield emblazoned with a silver beaker resting on three golden hills." The beaker or covered cup, emblemized the office of Cupbearer held by George Spengler in the service of the Bishop of Würzburg, 1189. The Spengler Arms, with later augmentations, are: Gules, an eagle displayed sable, a beaker argent, on a trimount or, accosted with four estoilees or. Crest: a Bishop's bust proper. The arms of some of the descendant branches, having been subsequently conferred and for personal and independent service, differ from the above.

Of the various Spengler families of Europe, eleven, all belonging to the Nuremberg family, were ennobled—quite a respectable number of one name to attain such eminence. The titles of nobility were conferred by reason of heroic, chivalrous or other meritorious service rendered in the domain of human achievements.

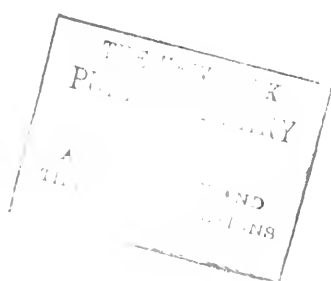
THE ORIGIN SUPPORTED BY TRADITION.

In a letter to the writer from Mrs. Laura M. Dakin, of New York City, a daughter of the late Charles Spangler, of Hagerstown, Md., who was a great-grand-son of Baltzer Spengler, Sr., occurs the following:

"After my marriage I boarded at Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. Susan S. DeWitt, a daughter of Gen. Jacob Spangler, called on me, and tracing back, mentioned some



THE SPENGLER COAT OF ARMS.



entirely German Christian names ; but I forgot those names, one I think was Rudolf—When I saw my father again and told him, he said I was right. Mrs. Dewitt said our ancestors came from Bavaria—were driven out of Bavaria in the 17th century for opposition to the Roman Catholics. She had heir-looms, said they had divided them up among them at home. She had two very high-backed chairs, dark with age—they looked like bishop's or ecclesiastical chairs of our ancestors—that they were noble men and sat near the throne. This corroborated just what my father used to tell his children—I was one—that we came from the 'royal Spenglers' of York. Mrs. DeWitt also had portraits—oil paintings of the ancestors—two only I recollect, men, and in them I saw the strong family likeness my father bore to them—the rather small symmetrical head, square forehead, sharp, brown eyes, with clear steady glance, length of features, firm chin—all were there."

We all have an innate conviction that there is something pleasant in knowing that we come of good stock, and while a noble lineage is a thing to be proud of, and should work no disadvantage, yet we weigh the man, not his title. The Spenglers who settled in York county were noble by conduct and action, the only type of nobility recognized in America. Strong, courageous, indomitable, and spurning a conversion which was to be effected by fire and sword, they fled from their homes, braved the perils of a tempestuous sea, conquered the forests, and contributed their full share in the establishment of the Empire of Universal Freedom in the West.

GEORGE SPENGLER, THE COMMON ANCESTOR.

The first of the family of Spengler who achieved fame was GEORGE SPENGLER, Cupbearer to the Prince-Bishop of the ecclesiastical principality of Würzburg, Godfrey of Piesenburg, who was also Chancellor to the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

This Bishop and his Cupbearer accompanied the Emperor on his crusade to the Holy Land. The Emperor was drowned 1190 in the Syrian river, Calycadnus, while trying to urge his horse across the stream. His camp was then immediately removed to Antioch, where he was provisionally buried.

The Bishop and his Cupbearer died soon afterwards. They were carried off by that dreadful scourge, the plague, which afflicted the crusaders, and were buried in the Church of St. Peter at Antioch. Of those whom the Emperor had brought across the Bosphorus, not a tenth, it is said, reached Antioch.

Since then the genealogy runs regularly.

THE GERMAN GENEALOGY.

I. GEORGE SPENGLER,

Cupbearer to the Bishop of Würzburg, was born about 1150 and died 1190. His son was also named,

II. GEORGE SPENGLER,

who lived at Winsbach, in the Margravate of Winsbach, in the year 1230. From his marriage with a Redtlinger, sprang

III. KILLIAN SPENGLER,

who lived in 1270. He resided at Kutzendorff, and was married to Margaretha Gaumy. They had a son also named,

IV. KILLIAN SPENGLER,

living in 1302, who married a Von Rosenbusch. Of their four sons,

V. PETER SPENGLER,

continued the line. He had a residence at Elbersdorff, near Winsbach, and married Catherina von der Ansach, and had three sons, one of whom was

VI. HANS SPENGLER,

who was twice married. (Johan Spengler, an officer in the Palatinate army, who entered the Netherland army in 1640, and founded the Holland branch of Van Spenglers, was a descendant of this Hans.) From Hans' second marriage with Christina Westendorff sprang a son,

VII. HANS OR URBAN SPENGLER.

of Donauwörth, Franconia (Franken), who settled in Nuremberg 1476 and died December 15th, 1527. His son,

VIII. GEORGE SPENGLER,

was Clerk of the Council of Nuremberg, and died in 1496. He married Agnes Ulmer 1468, who died 1505. Among their children was a son,

IX. GEORGE SPENGLER,

born 1480, died 1529. (He was a brother of the famous Lazarus Spengler,¹ the coadjutor of Martin Luther). He, George, was married to Juliana Tucherin 1516. Their son,

X. FRANTZ SPENGLER,

was born 1517 and died 1565. Among his numerous offspring were Philip Jacob Spengler, born May 3, 1556, and

XI. LAZARUS SPENGLER,

"Procurator" in Nuremberg, born 1552, died 1618. His second wife was Bertrand Geroldin, whom he married in 1593. Among their children were Hans George, Anna Maria and Margaretha, familiar names among the descendants, and

XII. HANS SPENGLER,

born 1594. He left his native land during the "Thirty Years War" 1618-1648, and according to the opinion expressed by our cousins in Germany, was exiled on account of his Protestant faith. He settled in Switzerland. His son,

XIII. JACOB SPENGLER,

became a citizen of Schöftland, Canton Berne, (now Aargau) Switzerland. His son,

XIV. HANS RUDOLF SPENGLER,

emigrated to "Weyler (Weiler) under Steinsberg," near Sinsheim, on the Elsenz, Rhenish Palatinate, now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. He married

¹App. Note 2.

July 16, 16⁷⁶~~18~~, Judith, daughter of Jacob Haegis, deceased, of Beisassen, at Sinsheim. His second marriage in 16⁶⁸~~19~~, was with Marie Saeger, of Duehren, near Sinsheim.

—————:o:—————

HANS RUDOLF SPENGLER'S

Children were :

1. JOHANNES SPENGLER, born September 14, 1679.
2. ANNA MARGARET SPENGLER, born March 5, 1682.
3. HANS KASPAR SPENGLER, born January 20, 1684. Married Judith, adopted daughter of Martin Ziegler, February 9, 1712; emigrated to America in 1727, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1729.
4. ANNA SPENGLER, born March 3, 1686.
5. ANNA MARIA SPENGLER, born May 28, 1693, wife of Joh. Bernhard Brenneisen of Reihen, near Sinsheim.
6. RUDOLPH SPENGLER, born September 24, 1696.
7. JACOB SPENGLER, born September 22, 1698.
8. HANS GEORGE SPENGLER, born February 2, 1701, married Katherine Laub; emigrated to America in 1732, and died, without issue, in Philadelphia, in 1744.
9. JOH. HENRY SPENGLER, born July 1, 1703.
10. JÖRG HEINRICH SPENGLER, born June 8, 1704, married Susanne Müller, January 17, 1730; emigrated to America 1732, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1732.

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11. JOH. BALTHASAR SPENGLER, born November 29, 1706. Married April 29, 1732, Magdalena Ritter; emigrated to America in 1732, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1732.
12. ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Martie Moser, of Rohrbach, born March 19, 1710.
13. PETER SPENGLER, born May 19, 1712; emigrated to America in 1740, arrived in Philadelphia, and was never heard from.

All the children, except Nos. 3, 8, 10, 11 and 13, above named, remained in Germany, and three left to survive them children with numerous descendants, many of whom now reside at the ancestral home, Weiler, and at the adjoining town of Hilsbach. Accompanying the family tree, made by Pastor W. Fuchs, of Hilsbach, came the following letter:

LETTERS FROM OUR GERMAN COUSINS.

HILSBACH, DISTRICT SINSHEIM, BADEN,
March 20, 1895.

MR. F. W. SPANGLER.

Respected Sir:—As per your request of January 5, I have the honor to submit the following report, concerning your ancestors in the pastorate of Weiler, as also of the present extension of the family Spengler-Weiler-Hilsbach.

About the former ancestors of the family in Schefflanden there is, as the letter from Schöffland states, at present nothing can be ascertained; still, the question arises, may there not be other "Schefflanden" in Switzerland? Should you desire to make further inquiries a letter to your relatives in Weiler (a St.) would no doubt result in obtaining the desired information.

Your ancestral home lies midway near the railroad line between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, District Sinsheim, whence you can reach (in 1 hour) Steinsberg, on the summit of which Weiler is situated. Steinsberg is visited daily by many strangers, especially antiquarians, from far and near, mostly in the summer season. From the enclosed description you may get a good impression of the same. The present population comprises 630 Evangelicals, (Protestants), 317 Catholics, and 20 Jews.

Weiler is in the parish (pastorate) of Hilsbach, distant 25 "minutes," and the pastor at Hilsbach conducts services there each Sunday and Holyday. The youth of the community is instructed in the common (public) school, taught by a Protestant principal and a Catholic assistant (as also by the pastor). The Protestants in the community are sacredly loyal to their Prince and overflow with enthusiasm for Kaiser and Kingdom.

As shown in enclosed program, there will this month be presented here a play by local talent in an improvised theatre; entitled "Gustavus Adolphus." I witnessed the performance yesterday evening. It was attended by about 250 persons from Sinsheim, Hilsbach, &c. The leading part, "Gustavus Adolphus," was personated by Martin Spengler (born December 2, 1854), who possesses ample dramatic talent to represent that great historical person, and elicited the wonder and admiration of all who were present.

Concerning the character, (standing, &c.) of the three branches of the Spengler-Weiler-Hilsbach family, I can conscientiously testify that during my pastoral labors of 25 years in this community, ALL of the inhabitants of this name have been, without a single exception, honorable citizens. As to their personal effects (property), their possessions are moderate, yet all enjoy comfort, being frugal and industrious.

The oldest members of the family are :

1. Peter Spengler, in Hilsbach.
2. Martin Spengler, a man greatly beloved by his pastor.
3. Two daughters of Jh. Gg. Spengler, deceased, (Jh. Gg. Sp. died in Weiler, July 10, 1873); are both married in Weiler :
 - (a.) Johanna, wife of Joh. Jacob Hildenbrand, in Weiler whose daughter, Margaretha, is married to Martin Spengler, personator of "Gustavus Adolphus."
 - (b.) Eva Juliana, married to Church Warden Refirr.
4. There still reside in Hilsbach two sisters of Peter and Martin Spengler :
 - (a.) Franziska Lang (born Spengler), aged 66½ years.
 - (b.) Katharine Widler (born Spengler), aged 67½ years.

The inhabitants of Weiler are mainly occupied in husbandry, cattle raising, extensive fruit and wine culture ; wheat, barley, tobacco, sugar beets, potatoes, chicory, hemp, &c.

The Ev. (Prot.) congregation has little property, and meets its expenses for salary, &c., from assessments on the Ev. community. Last fall the inside was repaired and renovated and a new organ will be placed in position next April, which means additional assessments during the next four years.

I submit this information in the hope that it will prove satisfactory, in aiding you to find the original ancestors and all your relatives.

The statement on my part, to members of the Spengler family that a descendant and relative of theirs in America has written to me caused general joy, and I am requested to convey to you the kindest regards and good wishes of the three branches of the Spengler family.

With heartiest greetings from the home of your ancestors,

I remain sincerely yours,

W. FUCHS, Pastor.

The following letter from Martin Spengler is presumably the first that came from our German kinsmen to America for 160 years. How these kinsmen were discovered, see preface, title Henry Spangler, and the foreign correspondence with United States Consuls and others¹ :

¹App. Note 1.

GERMAN ANCESTRY.

9

WEILER NEAR SINSHEIM ON THE ELSENZ, BADEN, GERMANY,

May 19th, 1895.

MOST ESTEEMED COUSIN,

E. W. SPENGLER.

Already in the month of February of the present year, Pastor Fuchs informed us that he had received a communication from a certain Spengler in America, who desired to obtain full information relative to the Spengler family in Weiler, from which he was descended.

Thereupon Pastor Fuchs, as he told us, instituted a most thorough search, the result of which he transmitted to you, dear cousin. To the great delight of us all, you now also have so kindly remembered the dear home of your ancestors by sending \$25.00 to help our Evangelical Church—Evangelical as opposed to Roman Catholic—to defray expenses for an organ that to-day was solemnly dedicated to its sacred use. Therefore I feel constrained to express to you my mother's, my brother's and all the relatives, and also my own most heartfelt lasting gratitude for this noble deed, by which you have imprinted on the whole Spengler family, the stamp of true Evangelical charity. Your picture, handed to us by Pastor Fuchs, is in the possession of my mother, she being the head of the Spengler family, and all the friends and relatives have already taken a good look at it in the fond expectation of soon seeing you in person, since you have kindly given us reason to expect an early visit from you. You may rest assured, dear cousin, that we will do all in our power to render your stay among us as pleasant as possible.

As soon as circumstances will permit, we will have our photographs taken and send them to you, hoping, however, that before this can be done you will find it possible, in accordance with your wish, to see us here in Weiler.

My youngest brother, Wilhelm, at Schaff hausen, Switzerland, has been requested by me to do his utmost in trying to find out more about our Spengler family in Bern, Stein, and Scheffenlanden, Switzerland.

Hoping to enjoy your continued friendship, you and all the rest of the Spengler cousins in America may henceforth feel assured of our love and friendship.

With kindest regards and friendship from my mother, brothers and sisters, and the other relatives to you all,

I remain yours,

MARTIN SPENGLER.

WEILER, BADEN, July 14, 1895.

DEAR COUSIN:—

For several weeks past I am in receipt of your welcome letter; a letter which no doubt is the first one in a century and a half from America to establish anew the ties of friendship between the two branches of the Spengler family separated by the ocean.

For some time I have been waiting from my brother Wilhelm in Switzerland, to find out whether he did not learn any further particulars. Meanwhile Rev. Fuchs has informed me that he received a letter from the minister in Schöeftland, (Switzerland), informing him that the Spengler family in Schöeftland no longer existed, in fact had been extinct long since; also, that the records in Switzerland up to 1876 were not in the hands of the ministers, but in the hands of the civil authorities, and although repeated inquiries had been made of them, no answer had as yet been received. The little trouble connected with the research seems to be too

much for them. Nevertheless, we shall continue our endeavors to find out the origin of our family. Hoping soon to be able to send you more particulars, I, in the name of all German kinsmen, send you and all the Spengler relatives in America our best wishes for your continued health, and hoping for an early answer, I remain with special greetings from my mother and brothers.

Yours truly,
MARTIN SPENGLER.

WEILER, BADEN, August 17, 1895.

DEAR COUSIN:—

Your welcome letters dated June 27th and July 26th a. c. came duly to hand, the first one exactly two days after I had mailed you my last letter of July 14th.

In compliance with your wish I have now engaged a photographer from Neckargemund to photograph the house in which those four brothers were born, which as to its exterior forms or parts in all probability still stands unchanged, also the church and at least one or two other buildings of which it is certain they were already standing about the year 1600, and in which those brothers very likely passed in and out. As soon as I shall have received these pictures, I shall send them to you and also let you know the charges for same which, as the photographer informs me, will be very modest. I regret, however, very much that of the head of the family and his wife no pictures can be found.

To let you know whether Peter Spengler emigrated to America, I must first confer with Rev. Fuchs. I expect that from his book it can be learned whether he (P. Sp.) emigrated or not.

By my brother Wilhelm in Switzerland, I have been informed that the investigations in Schefflanden were without any results. I now propose to communicate by letter with the officials of that place in order to find out whether about the time 1640-1680 a Jacob Spengler had been living there and whether it is possible to ascertain whence he came.

Whether we are descended from the Nuremberg Spengler, I am also unable to state, I regret to say; yet this might be possible, for Rev. Fuchs told me when he first began his investigation that in the year 1658, a certain Henry Spengler was married here in Weiler. Also concerning this matter I shall inquire more fully of Rev. Fuchs, for I do not know the place whence he came, but in the records of Rev. Fuchs, it is given and also stated that the name of the father of this Henry Spengler was Lazarus Spengler and that his mother's maiden name was Luther; but Rev. Fuchs was unable to find any descendants of this Henry and could find only such of Hans Rudolf Spengler; I suppose however, that this Hans Rudolf was a near relative of Henry; still definitive information was as yet not obtainable. In all probability the Spenglers originally came from Franken, (Franconia) (Nuremberg district) and very likely in consequence of the Thirty Years War 1618-1648, which especially in those parts left its traces behind, they, for the sake of their evangelical faith, emigrated to Switzerland.

Hoping now that you will receive my letter in the best of health, I remain with many kind greetings from my mother, sister and brothers and all their relatives to you and the kindred in America.

Sincerely your cousin,
MARTIN SPENGLER.

WEILER, BADEN, August 29, 1895.

DEAREST COUSIN:—

Enclosed I transmit to you three photographs, marked and numbered as follows: No. 1 is the house in which the four brothers who emigrated to America were born. In front of the house there are several persons standing, as also a wagon drawn by two cows that just happened to pass by. For a long time the house has not been inhabited any more by a Spengler; at present, however, a step-sister of my father (Eva Juliana) is living in the second story.

No. 2 is the church which stands just across the street a little to the right from the house, No. 1.

No. 3 are the ruins of Castle Steinsberg about 360 meters above the level of the sea. The octagonal tower is surrounded by three walls and is 33 meters high. From Weiler one can easily walk to the castle in five minutes. The castle is the property of baron von Venningen in Munchen (Münich). In clear weather one can have a splendid view from the castle over the whole region, there being no high mountain in the immediate vicinity. By the time you will receive these pictures, I suppose we will be celebrating on the Steinsberg at the soldier's monument the Sedan festival (capture of Napoleon III.) and also the birthday of the Grand Duke, September 8th. The monument you will see on the picture to the left, between the ruins and the tall linden.

Regarding the matter mentioned in my letter of August 17th I hope soon to be able to give more detailed information. Wishing that the enclosed pictures may awaken in you genuine pleasure and give complete satisfaction, I remain with many greetings from mother, sisters and brothers, your very obedient cousin.

MARTIN SPENGLER,
verte!

SPENGLER IMMIGRANTS, 1727-1774.

The Colonial Records, Pennsylvania Archives and the work of I. Daniel Rupp containing 30,000 names of Pennsylvania immigrants, give the following persons of the name of Spengler who landed in Philadelphia from 1727 to 1774. They all sailed from Rotterdam, save George Christian Spengler, who embarked at Amsterdam.

Nearly all the original lists are in the possession of the Commonwealth, but have been badly mutilated by searchers for untold fortunes. In some few cases, the entire list of ship's passengers is preserved with the ages of all. Originally these were furnished the proper authorities, but unfortunately one by one they have been abstracted.


Mr. Rupp prints the following letter to him from the author and poet, the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., a maternal relative of the writer, written in 1856:

"This collection will place in the hands of subscribers the means of tracing their ancestors, which must be a great satisfaction to all who have not, under false train-

ing, grown indifferent to their earthly origin. We are among those who believe that any who care not about their earthly origin, care little as to anything higher."

NAME.	SHIP.	CAPTAIN.	Landed at Philadelphia.
<i>Hans Kaspar Spengler,</i>	William and Sarah,	Win. Hill,	Sept. 18, 1727.
Johannes Spengler,	Samuel,	Hugh Percy,	Aug. 17, 1731.
<i>Hans George Spengler,</i>	Pleasant,	J. Morris,	Oct. 11, 1732.
<i>Jörg Henrich Spengler,</i>	"	"	Oct. 11, 1732.
<i>Joh. Balthasar Spengler,</i>	"	"	Oct. 11, 1732.
Jacob Spengler,	Pink Mary,	James Benn,	Sept. 29, 1733.
Stophiel Spengler,	" "	" "	Sept. 29, 1733.
Maria Elizabeth Spengler,	" "	" "	Sept. 29, 1733.
Michael Spengler,	Samuel,	Hugh Percy,	Aug. 30, 1737.
<i>Peter Spengler,</i>	"	"	Dec. 3, 1740.
Johan Henrich Spengler,	Dragon,	George Spencer,	Sept. 26, 1749.
George Christian Spengler,	Jacob,	Adolph De Grove,	Oct. 2, 1749.
Peter Spengler,	Edinburg,	James Russell,	Aug. 13, 1750.
Michael Spengler,	St. Andrew,	James Abercombie,	Sept. 14, 1751.
<i>Hans George Spengler,</i>	" "	" "	Sept. 14, 1751.
Peter Spengler,	Ann Galley,	Charles Henneway,	Sept. 23, 1752.
Johannes Spengler,	Richmond,	Chas. Younghusband,	Oct. 20, 1754.
Wilhelm Spengler,	"	"	Oct. 20, 1754.
Yost Spengler,	Union,	Andrew Bryson,	Sept. 30, 1774.

(1)
CASPAR SPENGLER.



THE PALATINE REFORMERS.

WILLIAM PENN'S mother had been a member of the Reformed Church in Holland, and he had studied at one of the Reformed Universities of Saumur, in France, 1662-63. A few years before obtaining his charter, he visited the portion of Europe from which the greater part of the York County Germans emigrated—the Palatinate on the Rhine. He sympathized with the Swiss and Palatine Reformers, and invited them to settle in his Province in North America, thus making Pennsylvania the birth place of the German Reformed Church of the United States. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 500,000 Huguenots fled from France, of which number 60,000 emigrated to Germany, an important addition to the German Reformed Church with which they organized. They were important, not only for the number, but also for their influence. Many of them were nobles, most of them were artisans and manufacturers.

THE FRENCH MARAUDERS.

In the latter part of the Seventeenth Century the fertile lands of the Palatinate were made the scene of devastation, spoliation and ruin. Louis XIV. suddenly precipitated eighty thousand troops on these people within the short period of seven weeks, and changed that Paradise into a desert. Heidelberg, Mannheim and Worms were looted and partly burned, twelve hundred villages were razed to the ground and 40,000 inhabitants robbed of all they had. For example, during the last night of a French commander's

stay in one of these towns, he caused it to be so completely and methodically plundered, that he had himself nothing but straw to sleep on ; and the next day this bedding was employed in setting fire to the town, which was presently reduced to ashes. Since the day of the Huus, Europe beheld no such devastation. The Emperor of Germany who should have protected the Palatinate, had his hands full with the Turks just then, and could do nothing to help them.

Prior to the peace of Ryswick (1697) and the succeeding peace of Utrecht (1713) the people were denied every opportunity to recover. Congregations had to worship in the open air, and thousands were compelled to flee from their homes. The district of Sinsheim, in which the Spenglers resided, was scourged and devastated. In 1674 Turenne invaded it, the German forces being under the command of the Duke of Lorraine. In 1689 the city of Sinsheim was utterly destroyed by the French and the inhabitants exiled. Immense multitudes went down the Rhine. They arrived at Holland, many utterly destitute, and encamped by thousands in the environs of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where the Dutch did all they could to help them, their persecuted brethren in faith. It was from the latter point that the Swiss, Palatines (including the Spenglers), and refugee Huguenots sailed to find an asylum on our hospitable shores. Thus began that great influx of Germans whose numbers and character greatly affrighted the English of Pennsylvania as to their supremacy, and to prevent their political ascendancy denied them for many years the privileges of citizenship.

The Spengler emigrants to America were Reformers with the courage of their religious convictions, and refused to subscribe to a religion which their own denounced as profane. The Spenglers who settled in York County were from Weyler under Steinsberg, near Sinsheim, Baden, then in the Palatinate on the Rhine, and accepted William Penn's invitation to settle in his Province.

" They wrought in sad sincerity—
Themselves from God they could not free ;
They builded better than they knew,
The conscious work to beauty grew."

They were not peasants, but belonged to the well-to-do, thrifty and intelligent classes. While not classed at the time of their

emigration among the nobility, they were at least the descendants of noble and honorable stock—a fact established by the records and re-enforced by tradition.

CASPAR SPENGLER'S BIRTH AND MARRIAGE.

Hans Kaspar Spengler, the Pioneer Spengler on this Continent, was born at Weyler (Weiler) January 20, 1684. He was a son of Hans Rudolf Spengler, whose father, Jacob Spengler, was a citizen of Schöeftland, Canton Berne, now Aargau, Switzerland, and a descendant of George Spengler, 1150.¹ Caspar married February 9th, 1712, Judith Ziegler, the adopted daughter of Martin Ziegler. He was a Master and Craftsman of the Linen Weaver's Guild of Weyler, as the credentials and passport of his brother, Henry Spengler, attest. (See title Henry Spengler.)

CASPAR SPENGLER MASTER OF THE LINEN WEAVERS' GUILD.

Guilds at that early period were organizations created for mutual protection, for the attainment of some common purpose, or the pursuit of a special object, and the advancement of the interests of the fraternity. They attained their highest prosperity and development in the Teutonic countries. The craft guilds as well as others, appointed a master and subordinate officers, made ordinances, including provisions for religious observance, mutual help and burial, and enforced regulations against fraudulent workmanship. The art of linen weaving, with its inventions, combinations and embellishments, was then classed among the fine arts, and men of birth and education were accustomed to practice it. These guilds became of such importance, that their law grew to be that of the *commune* or town, and the heads of which were concerned in its government.

Caspar Spengler, as the head of his guild at Weyler, was therefore, from the very nature of his position, an official of weight, consideration and authority. Artisans were very much desired by William Penn, whose cardinal principle, so strongly emphasized in the settlement of Pennsylvania, was that the learning of a trade was the fittest equipment for colonization.

THE ARRIVAL OF CASPAR SPENGLER AND FAMILY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Caspar and his wife Judith and their sons, Jonas, Bernhard, Rudolph and daughter Anna Maria, (his other sons Albrecht and Phillipp presumably died in their minority,) all under sixteen years of age, set sail from Rotterdam, Holland, on the Ship William and Sarah in the summer of 1727, and after a long and tedious voyage, incident to the period, arrived in Philadelphia September, 1727. (His brothers, George, Henry and Baltzer arrived in 1732.) The ship contained one hundred and nine male Palatines, above the age of 16 years, who with their families numbered about four hundred persons.

The Master, William Hill, of this ship, being asked by the Board of the Provincial Council if he had any license from the Court of Great Britain for transporting these people, and what their intentions were in coming hither, said that he had no license or allowance for their transportation other than the clearance, and that he believed they designed to settle in this Province.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

"The Governor acquainted the board, that he had called them together at this time to inform them that there is lately arrived from Holland, a ship with four hundred Palatines, as 'tis said, and that he has information they will be very soon followed by a very much greater Number, who design to settle in the back parts of this province; & as they transport themselves without any leave obtained from the Crown of Great Britain, and settle themselves upon the Proprietors untaken up Lands without any application to the Proprietor or his Commissioners of property, or to the Government in general, it would be highly necessary to concert proper measures for the peace and security of the Province, which may be endangered by such numbers of Strangers daily poured in, who being ignorant of our Language & Laws, & settling in a body together, make, as it were, a distinct people from his Majesties Subjects."

"The Board taking the same into their serious Consideration, observe, that as these People pretend at first that they fly hither on the Score of their religious Liberties, and come under the Protection of His Majesty, its requisite that in the first Place they should take the Oath of Allegiance, or some equivalent to it to His Majesty, and promise Fidelity to the Proprietor & obedience to our Established Constitution; And therefore, until some proper Remedy can be had from Home, to prevent the Importation of such Numbers of Strangers into this or others of His Majesties Colonies."

"'Tis ORDERED, that the Masters of the Vessells importing them shall be examined whether they have any leave granted them by the Court of Great Britain



THE ANCESTRAL HOME, IN WEILER, BADEN. P. 11.

IN WHICH CASPAR, HENRY AND PALTZER
SPENGLER WERE BORN.

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for the Importation of these Forreigners, and that a List shall be taken of the Names of all these People, their several Occupations, and the Places from whence they came, and shall be further examined touching their Intentions in coming hither; And further, that a writing be drawn up for them to sign declaring their Allegiance & Subjection to the King of Great Britain & Fidelity to the Proprietary of this Province, & that they will demean themselves peaceably towards all his Majesties Subjects, & strictly observe, and conform to the laws of England and of this Government."

THE DECLARATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

Thereupon the male immigrants of the ship, above the age of sixteen, appeared at the Court House in Philadelphia, September 21st, 1727, before the board :

Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lieut. Governor, James Logan, Richard Hill and William Fishbourn, Esqs., and repeated and subscribed the following Declaration of Allegiance :

"We Subscribers, Natives and late Inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine & Places adjacent, having transported ourselves and Families into this Province Pensilvania, a Colony subject to the Crown of Great Britain, in hopes and Expectation of finding a Retreat & peaceable settlement therein, Do Solemnly promise & Engage, that We will be faithful & bear true Allegiance to his present MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SECOND, and his Successors Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithfull to the Proprietor of this Province; And that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all His said Majesties Subjects, and strictly observe & conform to the laws of England and this Province, to the utmost of our power and the best of our understanding."

The English scribes at Philadelphia of the German names were very careless in their translations or transcriptions. For example, in the Colonial Records Caspar's name appears as Pastor Springler, and in the Pennsylvania Archive it is Caspar Springler. I. Daniel Rupp, the German scholar and historian, who made a personal inspection of the signatures, has given it correctly as Hans Caspar Spengler. The praenomen "Hans" was dropped by the Germans soon after their arrival here.

SETTLEMENT IN THE WILDERNESS WEST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Caspar Spengler did not tarry long on the settled and peaceful shores of the Delaware. He was made of "sterner stuff," and within two years after his arrival plunged into the wilderness and became one of the very earliest permanent settlers west of the Susquehanna, the first *authorized* settlement being made here in 1729.

It was the custom of the early York county immigrants, after tarrying for a short time with their German friends in Berks or Lancaster counties, to go directly to their contemplated places of settlement west of the Susquehanna. They brought with them their iron-bound chests, one generally for each family, and in them were found homespuns and the most important household utensils. One or two covered wagons, sometimes their own, frequently the property of settlers in eastern counties of kindred nationality, were invoked to haul their wives, children and possessions to the locality selected for their future homes. In these wagons were stored household effects and some of the most essential but rude implements of husbandry, such as the wooden plow, the scythe, the hoe and sickle. The strongest and sturdiest went ahead, and with axes cleared away in the uninhabited sections the impeding obstructions, such as fallen trees and hanging vines, and made passable the streams necessary to cross. The deep morasses and savannas traversed are now embraced among the most fertile and productive farms in this Commonwealth.

Caspar Spengler located with the "Permission of the State Proprietaries of the Province," and in virtue of the right of "Squatter Sovereignty" seven hundred and eleven acres of lime-stone land about one and a half miles east of that portion of the banks of the "Katores" on which York-Town was thirteen years later laid out. The plantation began at the northern range of hills and extended across what was later designated as the "Great Road leading from York-Town to Lancaster." It embraced the present magnificent Kohr, Schotzberger, Weidman, Matthews, and Keesey (lower portion) and several other farms. A deed for 385 acres thereof was executed by Thomas Penn to Caspar Spengler, October 30, 1736, the main consideration being settlement and improvements. Bernhard Spengler, a son of Caspar, December 1st, 1767, acquired the warrant and title to the northern section of 326½ acres. The southern portion, bisected by the "Great Road," was conducted by Caspar in conjunction with his youngest son, Philip Caspar Spengler.

Shortly after the above occupation and settlement, Caspar located a tract of land of seven hundred and nineteen acres, seven miles west of the Codorus Creek, "near the Little Conewago

Creek on the Conogocheague Road " (now the York and Gettysburg Turupike,) on which he placed his sons, Jonas and Rudolph. A warrant for the same was issued October 16, 1738, to Caspar, who assigned his interest therein to his said two sons, and to whom patents were subsequently granted. The particulars attending this pre-emption will be found in subsequent pages.

Caspar Spengler and his associate settlers were subjected to great inconveniences during the first decade of their settlement for want of suitable houses, mills and many family necessities.¹

A few years after Caspar's occupation of his first plantation the notorious Col. Thomas Cressap and others, under authority from the Governor of Maryland, and in virtue of an alleged patent to the latter from the King of Great Britain, assumed the right to oust by force the German settlers west of the Susquehanna with the purpose of occupying these fertile lands themselves. For years an armed conflict was waged. The invaders were finally ejected and peace restored. In an indictment found against these encroachers mention is made of the lands in the "quiet and possession" of Caspar Spengler. A detailed account of this famous Maryland intrusion and war will be found under the title of Henry Spengler.

CASPAR'S DEATH, AND HIS DESECRATED GRAVE.

Caspar Spengler died in the year 1760, aged 76 years, and was buried in the private family graveyard, about eighty feet square, on his plantation one and a half miles east of York adjoining the "Great Road to Lancaster." This burial ground was substantially enclosed, and had a fenced roadway thereto seventeen feet wide from the "Great Road" for mourning trains to pass over to perform the last rites of sepulture. In it were also interred his wife Judith, his sons Bernhard, Philip Caspar and other members and descendants of the family, as well as the remains of a few immediate neighbors. Gravestones with the usual mortuary inscriptions marked this last resting place, so that subsequent generations could not err in locating their dust.

Fifty years ago these memorial tablets were still standing. To-day not a vestige remains. Upon the decay of the fenced enclo-

¹App. Note 3.

sure, the vandal farmers—tenants of the successors to the title of the land surrounding the graveyard—began to encroach upon it, reducing it finally to one half its original area ; the fenced roadway greed appropriated, and the destruction was completed. Among all peoples having any pretensions to even primitive civilization, the burial places of the dead have been decreed sacred and inviolable ground ; and it is, therefore, difficult to comprehend how in a nineteenth century civilization such sacrilege should have been either perpetrated or permitted.

“ Good friend for Jesus’ sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here ;
Blest be the man who spares these stones
And cursed be he who moves my bones.”

Some of Bernhard Spengler’s descendants lived within a mile or two of this graveyard, and must necessarily have had knowledge of this intrusion. They should have either renewed the fence or protected the graves from violation. It now becomes the duty of the descendants to repair the wrong, and erect on the spot before it is entirely appropriated a stately shaft in commemoration of the sterling virtues of honored and worthy ancestors.

Caspar Spengler’s will was duly probated in the Register’s Office in York, April 28th, 1760. His wife Judith and all his children, except Mary, wife of Col. Michael Swoope, survived him.

WILL OF CASPAR SPENGLER.

In the Name of God Amen I Caspar Spengler being sick and weak in Body but of sound and perfect understanding & Memory thanks be to God do recommend my Soul to God who gave it & my Body to the earth to be buried in a Christian-like & decent manner at the Discretion of my friends and as for my worldly substance I dispose of the same in manner following:

So, Imp. my will and desire is that my beloved Wife Judith Spengler is to have her choice of the two Dwelling Houses Twenty Four Bushels of Wheat Eight Bushels of Rye Thirty Bushels of Oats Yearly & every year during her Natural Life. Item my Will and desire is that my Wife beloved Judith shall have Three Cows & two Sheep to be Foddered yearly and every year during her natural Life by the Person that lives on my Plantation whereon I now live, also the Interest of John Christian Wambiers Bond which is Twenty Five pounds and if she stands in need of the Principle or any part thereof she is to have the benefit of the same yearly and every year during her natural Life & she is to Will and dispose of the same as she thinks proper she is also to have part of the Garden and as much of the Apples as she pleases

Item—my Will and desire is that my beloved wife Judith shall have the Bed and Bedding which we now lye in, the Bedstead and one quarter of an acre of flax

ground to be plowed and sowed yearly and every year by my Son Philip Caspar and at his expense she is also to have the choice of the stables to feed her Cows in.

Item—my Will and desire is that my beloved Wife Judith have the Dark bay Mare which she commonly rides on and to be fed by the person that will live on the Plantation whereon I now Dwell & my will is that my beloved Wife Judith have one seventh part of all my Personal Estate share and share alike with my Children after my Debts and Funeral Expenses are paid and to Dispose of the same as she thinks proper

Item—I will to my Daughter Judith Widow of Henry Baker Ten Bushels of Wheat yearly and every year during her Widowhood and the Privilege of living with her Mother till she is Married and to have an equal share with my other Children of all my Personal Estate share and share alike the Ten Bushels of Wheat to be paid my Daughter Judith by the person that lives on my Plantation and whoever lives on the said Plantation is to find & procure sufficient Fire wood for my Wife Judith & Deliver the same at the House wherein she lives during her natural life

Item—I will and bequeath to my Son Philip Caspar Spengler two Hundred Acres of Land including all the buildings and orchard one half of all the Wheat Rye Oats Hay Flax & Indian Corn the other half to be equally Divided amongst my Wife and Children Including Philip Caspar.

Item—I will and bequeath to my Son Barnet Spengler one Hundred Acres of Land part of the Tract of Land that I now live on he yielding and paying yearly and every year one third part of the Wheat Rye Oats Flax Etc., before Willed to his Mother and Sister

Item—my Will and desire is that the shares coming to my Grand Children be equally Divided among the Sons and Daughters and I nominate and appoint my beloved Wife Judith Spengler Barnet Spengler and Michael Bard the only and sole Exe'rs of this my last Will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Twenty Seventh Day of April one Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Nine

Signed Sealed Published and

Declared as his last Will

and Testament in

the Presence of

JOHN ADLUM

CASPAR WILIAR

CASPAR SPENGLER (SEAL)

YORK COUNTY SS. Before me George Stevenson Esq. Deputy Reg'r for the Probate of Wills & granting of Letters of Administration for the said County personally came John Adlum Esq. & Caspar Wiliar the two subscribing Witnesses to the forgoing Instruments of writing & on their solemn Oath say that they saw and heard Caspar Spengler Sign seal publish and declare the same as & for his Testament & last Will, that at that Time the s'd Caspar Spengler was of sound and disposing Mind & Memory as far as they know & believe and that they subscribed their Names as Witnesses to the same in presence of the Testator

Sworn & subscribed
at York the 28th April 1760 }
Cor. Geo Stevenson D: R:r }

JOHN ADLUM
CASPAR WILIAR

The testator took special care that his "beloved wife Judith shall have the dark-bay mare which she commonly rides on."

At that time the roads generally did not deserve the name of highways, they were mostly mere wagon tracks blazed through the woods, and in many places swampy and impassable for vehicles. Hence travel on horseback, with both sexes, became almost universal.

CASPAR'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

The inventory of Caspar's *personal* property was made by John Adlum, Associate Judge, Zach. Shugart and Michael Ebert, and amounted to £768, 10s. 4d. Cows were then worth \$16.00, horses \$60.00, butter 13cts., salt \$1.50 per bushel, flax seed \$3.75, dried beef 9cts., bacon 12cts., wheat \$1.00, rye 62cts., and oats 50cts. The following money was appraised :

	£.	s.	d.
Paper money-----	40	0	0
Silver-----	22	13	9
Sterling-----	0	17	6
Gold III pistoles-----	149	17	0
Four English Guineas-----	6	16	0
Two Moydores-----	4	7	0
Eight French Louisdores-----	13	8	0
Four Half Johanneses-----	5	15	0
A piece of gold-----	2	12	0
Nineteen half French pistoles-----	25	16	9
Fourteen Duggards-----	9	16	0

The gold appraised was probably what remained of the coin brought from the Fatherland.

The decree of distribution of the personal estate was made

"At an Orphans Court held at York for the County of York the 28th day of October in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so fourth, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five. Before Martin Eichelberger, Michael Swoope and John Adlum Esqs., Justices, Assigned &c."

The distribution was of the money collected to that time, and there was awarded to the widow Judith £103, 3s., and to the guardian of the minor children of Jonas, to Bernhard, Rudolph, Philip Caspar, Judith Baker, and to the children of Mary deceased



THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, WEYLER, IN WHICH THE SPENGLERS WERE
BAPTIZED AND WORSHIPPED. (P. 11.)

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wife of Michael Swoope, Esq., or their guardian, each the sum of £103, 12s.; total, £706, 16s. 1 farthing, inclusive of Court expenses.

CASPER SPENGLER'S CHILDREN.

1. Jonas Spengler.
2. Bernhard Spengler.
3. Rudolph Spengler.
4. Philip Caspar Spengler.
5. Judith, wife of Henry Baker.
6. Mary, wife of Col. Michael Swoope.

I JONAS SPENGLER,

(Son of Caspar.)

Jonas was the eldest son of Caspar Spengler, and was born May 26th, 1715, at Weyler under Steinsberg, County of Hilsbach, in the Palatinate on the Rhine, (now in Baden). He and his brother, Rudolph, were located prior to 1738, by their father on a tract of land supposed to measure "six hundred acres," seven miles west of Codorus Creek, (York did not then exist,) on the Little Codorus Creek, on the "Conococheague Road" now the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, all then in the County of Lancaster.

On an accurate survey made of the same in 1765 in pursuance of a second warrant issued by the Surveyor General in 1763, this tract measured seven hundred and nineteen acres and allowance, of which 363 acres and 154 perches, western portion, were patented to Rudolph Spengler, in trust for the wife and children of Jonas, then deceased. A copy of the original warrant of October 16th, 1738, issued by Thomas Penn, and on file in the interior department at Harrisburg, will be found under the title of Rudolph Spengler, (Son of Caspar).

This entire tract was then a dense forest, and as late as 1769 only 15 acres of the tract was in grain. His widow was then assessed 3 horses, 2 cows and 2 sheep. The large springs upon it were favorite places for the wigwams of the Indians, and around one of which, as late as thirty years ago, arrow heads and tomahawks were annually ploughed up in great abundance.

While the Indian Sachems had a few years before 1738, conveyed their lands on both sides of the Susquehanna and west to the setting of the Sun, this section on the little Conewago creek, and westward, was still the hunting ground of the Conestogas, the Mingoes, and the Conewagoes—the last of the Susquehannas. It was around the mammoth springs of this section that they held some of their religious and annual Corn festivals. William Penn, in a letter of 1683, gives a very interesting and graphic description of their habits, customs, and religious rites.¹

¹App. Note 4.

At the same period the Germans, by dispensing even-handed justice and the exercise of skilful diplomacy, were singularly exempt from Indian depredations and massacres. They declined to encroach upon the implied and reserved rights of the red man; nor would they permit unscrupulous English traders to deceive and defraud them. It was not until Braddock's defeat in 1755 that the settlers of York County were put in imminent peril. A description of their inroads and massacres will be found in the appendix.¹

Jonas Spengler died in 1762, on his said plantation in Paradise (now Jackson) Township, and left to survive him Mary Kindigen (or Catharine) Spengler (on her tombstone Maria Stinia Spengler), who was born in Germany in 1718, and died October 15, 1784. Her remains lie in the Pigeon Hill churchyard beside her husband.

CHILDREN OF JONAS SPENGLER.

1. Major Joseph Spangler.
2. Bernhard Spangler.
3. Henry Spangler.
4. Rudolph Spangler.
5. Eve, wife of John Emig.
6. Judith, wife of Peter Erb.
7. Catherine, wife of Jacob Wiest.
8. Anna Mary, wife of Christian Wiest.

I. MAJOR JOSEPH SPANGLER.

Joseph Spangler

He was born in Paradise Township in 1745, and died in Washington Township in 1802. His wife was Elizabeth Gardner. He was elected 1st Lieutenant of Capt. Michael Ege's company, and Major of the Fifth Battallion York County Militia, organized in 1775, and with his command marched to Eastern New Jersey, to form the "Flying Camp."² He was still Major April 5, 1778.

¹ Notes 9, 10, 11.

² App. Notes 14 and 34.

After the Revolutionary War he settled upon six hundred acres of land on the Big Conewago Creek in Warrington township, York County. On the entire tract, then covered with timber, he and his family were for years unable to make enough hay to feed four horses. Undaunted, he and his sons resolutely felled the forest, and now it comprises four of the most fertile farms in the county. "The forests disappeared before such pioneers like lichens and mosses of nature, and they fastened to the fertile soil where they planted." Nearly all the descendants of Joseph were farmers. The large two-story stone house built by him on this tract along the Carlisle Road north of the "Big Stone Bridge" is still standing with the southern gable-end cracked; and on a sand stone in this gable-end is the following:

"A. D.

1789,

J. S."

JOSEPH SPANGLER'S CHILDREN.

1. JONAS SPANGLER, who was born in 1771; Farmer. Married Sarah Sharp March 10, 1805, and died in Washington Township in 1856. He enlisted in the war of 1812-14, and marched with his rifle Company, Abraham Rinker, Captain, to Baltimore in 1814, but arrived too late to participate in the battle of North Point, at which the British General Ross was killed. His children were:

1. GEORGE SPANGLER, who died in Washington Township. His children are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John Spangler. | 6. Henry Spangler. |
| 2. Charles Spangler. | 7. Levi Spangler. |
| 3. Amanda, wife of Wm. Murphy. | 8. George Spangler. |
| | 9. Daniel Spangler. |
| 4. Andrew Spangler. | 10. Lydia, wife of Allen Lafever. |
| 5. Jacob Spangler. | |

All of York county, Pa.

2. PETER SPANGLER died in Jackson Township July 1, 1873, aged 63-8-15. He was married to Catherine, daughter of Jacob Wiest, who died December 15, 1876, aged 64-3-6. He was the writer's faithful guardian. His children were:

1. Emanuel Spangler.
2. Levi Spangler, dead.
3. Mary, wife of Israel Spangler, dead.
4. Elizabeth, wife of George Myers.
5. Sarah, wife of William Hoke.
6. Louisa, wife of Franklin Sprengel.
All of York county, Pa.
3. JOHN SPANGLER, Mount Royal, Dover Township.
Children:
 1. Lydia, wife of Wm. Ramsay.
 2. Amanda, wife of George W. Kapp.
 3. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hubley.
 4. Ella, wife of Henry S. Kunkel.
All of York county, Pa.
4. JOSEPH SPANGLER, died at Mount Royal, Pa., 1877.
Children:
 1. Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Henry W. Sprengel, deceased, Dillsburg, Pa.
 2. Lucinda, wife of Rev. A. H. Irvine, Milton, Pa. Born April 24, 1842, died March 7, 1885, and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.
5. SAMUEL SPANGLER, born 1820, died 1892, in Dover Township. Children:
 1. George K. Spangler.
 2. Samuel Spangler.
 3. Jacob Spangler.
 4. William Spangler.
 5. Mary, wife of Emery Harlacher.
 6. Sarah, wife of Philip Crone.
 7. Jonas Spangler.
 8. Henry Spangler, killed in 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run. All of York county, Pa.
6. JONAS SPANGLER, East York. Children:
 1. John Spangler.
 2. Sarah, wife of Augustus Doll.
 3. Alice, wife of Samuel Deterick.
 4. Jacob C. Spangler. All of York, Pa.
7. SARAH, wife of PETER EYSTER, West Manchester Township, dead. Children:
 1. Louisa, wife of Solomon Martin.
 2. Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Spangler.
 3. Elias Eyster, dead.
 4. Sarah, wife of George Emig.
All of York county, Pa.

8. MARY, wife of JOHN LEATHERY, died in Dover Township, in 1893. Children :

1. Jesse Leathery.
2. Sarah, wife of Jesse Deardorff, dead.
3. Kate, wife of Wm. Sipe.
4. Jane, wife of Lewis March.

All of York county, Pa.

9. ELIZABETH, wife of JACOB CRONE, Dover Township. Children :

1. George Crone.
2. Levi Crone.
3. Sarah, wife of Wm. Lenhart.
4. Mary, wife of Jacob Danner.
5. Jonas Crone.
6. John Crone.
7. Emaline, wife of John Stough.

All of York county, Pa.

10. CATHERINE, wife of JACOB KANN, dead. Child :

1. William Kann.

11. LYDIA, wife of DANIEL SNELBAKER, died in Dover Township. Children :

1. Samuel Snelbaker.
2. Levi Snelbaker.
3. Daniel Snelbaker.
4. Sarah, wife of J. Henry
5. Eliza, wife of Daniel Wentz. Meisenhelder.
6. Mary, wife of Levi Rauhauser.

All of York county, Pa.

2. JACOB SPANGLER, (Son of Joseph) moved to Cumberland County, Pa., ten miles above Boiling Springs, Craighead, P. O., where he died March 9th, 1854, aged 62-3-26. He married Catherine Runkle, of York County, who died September 16, 1893, aged 84-1-16. Children :

1. NANCY SPANGLER, died single.
2. LAURA SPANGLER, " "
3. SARAH SPANGLER, " "
4. JOHN SPANGLER, " "
5. JOSEPH SPANGLER, " "

6. ELIZABETH, wife of JOSEPH BAKER, Craighead, Pa., dead. Children :

1. Caroline, wife of J. F. Meixel.
2. Kate Baker.
3. Jacob Baker.
4. Mary E. Keiffer.

5. Martha J., wife of Alvin Warner. 6. E. S. Baker.

All of Cumberland county, Pa.

7. MARY, wife of NICHOLAS MYERS, died July 19, 1862 aged 38-10. Children :

1. Sarah, wife of Henry Godshall.

2. Mary, wife of Edwin Wise. 3. Wesley Myers.

4. Annie, wife of Jacob Diller.

8. CATHERINE, wife of CHRISTIAN HERR, died September 29, 1836, aged 42-1-27. Children :

1. Viola Herr. 6. Abraham Herr.

2. Emerson Herr. 7. Christian Herr.

3. Barbara Herr. 8. Mary Herr.

4. Jacob Herr. 9. George Herr.

5. Harry Herr. 10. William Herr.

All of Cumberland county, Pa.

9. JACOB SPANGLER, Jr. Married Rebecca Wallet, died February 24, 1836, aged 34-8-27. Children :

1. Sebastian Spangler. 3. Wm. Spangler.

2. Kate, wife of Wm. Drawbaugh. 4. Mary Spangler.

All of Cumberland county, Pa.

10. SAMUEL SPANGLER. Married Sarah Shaffer, died November 30th, 1870, aged 39-7-13. Children :

1. Joseph Spangler. 2. Clara, wife of John Rieker.

3. Martha, wife of Joshua Forman.

4. Jacob Spangler. 5. Lincoln Spangler.

6. Charles Spangler. 7. John Spangler.

All of Cumberland county, Pa.

3. JOSEPH SPANGLER, JR., emigrated to Decatur, Ill. Twice married. Children :

1. ELIZABETH, wife of HENRY ZORGER. Children ;

1. Jacob Zorger, Weldon, Ill.

2. Emanuel Zorger, dead.

3. Sarah Hagerty, Glasford, Ill.

4. Elizabeth Zorger, dead. 5. George Zorger.

6. Mary Radcliff, Farmers City, Ill.

7. Kate Benjamin, Chicago, Ill.

8. Susan Kendall. 9. Joseph Zorger, Berment, Ill.

2. MARY, wife of HENRY LICHTENBERGER, 1832-

1840, and of Samuel Connelly 1847-1874. She is living at Dallas, Iowa. Children :

1. James Lichtenberger, Marion, Ill.
 2. Eli Lichtenberger, Manheim, Pa.
 3. Susan English, Decatur, Ill.
 4. Mary Nissley, Dallas, Iowa.
 5. John S. Connelly, Philadelphia, Pa.
 6. Wm. S. Cunnelley, Manheim, Pa.
3. JACOB SPANGLER, Decatur, Ill. Married Ann Zorger July 20, 1828. Children :
1. James Spangler, dead.
 2. Jacob Spangler, Corpus-Christi, Texas.
 3. Eliza Daly, Walnut Grove, Cal.
 4. Annabella Long, Decatur, Ill.
 5. Maggie Rhodes, Monticello, Ill.
 6. Susan Renshaw, Alvord, Texas.
 7. Wm. Spangler, Oreana, Ill.
 8. Lute Lauer, Decatur, Ill.
4. SUSAN, wife of JAMES B. TAIT, Decatur, Ill. Children :
1. Joseph S. Tait, Macon, Ill.
 2. F. B. Tait, Decatur, Ill.
5. JOHN SPANGLER, Decatur, Ill. Children :
1. Elizabeth Burton, Arcadia, Kansas.
 2. Ida Chenauweth, Wellington, Kansas.
 3. Nellie Hawkins, Sangamon, Ill.
6. JOSEPH SPANGLER, Decatur, Ill. Children :
1. Mary Harrington.
 2. Susan Hudson.
 3. Alice Handley, Monticello, Ill.
 4. Fannie Hahaunn, La Place, Ill.
 5. J. D. Spangler, Monticello, Ill.
7. FELIX B. SPANGLER, Decatur, Ill. Children :
1. David Spangler, Oregon.
 2. John Spangler, Salem, Oregon.
 3. Mrs. Beard.
8. DANIEL SPANGLER, Decatur, Ill. Children :
1. Lafayette Spangler.
 2. William Spangler.
 3. Rea Spangler.
 4. S. T. Spangler.
 5. Hannah Spangler.

All of Hanford, Cal.

9. ELIZA, wife of DIANIST DANIELS, Decatur, Illinois.
Children :
1. John E. Daniels. 4. Jacob Daniels.
2. Joseph Daniels, Monticello, Ill.
3. Martha Daniels, Bearsdale, Ill.
10. LYDIA, wife of WM. STRONG, La Harpe, Illinois.
Children :
1. Nellie Strong. 3. Walter Strong.
2. Mildred Strong.
11. CAROLINE, wife of THOMAS DANIELS, Salida, Col.
Children :
1. John Daniels. 3. Charles Daniels.
2. Walter Daniels, all of Marion Centre, Kansas.
12. FRANK SPANGLER, Decatur, Illinois.
4. JOHN SPANGLER, (Son of Joseph). Married Susannah Maish.
born 1789, died in Warrington Township in 1850. Children:
1. JOHN SPANGLER, died single.
2. HARRIET, wife of EPHRAIM SHELLY. Child:
1. John Shelly, Boiling Springs, Pa.
3. MARY, wife of JOHN CANNON, Alexis, Ill. Child:
1. John Cannon, Chicago, Ill.
4. LEVI SPANGLER. Born 1825, died in Warrington
Township in 1894. Children:
1. Emily J., wife of Rev. Eli Miller, Butler, Pa.
2. Amanda E. Spangler, dead.
3. Emerson Spangler.
4. Albert D. Spangler, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.
5. DANIEL M. SPANGLER, Captain Co. G., 166 Pennsyl-
vania Infantry. Served also in the United States Navy.
He died in New Orleans, La.
6. LOVINA, wife of JOHN GOCHANAUER. Dead. Chil-
dren:
1. Susanna, wife of Lewis Bosserman.
2. Daniel Gochenauer.
3. Elmira, wife of Willis Worley.
4. Jennie, wife of Davis Crowel. 5. Joseph Gochenauer.
6. Charles Gochenauer. 7. Jesse Gochenauer.
All of York county, Pa.

7. SUSANNA, wife of BENJAMIN KAUFFMAN, Boiling Springs, Pa. Children:
 1. Elmer Kauffman, Chicago, Ill.
 2. Naomi Kauffman.
 3. Annie Kauffman.
8. DAVID M. SPANGLER, Mount Royal, Pa. Children:
 1. Jesse Spangler.
 2. Francis Spangler.
 3. Rebecca Spangler.
 4. Hattie Spangler.
9. ELIZA SPANGLER, Mount Royal, Pa.
5. DANIEL SPANGLER, (Son of Joseph). Born 1794. Married Mary Hobough. Died in Warrington Township July 1st, 1860. Children:
 1. DAVID SPANGLER. Children:
 1. Daniel Spangler.
 2. Harrison Spangler.
 3. David C. Spangler.
 4. Sarah, wife of Samuel Randolph.
 5. Ida, wife of John A. Kunkel.
 6. Georgia, wife of John Bailets.
 7. Frederick M. Spangler, Attorney at Law.
All of York county, Pa.
 2. HENRY SPANGLER, died without issue.
 3. JABOB SPANGLER. Children:
 1. Ella, wife of Jacob Kunkel.
 2. Minerva, wife of George Smith.
 3. Bella, wife of Charles Miller.
 4. William Spangler.
 5. Jacob Spangler.
 6. Emma Spangler.
 7. Curtis Spangler.
 4. SAMUEL SPANGLER, died without issue.
 5. ELIJAH SPANGLER, died without issue.
 6. DANIEL SPANGLER, died without issue.
 7. NATHAN SPANGLER. Children:
 1. Charles U. Spangler.
 2. James U. Spangler.
 8. DR. WILLIAM H. SPANGLER. Dead. Child:
 1. Alberta May Spangler.
 9. LYDIA, wife of DAVID STICKEL, Decatur, Ill. Children:
 1. Belle Stickel.
 2. Nathan Stickel.
 3. Charles Stickel.
 10. MARY, wife of HENRY J. GARDNER, Rossville, Pa. Children:



THE FRENCH MARAUDERS IN THE PALATINATE, 1690. (P. 13.)

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1. Lida, wife of William A. Miller, Esq., District Attorney, York, Pa.
2. Carrie, wife of Wm. Lichtenberger, Red Lion, Pa.
3. Myra Gardner. 4. Laura V., wife of Lee. F. Atticks.

6. ELIZABETH, (Daughter of Joseph) wife of **SAMUEL GUNGLE**, dead. Children:

1. **JOHN KUNKLE**, died at Mount Royal, Pa., in 1892, aged 68 years. Children:
 1. Abram S. Kunkle.
 2. Mary S., wife of Jacob Kunkle.
 3. Jesse Kunkle, dead. 4. Rolandus Kunkle.
 5. Samuel Kunkle.
 6. Louisa, deceased wife of M. B. Lease.
 7. Lucinda, wife of Alexander Metzler.
 8. John A. Kunkle.
 9. Elizabeth, deceased wife of Howard H. Hinkle.

2. **DANIEL KUNKLE**. Children:

1. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Spangler, afterwards of Frank Fisher.
2. Mary, wife of John C. Sipe.
3. Sylvester Kunkle.
4. Amanda, wife of John Harrigle.
5. Lovina, wife of Henry Brenner.
6. Anna, wife of Edward Lease.

3. **JACOB S. KUNKLE**, Children:

1. James M. Kunkle.
2. Mary C., wife of Wm. Kilmore.
3. Allison Kunkle.
4. Amanda, wife of Jacob Drawbaugh.

4. **SAMUEL KUNKLE**. Children:

1. Elizabeth, wife of Adam Neiman.
2. Washington S. Kunkle. 3. Albert Kunkle.

5. **JONAS KUNKLE**. Children:

1. Wm. Kunkle. 2. David Kunkle.
3. John Kunkle. 4. Jacob Kunkle.

6. **ELIZA**, wife of **ENOCH WEIGLE**. Children:

1. Louisa, wife of Levi Snelbaker.
2. James M. Weigle. 3. Samuel Weigle.

4. Wesley Weigle.
5. Franklin Weigle.
6. Monroe Weigle.
7. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Zeigler.
7. MARY ANN, wife of WM. HARLACHER, dec'd. Now wife of D. M. SWEITZER. Children:
 1. Samuel Harlacher, Wellsville, Pa.
 2. Calvin Harlacher, Harrisburg, Pa.
 3. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Still.
 4. William Harlacher, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 5. Clayton Harlacher, York, Pa.
7. MARY, (daughter of Joseph) wife of ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, deceased, of Boiling Springs, Pa., married Feb. 24, 1803. Mary died April 13, 1847, aged 66-4-17. Abraham died Sept. 26, aged 59-11-1. Children:
 1. DANIEL SPANGLER KAUFFMAN, graduated at Princeton College, N. J., practiced law in Texas, from which state he was sent to Congress, and died in Washington, D. C., July 31, 1851, aged 37-1-13. His three sons died unmarried. His daughter Anna married Dr. Allen of Texas, and two children survive her.
 2. DAVID KAUFFMAN, Boiling Springs, Pa.
 3. JOSEPH KAUFFMAN, died in Decatur, Ill., aged 62 years. Children:
 1. Catherine Kauffman.
 2. Anna Kauffman.
 3. Almira Kauffman.
 4. Larinia Kauffman.
 5. Harriet Kauffman.
 6. Emma Kauffman.
 7. Martha S. Kauffman.
 4. JOHN R. KAUFFMAN, died in Decatur, Ill., aged 72 years. Children:
 1. Isaac Kauffman.
 2. Harriet Kauffman.
 3. Mary Kauffman.
 4. Margaret Kauffman.
 5. HARRIET K., wife of STEPHEN WEAKLEY, Boiling Springs, Pa.
 6. LOVINA K., wife of JAMES WEAKLEY, died in Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 24, 1888, aged 66-7-6.
 7. REV. ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, graduated from Dickinson College, Pa., and Andover Theological Seminary. He was Pastor of Saint Philips' Church, Charleston, S.

C., and in that city he died August 28, 1849, aged 28-7-23. He left to survive him one son, Abraham C. Kauffman, Charleston, S. C.

8. ELIZA K., wife of MODE GRIFFITH, died at Boiling Springs, Pa., aged 63 years. Children:

1. Oliver K. Griffith,
2. Levi J. Griffith,
3. Harriet A. Griffith,
4. David S. Griffith,
5. Wm. C. Griffith,
6. Abraham K. Griffith,
7. Jennie G., wife of Asbury Derland, Boiling Springs, Pa.

II. BERNHARD SPANGLER,

(Son of Jonas).

Born Sept. 30, 1745, and died in Paradise (now Jackson) Township, in 1802. He was a member of Sixth Company, Seventh Battalion of the York County Militia in the Revolution. His wife Eve, (called Freany) was the widow of John Reichart, of Windsor Township, deceased. She died Dec. 25, 1818, aged 65 years. In November 1789, he was assessed 150 acres of land, 3 horses and 3 cows. His children were:

1. JOHN SPANGLER, married Catherine Reichard, who was born February 15, 1777, died June 21, 1855. John Spangler was born November 20, 1774, died November 14, 1852. Children:

1. NATHANIEL SPANGLER, married Anna Maria Wiest, who died May 12, 1864, aged 50-17 d. Nathaniel died April, 1895. Children:

1. Rev. Aaron Spangler.
2. Jacob W. Spangler, dec'd.
3. John C. Spangler.
4. Sarah, wife of David W. Crider.

2. JOHN SPANGLER, born December 26, 1796, died January 10, 1872, at Littlestown, Pa. Children:

1. Charles Spangler.
 2. John Spangler.
 3. David Spangler.
 4. -----wife of -----Young.
- All of Littlestown, Pa.

3. MAGDALENA, deceased wife of JACOB BAHN, deceased. Children:

1. Lydia, wife of Peter Hantz.
3. John Bahn.

2. Catherine, wife of George S. Baum.
4. LYDIA, deceased wife of DAVID SWARTZ, deceased. Married May 29, 1829. Children :
 1. Susannah, wife of John Julius.
 2. Rev. David Swartz, Lakewood, N. J.
 3. Belinda C., wife of Henry Zellers.
 4. Sarah, wife of Charles Crouse, Littlestown, Pa.
5. ELIZABETH, deceased wife of JOHN ROTH, deceased. Children :
 1. John Roth, Spring Forge, Pa.
 2. Catherine, wife of Jesse Detter, Bermudian, Pa.
 3. Elizabeth, wife of George Bollinger, Spring Forge, Pa.
 4. Sarah Roth, dead.
2. JACOB SPANGLER, (Son of Bernhard), born July 25, 1783, died in Jackson Township, October 5, 1847. Catherine, his wife, was born January 21, 1791, died August 8, 1874. His children were :
 1. HENRY SPANGLER, Jackson Township. Children :
 1. Jacob Monroe Spangler,
 2. Albert Spangler, Renova, Pa.
 3. William H. Spangler, Bellwood, Pa.
 4. Amanda, wife of George Heindel.
 5. Mary, wife of Lewis Gross.
 6. Susan, wife of Urias Stambaugh.
 2. LYDIA, wife of BARNEY SPANGLER, (see title Rudolph Spangler.)
 3. MICHAEL SPANGLER, born July 12, 1811, died December 25, 1888. Children :
 1. Sarah, wife of Peter Boyer.
 2. Henry Spangler.
 3. William Spangler, Hazleton, Pa.
 4. Jacob Spangler.
 5. Leah, wife of Eli Seifert.
 6. Isabella, wife of John Wm. Dyer.
 7. Anna, wife of John Hostetter.
 8. Ella, wife of George Stambaugh.
 9. Lillie, wife of William Hoffinan.
 10. Amanda, wife of Reuben Beck.

All of York county, Pa.
 4. ELIZABETH, wife of LEVI STOVER, died in Jackson

Township, February 24, 1884, aged 58-11-23. Children:

1. Jacob E. Stover.
2. Michael O. Stover.
3. Samuel Stover.
4. Leah Jane Stover.
5. Amanda, wife of John Lillich.
6. Sarah, wife of Elias Eyster, deceased.
7. Ellen, wife of Andrew Spangler.

All of York county, Pa.

5. DANIEL SPANGLER, near Emmitsburg, Md., born July 30, 1812, died June 2, 1845. Lydia, his wife, was born July 23, 1820, died July 20, 1854. Both buried in the Pigeon Hill churchyard, Paradise Township, York county, Pa. Children:

1. Anna, wife of Devi Gallatin, Hanover, Pa.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Michael Staumbaugh.
3. Jacob R. Spangler, Harrisburg, Pa.
4. Calvin Spangler, York, Pa.

6. JOHN C. SPANGLER, died January 9, 1887, at Jefferson Borough, Pa., aged 77-0-3. Children:

1. Sarah, wife of Samuel Hoffman.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Brown, Baltimore, Md.
3. Lydia, wife of ----- Myers, Hazleton, Pa.
4. John Spangler.
5. Elder Spangler, Hazleton, Pa.
6. Henry C. Spangler, Hazleton, Pa.
7. Leah, wife of ----- Hetrick, York county, Pa.
8. Mrs. Lizzie Miller, Dalton, Md.

9. Jacob R. Spangler, Crawford county, Kansas. Children:

1. W. C. Spangler, Lawyer, Lawrence, Kan.
2. Sylvester W. Spangler, Kansas City, Mo.
3. Mahlon A. Spangler, Kansas City, Kan.

7. JONAS SPANGLER, died in 1884, at Jefferson Borough, Pa. Children:

1. Wm. Spangler.
2. Prof. Frank L. Spangler, York.
3. Emma, deceased wife of Daniel Sweigert.
4. Bradley Spangler.
5. Hamilton Spangler.
6. Sarah A., wife of Latimer Sheaffer.
7. Mary E., wife of Robert Maguire.
8. Albert Spangler.
9. Edmund Spangler.

All of York county, Pa.

8. JACOB SPANGLER, died at Smith's Station, York county, Pa. Children :

1. Jacob Spangler.
2. Lucinda Spangler.
3. Wm. H. Spangler.
4. George A. Spangler.
5. Sarah J., wife of P. S. Weaver.
6. Francis V., wife of A. H. Bowman.
7. Jacob M. Spangler,
8. Charles A. Spangler.
9. Hamilton Spangler.
10. Edgar M. Spangler.

3. JONAS SPANGLER, (Son of Bernhardt), born April 8, 1788, died July 20, 1846. He married August 18, 1811, his second cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Bernhard Spangler, (son of Rudolph). Elizabeth was born December 24, 1793, and died December 23, 1853. They lived and died in Adams county, Pa., where they conducted farming. Children :

1. JOSEPH SPANGLER, Adams county, Pa. Born January 14, 1813, died October 12, 1838. Married Keziah Lawyer. Children :

1. David Spangler, Harney, Md.
2. Joseph Spangler, Harney, Md.
3. Lydia Annie, wife of Washington Harner, Taneytown, Md.

2. JESSE SPANGLER, Adams county, Pa. Born April 20, 1815, died November 29, 1880. Married Susan Geiselman. Children :

1. Hamilton Spangler, dead.
2. Amanda, wife of Jesse Shaffer, Ortana, Pa., dead.
3. Margaret E., wife of B. F. Steiner, West Fairview, Pa.
4. Jonas C. Spangler, Kingsdale, Adams county, Pa.
5. Alice, wife of Thomas J. Hess, Harney, Md.
6. Daniel J. Spangler, Harrisburg, Pa.

3. JONAS SPANGLER, Jr., Adams county, Pa., born November 28, 1822, died February 20, 1885. Married Matilda Mehring. Children :

1. Maggie, wife of John F. Sharretts, Barlow, Md.
2. Rebecca, wife of Jacob Sharretts, Harney, Md.
3. Virginia, wife of Edwin Benner, Barlow, Md.

4. JOHN BERNHARD SPANGLER, Harney, Md. Born May 20, 1826, living. Married Lydia Ann Geiselman.

Children :

1. Augustus J. Spangler.
2. Austin R Spangler.
3. Pius D. Spangler.
- All of Harney, Md.

5. JACOB SPANGLER, Frankfort, Ind. Born April 13, 1829, died April 1887. Married Catherine Williams. Child :

1. John Alvey Spangler, Frankfort, Ind.

6. DANIEL SPANGLER, Adams county, Pa. Born May 12, 1831, died April 19, 1835.

7. LYDIA, wife of JOHN RATHFON, U. B. minister, Frankfort, Ind. Born August 27, 1817, died November 28, 1880. Children :

1. Mary Rathfon.
2. Jonas Rathfon.
3. Anna, wife of Perry Davis, Forrest, Ind.
4. Ida Rathfon.
5. Jacob Rathfon.

8. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, born May 14, 1832, died April 20, 1835.

9. BARBARA, wife of JACOB RODKEY, Taneytown, Md. Born April 9, 1834, died August 1886. Children :

1. Elizabeth, wife of Ezra Kaler, Uniontown, Md.
2. Jennie, wife of John Hiltabridle, Mayberry, Md.
3. Jacob Rodkey, Mayberry, Md.
4. Ella, wife of Augustus Fells, Harrisburg, Pa.
5. Isaac Rodkey.
6. William Rodkey, Mayberry, Md.
7. Catherine, wife of James Humpert, Taneytown, Md.
8. Martha, wife of Upton Lemmon, Mayberry, Md.

10. SARAH, wife of URIAH ROYER, Taneytown, Md. Born March 24, 1837. Dead. Children :

1. Ida Royer, Taneytown, Md.
2. Anna Royer, Harrisburg, Pa.
3. Mary, wife of Samuel Martin, Taneytown, Md.
4. Abbie Royer.
5. Frank J. Royer, Ellensburg, Wash.
6. Win. Royer, Taneytown, Md.

4. DANIEL SPANGLER, (Son of Bernhard), born July 30, 1712, died July 2, 1845.

5. ELIZABETH, (Daughter of Bernhard), wife of GEORGE KALTREIDER, died in Windsor Township. Children :

1. LYDIA KALTREIDER.
2. MARY KALTREIDER.
3. REBECCA KALTREIDER, died unmarried.
4. DANIEL KALTREIDER, died in Windsor Township.
Children :
 1. Samuel Kaltreider.
 2. Tobias Kaltreider, Oregon.
 3. Henry Kaltreider, Ind.
 4. Levi Kaltreider.
 5. Daniel Kaltreider.
 6. Sarah, wife of Emanuel Frey.
 7. Lucinda, wife of Wm. Kinard.
5. GEORGE KALTREIDER, Illinois. Children :
 1. Daniel Kaltreider.
 2. Lydia Kaltreider.
6. LYDIA SPANGLER, (Daughter of Bernhard). Dead.

III. HENRY SPANGLER,

(Son of Jonas).

Was born in 1750, and died in Paradise (now Jackson) Township in 1791. In 1778 he purchased of the other heirs of his father, Jonas, 192 acres of land in said township, (part of the tract patented to Jonas), which Henry's executors, April 8, 1791, sold to Michael Spangler, (son of Philip Caspar Spengler) and conveyed by Michael to two of his sons, Zachariah and Jesse Spangler. In 1789, Henry was assessed 2 horses and 2 cows. Henry was married on October 28, 1779, to Maria Clara Hoke, who was born in 1753, and died in 1818. He belonged to the Seventh Company of the Seventh Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution. Children :

1. ADAM SPANGLER, (son of Henry). He was married to Catherine Sharp, and conducted a Tannery at Dillsburg, Pa. She died August 6, 1864 in York, aged 73-8-3. Children :

1. ELIZA, wife of THOMAS B. SCHALL, York, deceased:
Born July 3, 1810. Married October 21, 1829. Children :
 1. John Schall.
 2. Amanda, widow of Henry Reisinger, Lieutenant 130th Pa. Infantry, and late Recorder of York county.
 3. Thomas B. Schall, Baltimore, Md.
 4. Walter B. Schall, deceased.

5. Emma V., wife of George W. Hess.
6. Kate, wife of Thomas Owen, York, Pa.
2. HENRY SPANGLER, born June 18, 1812, died March 10, 1868. He married Eliza Ilgenfritz, March 17, 1836. Died in York. Children :
 1. Samuel H. Spangler, (Printer). Married Mary Jane Stair, November 27, 1862. Member of Co. A., 16th Pa. Inf., and one of the First Defenders in the late war. Children :
 1. Henry Stair Spangler.
 2. Mary Lydia, wife of George W. Reamer.
 2. George I. Spangler, Lieutenant Co. K., 200 Pa. Infantry, now in Baltimore, Md.
 3. Catherine, wife of Zacharias Knaub, Baltimore, Md.
 4. Fannie, wife of Franklin Barnhart, Warren, Pa.
 5. Daniel Adam Spangler, York, Pa.
3. JOHN SPANGLER, died in New Orleans in 1840.
4. FREDERICK SPANGLER, Clark county, Ohio.
5. CLARA, deceased wife of WM. CALLENDER, York. Son:
 1. John Callender.
6. ELIAS SPANGLER, Sergeant Co. I., 76th Pa. Infantry. Captured in the assault on Fort Wagner, S. C., and died in Richmond, Va., December 13, 1863. Children :
 1. Elias Spangler.
 2. George Spangler, York, Pa.
2. JOHN SPANGLER, (son of Henry). He died at Beaver Creek, near Rossville, Pa., July 2, 1850, aged 60-10. He was married April 7, 1816 to Elizabeth Schrom, who afterwards married a Mr. Matier. Children :
 1. ELIZABETH, deceased wife of L. E. BUDDING, deceased, of Wrightsville, Pa. Child ?
 1. Calvin Spangler Budding, late of Wrightsville, deceased. He was Lieutenant of Co. K., 45th Reg. Pa. Infantry, promoted to Captain, and wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., 1862. Was for fifteen years gauger in the U. S. Revenue Service. Children :
 1. Blanche Budding.
 2. Anna Budding.
 3. Joseph Budding.
 4. Elizabeth Budding.

2. SARAH, wife of ----- Zeigler, Bucyrus, Ohio.

3. SUSANNAH SPANGLER BUDDING.

3. LYDIA, (daughter of Henry), wife of ADAM SWOPE, Gettysburg, Pa. She was born May 15, 1785, and died December 20, 1841. Her husband was born April 15, 1778, and died August 22, 1855. Her marriage to Adam Swope was the second time the Spangler and Swope families had intermarried. Her great-aunt Mary, daughter of Caspar Spengler, married Col. Michael Swoope, of Revolutionary fame. Their children were:

1. CLARISSA SWOPE, born May 29, 1804, died March 28, 1865.

2. CONRAD SPANGLER SWOPE, born March 31, 1807, died January 11, 1859.

3. GEORGE H. SWOPE, born March 4, 1814, died July 29, 1889. He held several municipal offices at Gettysburg, and was an active member of St. James Lutheran church.

4. JOHN ADAM SWOPE, born October 2, 1815, died October 25, 1880. He resided in Gettysburg, and was one of the most bitter opponents of slavery, and one of the original Abolitionists in that part of the country. He had naturally a strong and bright mind, and was a great general reader. He married Nancy McCurdy. His children are:

1. Lydia J., wife of Rev. T. C. Pritchard.

2. James Adam Swope, married Anna Townsend.

3. Samuel McCurdy Swope, a graduate of Pennsylvania University, was twice elected District Attorney of Adams county, and is now President Judge of Adams and Fulton counties, Pa. He married Annie Kate Stair, of York, Pa.

4. John Franklin Swope, married Mary Ford.

5. SAMUEL SWOPE, born May 26, 1818, died March 22, 1848.

6. JULIA ANN, wife of REV. EMANUEL HOFFHEINS, of the German Reformed Church. Born November 4, 1820, died August 7, 1892. Married April 25, 1839. Her husband was born September 18, 1815, died March 28, 1863. She was a woman eminent for her many

christian virtues, and had a wide scope for the practice as the wife of a minister. Her married life was spent in Adams and Lancaster counties, where her husband was pastor of different Reformed churches. After his death she resided with her brother, George H. Swope, in Gettysburg. Their children :

1. Rev. John Adam Hoffheins, D. D., who married Hetty Adams.
2. Thomas E. Hoffheins.
3. Lydia Hoffheins.
4. Clara Hoffheins.
5. Julia Hoffheins.
6. Emma, wife of Rev. J. A. Koser.
7. Samuel Hoffheins.
8. Lillie Dale Hoffheins.
9. Charles Nevin Hoffheins.

Rev. John Adam Hoffheins, D. D., is a clergyman of the Reformed (German) Church; graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, and the Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He has been pastor of several prominent Reformed Churches, and is now located at Martinsburg, W. Va.

7. REV. DAVID SWOPE, born December 25, 1824, died November 21, 1881. Married November 5, 1856, Clara J. Gilbert, who was born October 29, 1835.

He was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church. He graduated from Pennsylvania College in 1851, and after completing his Theological studies at the Gettysburg Seminary, entered the ministry in 1855. He spent the first five years of his ministry in Pennsylvania, as pastor of the Lutheran Church, of Johnstown. In 1860 he moved to New York State, where the greater part of his ministry was spent as pastor of several of the best churches of his Synod. Owing to the severity of the climate of New York, he moved to Pennsylvania a few years before his death, and died while pastor at Dickinson, Pa., 1881. As a pastor Rev D. Swope was zealous and laborious, taking a deep interest in all of his parishoners. As a preacher he was earnest, plain, eminently practical and biblical. He evinced sincere reverence for the church of his choice, and her doctrines, and carefully and conscientiously practiced her usages. His children are :

1. Luther Gilbert Swope, deceased.
2. Dr. Gilbert E. Swope, born January 24, 1860. A suc-

cessful druggist of Newville. Pa. He married September 24, 1890, Belle McKinney Hays, born October 12, 1867. He is also author of the genealogy of the Yost Swope family, a very admirable work.

3. Jessie Elizabeth Swope.
4. Josephine Roedel Swope.

IV. RUDOLPH SPENGLER,

(Son of Jonas).



He was born about 1752, and died in 1830. His wife was named Christina. They resided near Heidlersburg, Adams county, Pa., after they moved from York county. In 1788, Rudolph Spengler lived, and owned 170 acres of land, in Berwick township in which the town of Abbottstown was then located. In the old Lutheran churchyard of Abbottstown, are the tombstones of Spenglers, (some undecipherable), among which are those of John Spangler, Christina Spengler, born May 3, 1782, died April 6, 1807, Susanna Spengler, born December 28, 1789, died April 17, 1800. Rudolph Spengler died in Berwick township, in August, 1830, and in his will bequeathed and devised his estate to his eleven children. The children of Rudolph Spengler were:

1. JACOB SPANGLER, moved to Ohio about 1840. His descendants are unknown.
2. JOHN SPANGLER, moved to Ohio about 1840. His descendants are unknown.
3. JONAS SPANGLER, emigrated to Stark county, Ohio, about 1840. His descendants are unknown.
4. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, JR., lived near Petersburg, Adams county, Pa. His children were:
 1. WILLIAM SPANGLER. Children:
 1. Lizzie, wife of ----- Gardner.
 2. Ellen, wife of ----- Cressler.

3. Emma, wife of ----- Rupley.
All of Green Springs, Cumberland county, Pa.
2. JACOB R. SPANGLER, Greencastle, Pa. Children :
 1. Dr. Jacob B. Spangler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 2. Henry W. Spangler, Attorney-at-Law, Denver, Col.
3. MARY SPANGLER, died unmarried.
4. MARGARET SPANGLER, died unmarried.
5. PEGGY ESSIG, died unmarried.
6. POLLY REX, moved to Ohio.
7. ESTHER ESSIG, moved to Ohio.
8. JOSEPH SPANGLER, moved to Ohio.
9. CATHERINE SAURBAUGH, moved to Ohio.
10. DAVID SPANGLER, moved to Ohio.
11. SOPHIA, wife of MICHAEL DEATRICK. She died May 9, 1833, aged 59 years. Children :
 1. NICHOLAS DEATRICK. He died near Chambersburg, Pa., May, 1877, aged 80 years. Children :
 1. Rev. Wm. Deatrick, D. D., Mercersburg, Pa. Entered Marshall College in 1844 and graduated 1848. Studied theology at the Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, Pa., and entered the ministry of the German Reformed Church in 1852. The ancestors of Mrs. Wm. Deatrick were related to George Washington by marriage. Children :
 1. Rev. Wm. Wilberforce Deatrick, Prof. Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.
 2. E. Rauson Deatrick, Pastor Trinity Reformed Church, Woodberry, Md.
 3. Anna M. Deatrick, Mercersburg, Pa.
 2. Michael Deatrick.
 3. John B. Deatrick.
 4. Anna, wife of Adam Bream.
 5. Jacob Spangler Deatrick.
 6. Abraham Deatrick.
 7. Howard N. Deatrick; Mercersburg, Pa.
 2. JACOB DEATRICK, died near Chambersburg, Pa. Children :
 1. Catherine, wife of Francis Peckmen.
 2. Mary, wife of Daniel Eby.
 3. Elizabeth, wife of John Eberly.

4. Leah, wife of Philip Carper.
 5. Jacob Deatrck.
 6. Daniel Deatrck, Franklin county, Pa.
 3. RUDOLPH DEATRICK. Children :
 1. Michael W. Deatrck.
 2. George Deatrck.
 4. MICHAEL DEATRICK. Children :
 1. W. H. Deatrck.
 2. Samuel Deatrck.
 3. David Deatrck.
 4. Susan Deatrck.
 5. Elizabeth, wife of S. J. Myers.
 6. Alice, wife of George A. Trostle.

All of Plainville, Adams county, Pa.
 5. CHRISTIANA, wife of JESSE SMITH, emigrated to Preble county, Ohio, in 1834. Children :
 1. Samuel D. Smith.
 2. John Smith.
 3. Isaac Smith.
 4. William Smith.
 5. Franklin Smith.
 6. Jesse D. Smith.
 7. Mary, wife of Jacob Thomas.

All of Darke county, Ohio.
 6. MARY, wife of GEORGE KEYSER. Children :
 1. Wesley Keyser.
 2. Jacob Keyser.
 3. Mary E. Keyser, Mansfield, Ohio.
 7. SARAH, wife of DANIEL FIDLER, resides at Mercersburg, Pa. Is 85 years old. Children :
 1. Jacob W. Fidler, Arcanum, Ohio.
 2. George Fidler.
 3. John W. Fidler.
 4. Sophia Fidler, Plainview, Adams county, Pa.
 8. MARGARET DEATRICK, died unmarried.
 9. CATHERINE DEATRICK, died unmarried.
-

v. EVE, wife of JOHN EMIG,

(Daughter of Jonas Spengler).

She was born about 1750. Margaret Rudisill, his second wife, was born in 1753, and died March 31, 1839. With the latter he had no issue. John Emig was born January 28, 1753, and died July 25, 1834. He had two children with his wife Eve :

1. JOHN EMIG. He was born January 27, 1780, and died March

28, 1842. He Married Anna Mary Eyster, born January 24, 1780, and died March 1, 1838. Children :

1. SALLIE, wife of HARRY BENTZEL, Son :

1. Harry Bentzel, Winchester, Va.

2. REBECCA, wife of GEORGE MENGES. Children :

1. Sevilla, wife of Samuel Rudisill.

2. Louisa, wife of Abraham Martin.

3. Margaret, wife of Abraham Hoke.

3. CATHERINE, wife of MICHAEL LEIB. Children :

1. Louisa, wife of William Spangler.

2. Amanda, wife of Reuben Altland.

3. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Graeff.

4. Maria, wife of Joseph Graeff.

5. Matilda, wife of Emanuel Myers.

6. Abraham Leib.

4. ELIZABETH, wife of ADAM EYSTER, JR. Died July 24, 1873, aged 65-5-28. Adam Eyster died March 4, 1861, aged 55-5-19. Their child was :

1. Sarah, deceased wife of John Emig (of Valentine).

5. MATILDA, wife of JOHN LOUCKS, Jackson township. John Loucks died Jan. 23, 1859, aged 48-9-23. Children :

1. Edward Loucks.

2. John Loucks.

3. Mary, wife of Jacob Myers.

4. Sarah A. Loucks.

5. Eleanor Loucks.

6. CHRISTINA EMIG. Died unmarried January 9, 1885, aged 66-4-7.

2. ELIZABETH, (daughter of Eva Emig, deceased), wife of ADAM EYSTER, deceased. Children :

1. ADAM EYSTER, dead. Child :

1. Sarah, deceased wife of John Emig (of Valentine).

2. JACOB EYSTER, deceased. Children :

1. John Eyster, dead.

2. Henry Eyster.

3. Israel Eyster.

4. Peter Eyster.

5. George Eyster.

6. Adam Eyster.

7. Anna, wife of Peter Eisenhart, dec'd, East Berlin, Pa.

7. Caroline, wife of William Bott, New Oxford, Pa.

3. EVA, wife of REV. DANIEL ZIEGLER, D. D., deceased. Mrs. Zeigler lives in York, aged 79 years. Children :

1. JOHN ZIEGLER, Yellow Pine, Ia.
2. DR. HENRY A. ZIEGLER.
3. EMMA, deceased wife of AUGUSTUS LOUCKS.
4. SAMUEL EYSTER, died unmarried.
5. PETER EYSTER, married SARAH SPANGLER, daughter of Jonas Spangler, son of Joseph. Children :
 1. ELIAS EYSTER, deceased.
 2. LOUISA, wife of Solomon Martin, deceased.
 3. ELIZABETH, wife of ALEXANDER SPANGLER.
 4. SARAH, wife of GEORGE EMIG.
 5. MARTIN EYSTER, deceased.
6. REV. MICHAEL EYSTER died at Bedford, Pa. Children :
 1. EMMA, wife of -----
 2. BARBARA, wife of -----

VI. JUDITH, wife of PETER ERB,

(Daughter of Jonas Spengler).

She was born before 1750. Lived in Manheim township, and afterwards moved to Frederick county, Md. Some of the descendants are said to live at Silver Run, Carroll county, Md. Letters sent to them failed to receive a response.

VII. CATHERINE, wife of JACOB WIEST,

(Daughter of Jonas Spengler).

Married October 12, 1765. Jacob Wiest moved to Berwick township, Adams county, Pa., prior to 1784, where he owned 170 acres of land. He was born in 1741, and died June 25, 1803, and his remains lie in the German Reformed churchyard at Abbottstown, Pa. Catherine Wiest, their daughter, was born July 6, 1769. She is said to have married a Mr. Baumgardner. In German Wiest was spelled "Wüst".

VIII. ANNA MARY, wife of CHRISTIAN WIEST,
(Wüst) (Daughter of Jonas Spengler).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Christian Wiest". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with a large, stylized initial 'C'.

Married Oct., 27, 1768. Christian was a member of the Seventh Company of the Seventh Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution. Anna Mary (Maria) died May 2, 1784, and is buried in Pigeon Hill churchyard, York county, Pa. Christian Wiest lived in Paradise township, prior to and in 1797 and years afterwards. His family moved to Franklin county, Pa., prior to 1836. Tradition has it that Christian Wiest, during the last six years of his life, was compelled, on account of some offence committed, to walk every morning before dawn between two ghosts, one white, and the other black. He was enjoined to talk to neither, and the morning of his violation of the injunction, he received a stroke of paralysis, and immediately died.

“Doomed for a certain term to walk the night,
Till the foul crimes done in the days of nature,
Are burned and purged away.”¹

¹App. Note 5.

2. BERNHARD SPENGLER,

(Son of Caspar),

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Bernhard Spengler". The script is cursive and somewhat stylized, with the first name "Bernhard" written in a larger, more prominent hand than the last name "Spengler".

Was born at Weyler, under Steinsberg, near Sinsheim, in the Rhenish Palatinate, (now in Baden), September 3, 1719, and died in York, Pa., in 1804. He was naturalized in Philadelphia, September 24, 1762. (See Rudolph). The christian name of his wife was Anna Margaretha. He resided on the plantation of 326½ acres which his father Caspar acquired by occupation and improvement, in 1728, and which was later patented to him, Bernhard. This land is now owned by Daniel Kolr and sons, and others, and is distant about one and a half miles Northeast of York. In prospecting this section the attention of Bernhard and his father were arrested by the magnificent timber, the trees being as straight as arrows and of extraordinary height and circumference. Here Bernhard determined to settle, and immediately began the construction of the settler's log-house. What was one hundred and sixty-seven years ago an unbroken forest is now a veritable garden.

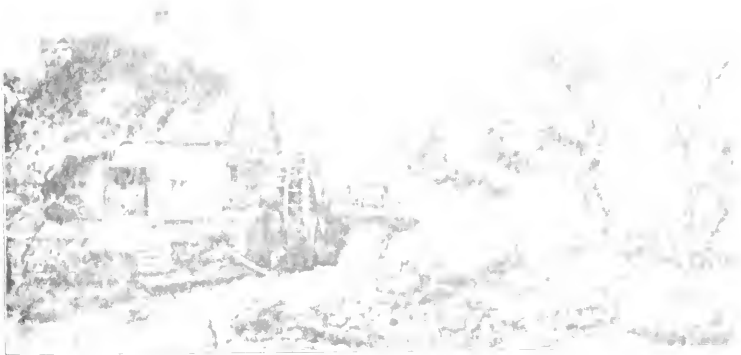
FARMING BY THE INDIANS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The Indians prior to this settlement farmed a small patch at the large spring on this tract. Their methods required the squaws to do the tilling. They scratched the ground with sticks, and used sharp stones to hoe the corn and beans which they planted, and in the fall the cornstalks were burned with the weeds. Long, hard stones, used as pestles, and concaved ones used as mortars, have been found in various places in York County. They were used in grinding the corn into a coarse meal, from which the "Johnny Cakes" were made.

The grain of the early settlers was cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail, and the chaff was separated from the grain by both being placed on a linen sheet, which two persons took hold of, and tossing the contents up in a current of air, a gentle breeze



THE LITTLE CABIN AND THE GREAT REDWOODS



THE HOME OF OUR CHIEF OF TRAILS

17
17
AND
ON

would blow the chaff away and leave the precious grain. Corn was shelled with the hand or flail. Wheat or corn was ground the first year or two, in a "Pioneer Mill," a mortar hollowed in the end of a log, or a stump, in which it was ground, Indian fashion, with a pestle. Soon after the small grist mill run by water power, was constructed. During the first season the log-house was completed, about fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and seven feet to the roof, at first covered with heavy bark, and after the first year's crop was carefully thatched with straw. There was no cellar to it. On the garret or "loft," as it was termed was stored the grain of the first year's crop. The next winter was spent by the husband in clearing more land and in taking care of his horse, cow, pigs, and sheep, which were expected to huddle together, and live harmoniously in one common stable.

The wife would "ply her evening care" in front of the blazing hearth, on which the glowing "black logs" furnished both heat and light.

Bernhard later in life, and prior to 1780 purchased the lot and house, No. 172, (65 feet), on the North side of West Philadelphia street, York, now owned by J. W. Buckingham, and Mrs. John Palmtag, and in which he died in 1804, aged 85 years.

CHILDREN OF BERNHARD SPENGLER.

1. Jonas Spangler.
2. Rudolph Spangler.
3. Judith, wife of Henry Rudisill.
4. Anna Maria, wife of John Wolf.
5. Maria Margaretha, wife of Jacob Creamer.
6. Casper Spangler.

I. JONAS SPANGLER, (Son of Bernhard).

Catherine, his wife, was born April 10th, 1741, and died February 4th, 1810. He lived on the homestead of his father in York (now Springettsbury) township until his death, September 19th, 1821, aged 80 years. He was a member of the second Company third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolutionary War.

¹ App. Note 34.

The York Gazette of September 25, 1821, says: "Jonas Spangler was a good citizen, an upright man, devoted to the cause of religion, and has descended to the tomb in the fullness of years, leaving his virtues as an example for imitation of his numerous descendants."

From the York Recorder and Independent Republican of September 25, 1821: "Died on Monday last, near this Borough, Jonas Spangler, at the advanced age of 77 years. He was one of our most worthy and respected citizens." His children were:

1. JOHN SPANGLER, born November 22, 1777, died November 28, 1860, at the old Jonas Spengler Homestead, now owned by Daniel Kolhr. Christiana, his wife, was born May 17, 1786, and died August 30, 1860. Children:

1. LEAH, deceased wife of PETER HEINDEL, deceased, born May 25th, 1807. Children:

1. Edward Heindel, (dec'd.)
2. William Heindel.
3. Catherine, wife of Henry Musser, deceased.
4. Susan Heindel.
5. Rebecca Heindel.
6. Henry S. Heindel.
7. Charlotte Heindel.

2. MARY, deceased wife of GEORGE FREY, deceased. Children:

1. William Frey, Capt. of the 87th Reg. Pa. Infy. Band.
2. John Frey, Minneapolis, Minn.
3. Eliza, wife of Isaac Runk, East York.
4. Charles Frey, deceased.

3. WILLIAM SPANGLER, born April 7th, 1809, died March 29th, 1890, in Springettsbury township. Catherine, his wife, was born September 15th, 1816, died April 4th, 1882. Children:

1. William Spangler.
2. John Spangler, Red Lion, Pa.
3. Zachariah Spangler.
4. Jacob Spangler.
5. Emanuel Spangler.
6. Alexander Spangler.
7. Louise, wife of Alexander Heidelbaugh.
8. Amanda, wife of Ulrich Shellenberger.

4. ANNA MARIA CATHERINE, wife of JACOB DELLINGER, born January 26th, 1811, married March 28th, 1833, in Springettsbury township. Children:

1. John Dellinger.

2. William A. Dellinger, 207th Pa. Infy., killed at Petersburg, Va. April 2. 1865.
3. Anna Dellinger.
4. Henry Dellinger, Co. E. 87th Pa. Infy. Died in 1862, aged 17 years.
5. Michael Dellinger, 9th Cav. and a member of General Grant's body guard.
6. Lucinda, wife of Samuel Brubaker.
7. Charles Dellinger, Co. D. 200th Pa. Infy., killed at Fort Steadman, 1865. 8. George Dellinger.
9. Catherine, wife of Edward Brenner.
10. Malinda, wife of George Miller.
5. CHARLES SPANGLER, died in East York, May 20th, 1891, aged 67-9-3. Children:
 1. George Spangler. 2. Frederick Spangler.
 3. Elias Spangler. 4. Jane, wife of Elias Wasser.
 5. Leah, wife of Charles Bush.
 6. Amanda, wife of John Kindig.
6. JOHN SPANGLER, born July 13th, 1818, in Springettsbury township, died April 13, 1895. Children:
 1. Israel Spangler. 2. Clayton Spangler.
7. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, wife of John Cunningham, deceased. Born October 17th, 1812, married May 17th, 1832, died March 7th, 1883, in Springettsbury township. Children:
 1. William Cunningham, County Commissioner.
 2. George Cunningham, deceased.
 3. Eli Cunningham. 4. David Cunningham.
 5. Susan, wife of William Nye, deceased.
 6. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Shultz.
8. SAMUEL SPANGLER, Hatter, born May 23, 1806, died in York, August 15, 1878. Married Elizabeth Frank, May 17, 1829. Children:
 1. David Spangler, died in Philadelphia.
 2. Maria, wife of John Dennis.
 3. Mary, wife of James A. Stahle, Lieut. Col. 87th Reg. Pa. Infy. and present member of Congress. She

was born November 20, 1832, married December 25, 1851, died July 3, 1865. Children:

1. John W. Stahle.
2. Kate, wife of D. H. Welsh, merchant.
3. Dr. R. S. Stahle.
4. Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Everhart.
5. Charles H. Stahle.
4. Adam Spangler.
5. Harrison Spangler, Co. H. 87th Pa. Infy., father of Dr. Charles Spangler, York, Pa.

2. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, (son of Jonas), died in York, November 2, 1834, aged about 80 years. His wife's name was Christina. He was a member of the Seventh Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution. Children:

1. SAMUEL SPANGLER, Saddler, York. Born July 12, 1804, died November 11, 1882. Baptized July 24, 1804. He married Maria Wohlhoff, January 25, 1828. Children:

1. George Spangler, York. Children:
 1. Edward L. Spangler.
 2. Walter Spangler.
2. Alexander Spangler, York. Children:
 1. Arthur M. Spangler.
 2. Robert A. Spangler.
 3. Mary M. Spangler.
 4. Annie L. Spangler.
 5. Ida M. Spangler.
 6. George S. Spangler.
 7. Carrie Spangler.
 8. Elmer C. Spangler.

2. DANIEL SPANGLER, Coach Trimmer, York, born March 18, 1807, died in 1877. Children:

1. Albert Spangler.
2. Daniel Spangler, Company K., 2nd Pa. Infantry.
3. Evaline, wife of Charles Litchfield. Second husband, Harry Fite, Atlantic City.
4. Malinda, deceased wife of David Shultz, Internal Revenue Collector.

3. JULIA ANN, wife of GEORGE EPPLEY, York, Pa. sicklesmith, deceased. Married February 22, 1818. George Eppley died July 4, 1835, aged 40 years. Children:

1. Jacob Eppley, moved West.
2. Caroline, wife of Shekel, went West.

4. CHARLOTTE, wife of HENRY WOLF. Married May 12, 1833, went West.
5. ANNA MARIA SPANGLER, died unmarried, in 1844.
3. JACOB SPANGLER, (son of Jonas), Saddler, York, born May 28, 1792, married Sarah Kraumer April 17, 1812, and died March 10, 1868, aged 78-10 months. Children :
 1. ALEXANDER SPANGLER, died without children.
 2. CASSANDRA SPANGLER, died without children, April 27, 1891, aged 75-4-24.
 3. LEVI SPANGLER, Company A., 107th Pa. Infantry, died from disease contracted in the service, May 3, 1863, aged 50-3-11. Children :
 1. Clement Spangler.
 2. Henry C. Spangler, Company K., 87th Pa. Infantry, Harrisburg, Pa.
 3. Grafton D. Spangler.
 4. Salome, wife of Samuel Weiser, York.
 5. Emma, wife of Daniel O. Stein.

II. RUDOLPH SPANGLER,

(Son of Bernhard).

Born May 10, 1748, baptized May 19, 1749, and died in York township, York county, Pa., January 4, 1816. Children :

1. BERNHARD SPANGLER, born April 15, 1772, baptized June 24, 1772. Married Elizabeth Strominger, and moved to Franklin county, Pa., prior to 1844. Children :
 1. DANIEL SPANGLER, born March 25, 1794, baptized June 8, 1794. Married Louisa H. Frey, November 3, 1829. Was deputy County Clerk and deputy Sheriff of Franklin county, Pa.; teller, and subsequently cashier of the Chambersburg, Pa., Bank. He died in Chambersburg January 20th 1845. Children :
 1. Charles Barnet Spangler, Jeweler, born February 6th, 1833, died December 2nd, 1853.
 2. J. Spangler, Druggist, Chambersburg, Pa.
 2. SARAH, wife of THOMAS J. EARLEY, born March 23,

1805, married at Chambersburg, Pa., November 12, 1829.
Children:

1. Daniel Spangler Earley, (Printer).
2. Sarah E. Earley.
3. Robert Earley.
4. Nancy Earley.
5. Rebecca Earley.
6. Emma L. Earley.
7. Thomas Earley.
8. Louise Earley.

(ALL DEAD). The living children are:

1. Barnet Spangler Earley, Teller U. S. Treasury, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Sarah Jane, wife of Alfred Matthews, Shippensb'g, Pa.
3. Helen, wife of George Mustin, of Philadelphia, Pa. Son, Paul Mustin.
3. JOHN SPANGLER, Chairmaker, Chambersburg, Pa., died October, 1856. Married to Lydia C. Oaks, who died in May 1856. Children:
 1. Elizabeth N., wife of W. H. Sellers, both deceased. Children:
 1. Delia M. Sellers.
 2. Walter Spangler Sellers.
 2. Katherine, wife of George A. Wood, Chambersb'g, Pa.
4. REBECCA, wife of J. G. Martin, Bedford, Pa., born in Chambersburg, Pa., August 26, 1808, married May 27, 1827, died February 7, 1840. Children:
 1. Daniel Martin, Druggist, Philadelphia, Pa.
 2. John B. Martin, (dead).
 3. Robert S. Martin, killed at the Battle of Antietam.
 4. William L. Martin, killed at the battle of Pocatamico, S.C.
 5. John G. Martin.
 6. Mrs. S. E. Huber, Philada., Pa.
5. JACOB SPANGLER, Printer, died on the U. S. Frigate Constellation, September 29, 1834, in the Harbor of Mahon, of Asiatic cholera.
6. CHARLES BARNET SPANGLER, Printer, died in Baltimore, Md.
2. DANIEL SPANGLER, (son of Rudolph), wife Anna Maria. He moved to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio.
3. JONAS SPANGLER, (son of Rudolph), baptized November 8, 1778, died 1821. Eve, his wife died in 1818. He moved to Wayne county, Ohio. Children:

1. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, Wayne county, Ohio.

2. JOHN SPANGLER, " " "

3. JACOB SPANGLER, " " "

4. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, JR., moved to Centre county, Pa., prior to 1844. Catherine, his wife, was a daughter of John Roth. A daughter, Juliana, was born to them August 3, 1813, baptized October 20, 1813.

5. EMANUEL SPANGLER, School Teacher, prior to 1834. Died in Wrightsville, Pa., after 1844. His wife's name was Barbara. Children :

1. CASPER, born June 30, 1814, baptized October 13, 1814.

2. REBECCA, born Sept. 9, 1815, baptized March 16, 1817.

3. RACHEL, born Jan. 18, 1817, baptized March 16, 1817.

4. CHARLOTTE, married a Peter Dellinger, and moved West where she died.

6. HENRY SPANGLER, York, died without issue.

7. MARY, wife of WILLIAM SMITH, moved to Spring township, Centre County, Pa. Afterwards moved to Iowa.

8. MARGARET, (Cradle) HAUKE, afterwards resumed the name of Spangler. Died in York Feb. 28, 1850, aged 82-2-16. Son:

1. JOHN SPANGLER, moved to the West.

9. ELIZABETH, wife of PETER NEFF, born April 22, 1796, baptized July 1, 1798. Moved to Wayne county, Ohio. Child :

1. SAMUEL, born September 29, 1823.

10. CATHERINE, wife of GEORGE LOHNBERGER, born June 9, 1790, baptized June 27, 1790. Married May 21, 1809. Children:

1. WILLIAM A. LOHNBERGER,

2. SUSANNA, wife of HENRY WILLIAMS,

3. MARY, wife of JACOB STEEL.

4. GEORGE WASHINGTON LOHNBERGER.

5. GODFREY LOHNBERGER, all of Bellefonte, Pa.

11. JOHN SPANGLER, Weaver, born May 20, 1777, baptized July 27, 1777, died in East York, September 11, 1852. Elizabeth was the name of his wife. Children :

1. ZACHARIAH SPANGLER, born September 19, 1806, married September 30, 1832, died September 2, 1885. Barbara, his wife was born in 1808, and died August 6, 1853, in Springettsbury township. Children.

1. Benjamin Casper Spangler, Springettsbury township.
 2. Sophie, wife of George Marley, Columbia, Pa.
 3. Susanna, wife of Alfred Richards, Springettsbury township.
 4. Michael Spangler, dead. 5. Harry A. Spangler, dead.
 2. DANIEL SPANGLER, born October 28, 1809, died in Ohio. Children :
 1. Rolandus Spangler, Galveston, Texas.
 2. Margaret, wife of Wilson DeArment, Bexar county, Texas.
 3. Rudolph Spangler, Memphis, Tenn.
 3. HENRY SPANGLER, born March 9, 1811, died without issue.
 4. SUSANNA, wife of DANIEL WEISER, married November 14, 1852. Both died in East York. Child :
 1. William J. Weiser, East York.
-

III. JUDITH, wife of HENRY RUDISILL, (Daughter of Bernhard),

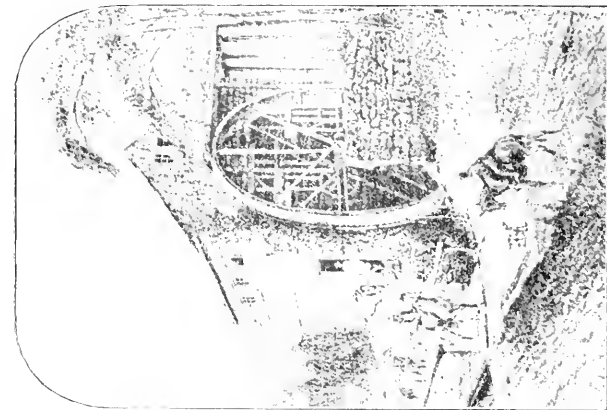
Born September 1, 1754, married May 27, 1781, died before 1806.
Child :

1. SUSAN RUDISILL, born in 1788.
-

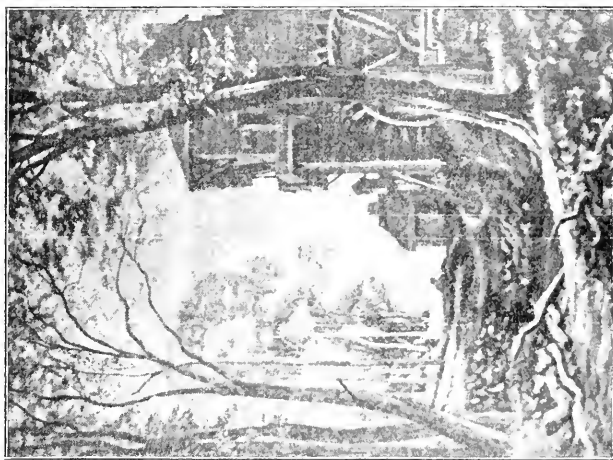
IV. ANNA MARIA, wife of JOHN WOLF, (Daughter of Bernhard).

Born February 19, 1760. Married October 21, 1779. John Wolf was a Church Organ Maker of York, and died in 1804. Children:

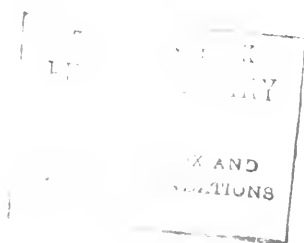
1. JOHN WOLF, JR. Children :
 1. LEAH, wife of JOHN ENNY, died in Columbia, Pa.
Children :
 1. George Enny, died in Northern Pennsylvania.
 2. Thomas Enny, Illinois.
 3. John H. Enny, was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.



OLD TIME VIRGINIA MILL.



MILL OF YEARS AGO.



2. JULIA, wife of GEORGE SCHREINER, Marietta, Pa.
Married August 21, 1828; both dead. Children :
 1. Geo. W. Schreiner, Marietta, Pa.
 2. Mary A. Brenneman, West.
 3. Wm. H. Schreiner, Marietta, Pa.
 4. H. M. Schreiner, deceased.
 5. Julia Sargent, Marietta, Pa.
 6. Sallie Balis, Phila.
3. GEORGE WOLF, Iron Merchant, died 1858, at Columbia, Pa.

GEORGE WOLF, Esq.

From the York Peoples' Advocate, of December 28, 1858.

Mr. Wolf was born in this Borough, and made his home in York during the earlier years of his life. In his early manhood he removed to Columbia, where he continued to reside until the grim messenger, Death, closed his eyes forever in this world. It was in Columbia that these sterling traits of character were developed which won the confidence, esteem and love of the citizens of his adopted Borough, to an extent seldom attained by any man. In his death, Columbia has met with an irreparable loss—the loss of one of her foremost and best citizens, whose place can never be filled, for although indeed Columbia can boast of many noble men, she has but one George Wolf. It was the fortune of the writer of this notice to live side by side in neighborly and daily intercourse with the deceased, for many, many years, and he has never met with a nobler specimen of a man than Mr. W.,— he who continually overflowed “with the milk of human kindness,” and whose life’s delight it was to minister to the happiness of others. Alas! the “places that knew him once will know him no more for ever,” and Death in him has claimed a “bright and shining light” for its own, leaving but to those who survive him the memory of his noble nature, genial disposition and generous heart, who will cherish his memory while Time shall be for them, and the example of his good deeds remain continually in their vision. Farewell, my friend!—sad and bitter is the parting, but the grim monster severs all ties in his ruthless career. I “knew him but to love him,” and in no ordinary spirit of sorrow and regret is this brief tribute penned to the worth of my departed, noble friend. Farewell!

T. D. C.

Children :

1. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ryan, Columbia, Pa.
2. Charlotte, wife of President Judge James Ryan, Pottsville, Pa.
3. Mary, wife of John A. Hook, Columbia, Pa.
4. JOHN WOLF, Quincy, Illinois.
2. LYDIA, wife of HENRY MYERS, died at Columbia, Pa., in 1881, aged 87 years. Child :
 1. HENRY MYERS, died at Columbia, Pa. Children :
 1. Jacob Myers, died in the Army.

2. Christina, wife of William Wilson, Lancaster, Pa.
3. Dr. John W. Myers, Columbia, Pa.
4. George L. Myers, Columbia, Pa.
5. Mary, wife of George Gamber, Columbia, Pa.
6. Sarah, wife of Edward A. Martin, Columbia, Pa.
7. Caroline, wife of Robert Hamilton, Columbia, Pa.
8. Emma F., wife of David A. Weiser, deceased, York, Pa.
- 3. CATHERINE**, wife of **JAMES LONG**, Columbia, Pa. Born December, 30, 1802. Children :
 1. CATHERINE, wife of **HOWARD LITTLE**, Iron Merchant, Pittsburg, Pa.
 2. -----, wife of ----- **McKAY**, Iron Merchant, Pittsburg, Pa.
 3. ANNA, wife of **DAVID EVANS**, Superintendent of Water Works, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 4. ADAM WOLF**, born December 25, 1800, died in Frederick, Md. Children :
 1. LEWIS WOLF, Wholesale Grocer, Baltimore, Md.
 2. WILLIAM WOLF, Merchant Tailor, Baltimore, Md.
 3. GEORGE H. WOLF, Cashier Frederick Bank, Frederick, Md. Deceased. Children :
 1. Florence I., wife of Marshal Font.
 2. George H. Wolf.
 3. Lewis E. Wolf, Fred'k., Md.
 4. THOMAS WOLF, deceased, Frederick, Md. Children :
 1. Holten Wolf.
 2. Caroline Wolf.
 3. Percy Wolf.
 4. Florence S. Wolf.
 5. Thomas H. Wolf.
 6. Charles R. Wolf.
 7. William B. Wolf.
 5. FRANK WOLF, Wholesale Grocer, Baltimore, Md.
 6. MARY, wife of WILLIAM BROWN, Baltimore, Md.
 7. ALICE WOLF, Baltimore, Md.
- 5. JACOB WOLF**, born November 4, 1799, died in Newberry township, York county, Pa. Child :
 1. JACOB WOLF, deceased. Children :
 1. Silas Wolf, Lieutenant United States Army.
 2. Leroy J. Wolf, Attorney-At-Law, Harrisburg, Pa.
 3. John Wolf, Landisville, Pa.
 4. Augustus Wolf, deceased.

6. DANIEL WOLF, born June 27, 1790, died in York childless.

7. ABRAHAM WOLF, died in York in 1862, aged 80 years.

Children :

1. **HENRY WOLF**, died in 1859. Children :

1. Sarah, wife of John Ziegler, Frankfort, Ky.
2. Anna, wife of William Palsgrove, Frankfort, Ky.
3. Eliza, wife of John G. Shaffer, York, Pa.
4. Frederick Wolf, Springdale, Texas.
5. William Wolf, deceased.

V. MARIA MARGARETHA, wife of JACOB CREMER,

(Daughter of Bernhard),

Born November 27, 1768, died March 6, 1846, aged 79 years. Jacob Cremer died January 7, 1836, aged 70 years. Children :

1. DANIEL CREMER, deceased, married Polly Reisinger, deceased. Children :

1. **ALBERT CREMER**, Shrewsbury, Pa.
2. **EDWARD CREMER**.
3. **JOHN CREMER**.

2. JACOB CREMER, married Catherine Weaver April 26, 1829, and died January 17, 1867, aged 61 years. No issue.

3. JOHN CREMER, died unmarried March 12, 1854, aged 47 years.

4. MARY, wife of **MARTIN AUSTIN**, deceased, married July 17, 1828, and died May 17, 1838, aged 30 years. Child :

1. **JACOB M. AUSTIN**, York, Pa. Child :
 1. John Wesley C. Austin, York.

VI. CASPAR SPANGLER,

(Son of Bernhard).

Was born October 10, 1766, died in 1804 on his farm at what is now known as Small's Mill, two miles Northeast of York. Married Catherine, daughter of Captain Yost Harbaugh, of the Revo-

lutionary War.¹ She was born December 8, 1769, died February 28, 1850, aged 82-2-20, and her remains lie in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Children :

1. JACOB SPANGLER, born February 16, 1800, died June 1884. Married Sarah Rogers, February 19, 1824, who died December 24, 1861, aged 62 years. He was a cooper in East York, and afterwards removed to North Water street, York, and engaged in the business of coopering until a short time before his death. Children:

1. WILLIAM A. SPANGLER, Company A., 16th Pa. Infy.
 2. JACOB C. SPANGLER, Baltimore, Md.
 3. ADALINE, wife of JOHN SCHROM, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, in 1864.
 4. JOHN F. SPANGLER, Lieutenant of Company A., 87th Regiment Pa. Infy., killed at the battle of Monocacy, Md.
- Children :

1. Howard Spangler, died without issue.
2. Laura Spangler, unmarried, Chicago, Ill.

2. SAMUEL SPANGLER, Tobacconist, born January 8, 1798, baptised, December 22, 1798, married August 25, 1822, Elizabeth Bower. He removed and died in the West. Children :

1. REUBEN SPANGLER.
2. CATHERINE SPANGLER.
3. HARRIET SPANGLER.

3. ELIZABETH, wife of CHRISTIAN MILLER, born October 1, 1790, baptized November 21, 1790, died May 10, 1871, in the village of Pleasureville, Pa. She was married September 16, 1809. Children :

1. JACOB MILLER, Pleasureville, Pa.
2. ZACHARIAH MILLER, Spring Grove, Pa.
3. BENJAMIN MILLER, Pleasureville, Pa.
4. WILLIAM MILLER, East York, Pa.
5. SUSAN, wife of JOHN HIVELY.
6. SARAH, deceased wife of SAMUEL HIVELY. Children :
 1. George Hively.
 2. William Hively.
 3. Enos Hively.
 4. Jane, wife of George Miller.

All of York county, Pa.

7. ELIZA, wife of DANIEL BILLET. Child :

¹App. Note S.

1. Melvina, second wife of Emanuel G. Keller, of Pleasureville, Pa.
8. JOHN MILLER, Wenwood county, Ohio.
4. CATHERINE, wife of HENRY MILLER, born June 4, 1792, died March 8, 1874, at New Paradise, York county, Pa. Married May 1, 1814. Children :
 1. SARAH, deceased wife of JOHN SNYDER, New Paradise, Pa. Children :
 1. Julian, deceased first wife of Emanuel G. Keller.
 2. Frank Snyder, New Paradise, Pa.
 3. Annie M., wife of Lewis Snyder, Winterstown, Pa.
 4. Pius Snyder, New Paradise, Pa.
 2. SAMUEL MILLER, York, deceased.
5. EVA, wife of PETER SCHWARTZ, born December 4, 1793, baptized February 28, 1794, died February 24, 1877. Married 1811. Peter Schwartz, died January 10, 1856, aged 70 years, 4 months and 25 days. Children :
 1. PETER SWARTZ, born July 6, 1816, died. Children :
 1. William Swartz.
 2. Jacob Swartz.
 3. Sarah, wife of George Eckert, Hanover, Pa.
 4. Mary, wife of Charles L. Trone, Hanover, Pa.
 5. Elizabeth, wife of A. E. Rieker, York.
 2. ISAAC SWARTZ, born August 16, 1819, died May 11, 1859. Children :
 1. Rebecca, wife of William Plymire.
 2. Henry Swartz.
 3. SUSAN, wife of MICHAEL PETERS, born January 12, 1812, died August 11, 1852, aged 40 years. Child :
 1. Melvina, wife of John Zellers.
 4. CATHERINE, wife of Jacob Johnson. Children :
 1. Susan, wife of Vincent Kameron.
 2. Minerva, wife of Jacob Druck.
 3. Sarah J., wife of William Zinn.
 5. REBEKA, wife of JACOB FORST, Baltimore, Md., born July 6, 1829.
6. SUSAN, wife of SAMUEL KLINGEMAN, born May 22, 1804, in York, died May 24, 1855, in Hamilton county, Ind. Children :
 1. MARY A., wife of WILLIAM WALTZ, born September

- 1, 1823, died December 13, 1872, in East Germantown, Ind. (No issue.)
2. ELIZABETH, wife of HENRY WISE, born May 19, 1825, died in 1861, in Oxford county, Iowa. Child:
 1. Rebecca, wife of Abraham Long, afterwards of Adam Condo, East Germantown, Ind. Children:
 1. Harriet, wife of Dr. E. M. Palmer, Warren, Ind.
 2. Edward J. Condo, Moline, Ill.
3. CATHERINE, wife of HENRY HUBER, East Germantown, Ind., born August 19, 1831. Children:
 1. Sarah, wife of Geo. Stambaugh, Cambridge City, Ind.
 2. Ella, wife of Tobias Murray, East Germantown, Ind.
 3. Henry Huber, East Germantown, Ind.
 4. Clara C., wife of George Reigel, Cambridge City, Ind.
 5. Ollie Huber.
 6. Frank W. Huber.
 7. Iona H., wife of Samuel Kinsinger.
4. SAMUEL KLINGEMAN, East Germantown, Ind., born October 27, 1838. Children:
 1. Henry Klingeman.
 2. Adam Klingeman.
 3. Mary Mahala Klingeman.
 4. Emaline, wife of Simon Rink, Richmond, Ind.
 5. Sarah Klingeman.
 6. John E. Klingeman.
 7. Harriet Klingeman.
 8. Loretta Klingeman.
 9. Katie Klingeman.
 10. Samuel Klingeman.
 11. Grover C. Klingeman.

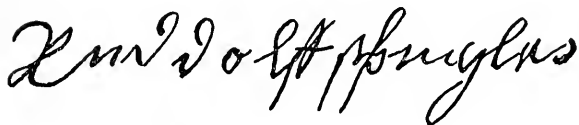
VII. HENRY SPANGLER,

(Son of Bernhard).

Born January 29, 1758, baptized April 2, 1758, died without issue.

3. RUDOLPH SPENGLER,

(Son of Caspar).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rudolph Spengler". The letters are dark and fluid, with a prominent 'R' and 'S'.

Rudolph was born March 1, 1721, at Weyler, under Steinsberg, on the Elsenz, in the Rhenish Palatinate, now in Baden, and came with his father and mother and brothers Jonas and Bernhard and sister Anna Maria, to America in 1727. He was naturalized September 24, 1762. His brother Jonas and he, prior to 1738, were located by their father on 719 acres of land near the Little Conewago Creek, on the "Conococheague Road," afterwards in Paradise township, (now Jackson), seven miles West of York, subsequently known as the Spangler Valley. Every acre of this tract forty years ago was occupied and owned by Spanglers.

EARLY ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Conococheague Road, (now part of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike), led from a point where the Monocacy Road, five miles West of the Codorus Creek made a bend to the Southwest, to Fort Conococheague, in the Cumberland Valley, near the present town of Waynesboro.

The Monocacy and Conococheague Roads were traders' or missionary routes, and generally followed the Indian trails. For nearly half a century after the first settlements were made, much of the transportation of goods was done by means of pack horses.

Huge sacks, wallets and baskets, or panniers were constructed for such purposes. In this way produce was taken to Lancaster, York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Horsemen could be seen almost surrounded with poultry, flax, butter, pork, etc., even live calves and sheep were thus "taken to market." Much of the merchandise was transported in the same manner. An old record says, as many as 500 pack horses were in Carlisle at one time, and possibly the same number in York, at a very early day, all on their

way westward or southward. Some of them carried "bars of iron hooked over and around their bodies;" barrels or kegs were hung on either side of them.

Pack horses were generally led in divisions of ten or fifteen horses, each horse carrying about 200 weight, going single file and managed by two men, one going before the leader and the other in the rear of the last horse. Pack horses had generally bells on them, which were kept from jingling during the day time, and were put on them at night while at pasture. Wagons came in use very early in Southern Pennsylvania. Wagon roads were opened as early as 1745. Sleds were put into prominent use during the winter season. Hundreds of them came to York at one time as early as 1760.

There was much opposition to the opening of wagon roads by owners of pack horses. As an evidence, however, that wagon roads were abundant in York county very early, from official records it is known that in 1755, Benjamin Franklin, the Postmaster General of Pennsylvania, obtained 150 wagons, 250 pack horses in York, Lancaster and Cumberland counties for Braddock's expedition to Fort Du-quesne, now Pittsburg. The writer's maternal great-grand father, Yost Harbaugh, (afterwards a Captain in active service in the Revolutionary War)¹ when but fourteen years of age was a teamster in this expedition.

Many of the first wagons made by our forefathers were entirely of wood, the wheels formed by sawing the trunks of huge gum, hickory or white oak trees. Madame Riedesel, passed through York county with her husband, General Riedesel, the Hessian General, taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga, en-route to their place of captivity in Virginia. She describes our roads of the period 1776: "We passed through a picturesque portion of the country, which however by reason of the wildness inspired us with terror. Often we were in danger of our lives while going over these breakneck roads."

Subsequently wagoning to Philadelphia and Baltimore became a great business, taking to these markets the grain, distilled liquors, etc., and returning with goods and merchandise for local merchants or to be hauled to towns farther north and west. Car-

¹App. Note 8.

Pennsylvania, ff.

I *Edward Shippen Junr* Prothonotary of the Supream Court of the Province of *Pennsylvania*,

DO hereby certify, That at a Supream Court held at *Philadelphia*, for the said Province of *Pennsylvania*, the *Twenty Fourth* Day of *September* in the Year of our Lord, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Two* Before *William Allen and William Soleman* Esquires, Judges of the said Court, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, *Rudolph Spengler* of *Paradise*

in the County of *York* being a Foreigner, and having inhabited and resided for the Space of Seven Years in His Majesty's Colonies in *America*, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Time than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven Years. And the said *Rudolph Spengler*

having produced to the said Court, a Certificate, of his having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within Three Months before the said Court, took and subscribed the Oaths, and did make and repeat the Declaration (appointed by an Act, made in the First Year of the Reign of King *GEORGE* the First) according to the Directions of an Act of Parliament, made in the Thirteenth Year of His late Majesty King *GEORGE* the Second, intituled, *An Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and others, therein mentioned, as are settled in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America*; and thereupon was admitted to be His Majesty's natural born Subject of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, pursuant to the Direction and Intent of the said Act of Parliament. In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and affixed the Seal of the Supream Court, the *24th* Day of *September* in the Year first above mentioned.

Edw Shippen Junr

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TREASURY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

riages are a luxury of recent use; and the old-time methods of harvesting the crops were both lively and picturesque.¹

LAND WARRANT ISSUED TO CASPER SPENGLER, 1738, BY THE PROPRIETARIES, FOR THE LANDS SUBSEQUENTLY PATENTED TO JONAS SPENGLER'S HEIRS AND RUDOLPH SPENGLER.

"PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

"WHEREAS—Casper Spingler of the County of Lancaster requested that we would grant him to take up six hundred acres of land situate on the Conogochague Road, about one mile from Little Conewago Creek, in the said County of Lancaster, for which he agrees to pay for our use the sum of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings current money of this Province for every hundred acres, and the yearly Quit Rent of one Half Penny Sterling for every acre thereof; These are therefore to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said Casper Spingler, at the place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said quantity of six hundred acres if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof to the Secretary's Office in order for further confirmation; for which this shall be thy sufficient warrant; which survey in case the said Casper Spingler fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof shall be valid otherwise void.

"Given under my hand and the lesser seal of our Province at Philadelphia, this 16th day of October, 1738.

"THOS. PENN. [SEAL.]

"To BENJAMIN EASTBURN, Surveyor General."

PATENTS TO JONAS SPENGLER'S HEIRS AND RUDOLPH SPENGLER FOR LANDS IN PARADISE TOWNSHIP, YORK COUNTY.

In pursuance of the above warrant, the land above described was alleged to have been surveyed subsequently, and bounded by lines of marked trees. The survey could not have been official for it is not found among the Surveys in the Land Department at Harrisburg. The right to said land became vested in Jonas Spengler and Rudolph Spengler, two of the sons of said Caspar during the life time of Caspar. Upon the death of Jonas, in 1762, his right and interest descended to his widow and minor children. Rudolph Spengler, for himself, and in trust for the widow and children of Jonas, deceased, procured a warrant, dated November 8, 1763, for resurveying and dividing the same as improved and possessed by them, the said Rudolph, and the widow and heirs of Jonas, severally and respectively.

In pursuance thereof a resurvey was made the 5th day of Oc-

¹App. Note 6.

tober, 1765, of the "six hundred acres" of land described in the warrant of October 16, 1738, on the Conogocheague road near Little Conewago Creek, in accordance with the lines of marked trees made by the original alleged survey. The inference is that the only survey originally made was by marking certain trees as the boundary lines; for on this resurvey the six hundred acres, mentioned in the warrant of 1738, measured seven hundred and nineteen acres, "and allowance of six acres per cent. for roads, etc." Of this quantity 356 acres were measured to Rudolph Spengler, and 363 acres and 154 perches to Rudolph Spengler, in trust for the widow and heirs of Jonas Spengler, and Patents to them respectively were issued for the same "by Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, through John Penn, true and Absolute Proprietors and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, dated the 14th day of October, 1767, the 7th year of the Reign of King George the Third over Great Britain, etc., and the 50th year of the said Proprietors' Government."

The deed is endorsed, "Patent Rudolph Spengler, Spenglesberg, York county." This 356 tract was bounded by lands of Jacob Wiest, John Myers, Philip Crist, John Appleman, and the said heirs of Jonas Spengler, deceased. The consideration for this patent to Rudolph was the payment of 50 pounds, 8 shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, and the yearly Quit Rent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof, if the same thereof is coin current according as the exchange shall be between said Province and the City of London.

The grant was in "*free and common socage by fealty in lieu of all other services, and included all the Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Timbers, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances, whatsoever thereto belonging. Three full and clear fifths parts of all the Royal Mines, free from all deductions and reprisals, for digging and refining the same and also one fifth part of the ore of all other mines delivered at the Pitts Mouth only excepted and hereby reserved.*"

In 1769 Rudolph was assessed 15 acres of grain, 3 horses, 3 cows and 2 sheep. He, by articles of agreement dated April 12, 1781,

sold the 356 acres of land to Henry Spengler and Bernhard Spengler, his sons, for 480 pounds, reserving fifty acres thereof for his own use during his life. After Rudolph's death, his widow, Barbara, and his children executed deeds dated March 13, 1787, to said Henry and Bernhard for said land; the land conveyed to Henry being bounded by lands of Philip Crist, and contained 180 acres, and allowance of six per cent. of roads, etc., and the consideration paid being 225 pounds sterling. Upon the death of Henry, two of his sons, John and Rudolph, acquired the title to the same by purchase. On April 15, 1833, John and Rudolph by deed made a division of this land, the portion taken by Rudolph measuring 101 acres and 61 perches. This tract in Jackson township, (formerly Paradise) was purchased by David Myers in 1857, from the administrators of Rudolph Spengler, deceased; and is now owned by Jonas Myers, heir of David Myers, deceased. The large spring on this tract was, during the Indian occupation, the camping ground of the red man. Tomahawks by the score and arrow-heads by the hundred were found around it forty years ago, upon the forests being felled and the soil turned up by the plough.

RUDOLPH SPENGLER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Rudolph Spengler died about 1782 and his remains were interred in the Pigeon Hill churchyard. Letters of administration on his personal estate were granted November 9, 1784, to Philip Jacob and his wife Barbara (late the widow of the said Rudolph Spengler,) and George Kann, one of his sons-in-law. The administration account was stated by the distinguished Revolutionary Soldier, Congressman and Lawyer, Col. Thomas Hartley,¹ and filed in the Register's office of York county, Pa., November 27, 1789.²

RUDOLPH SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. Henry Spangler.
2. Bernhard Spangler.
3. Catherine, wife of George Kann.
4. Anna Maria, wife of Frederick Decker.
5. Magdalena, wife of John Ditti.

¹App. Note 33.

²App. Note 7.

I. HENRY SPANGLER,
(Son of Rudolph).



He was born August 3, 1753, and died August 9, 1826. He was a member of the Seventh Company, Seventh Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolution.¹ He married Catherine, daughter of Peter Mohr (in Henry Spangler's company in the Revolution) and Magdalena Mohr. She was born December 26, 1765, and died December 18, 1835. Both are buried in the Pigeon Hill churchyard, Paradise township. He owned two farms in York and two in Adams county. In 1789 he was assessed as personalty 2 horses and two cows. The children were:

1. HENRY SPANGLER, Jr., died near Pinetown, Adams county, Pa. Children;

1. ELIZABETH, wife of SOLOMON MOOSE, afterwards married Joseph Schwartz, and moved west. Child with first husband:

1. Catherine, wife of William Wagner, East Berlin, Pa.

Children with second husband:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Anna Mary Schwartz. | 2. William H. Schwartz. |
| 3. Joseph F. Schwartz. | 4. Luther A. Schwartz. |
| 5. Barbara E. Schwartz. | 6. Sarah L. Schwartz. |
| 7. Justina Schwartz. | 8. David Schwartz. |
| 9. George N. Schwartz. All in the West. | |

2. GEORGE SPANGLER, died in 1892. Children:

1. Frederick Spangler.
2. Louisa, wife of Daniel Groscost.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Alwine.
4. Sevilla, wife of John Lochman.
5. Kate, wife of Milton Wertz.
6. Mary, wife of William Crawford; Adams county, Pa.
7. Hettie, wife of Barney Kemper.

3. JOSEPH SPANGLER, dead. Children:

1. Sarah, wife of Samuel Weaver.

¹App. Note 34.

2. Kate Spangler, New Oxford, Pa.
3. Ellen, wife of Franklin Howe.
4. Jennie Spangler.
5. Grace Spangler; Adams county, Pa.

4. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, dead. Children :

1. Susan Spangler.
3. John Spangler.
2. Henry Spangler.
4. George Spangler.

All of Adams county, Pa.

2. ABRAHAM SPANGLER, married Elizabeth Fishel. Moved in 1834 to Ashland county, Ohio, and in 1854 to near Evansport, Defiance county, Ohio. He was born in York county, January 29, 1794, and died near Evansport, Ohio, June 5, 1876. His wife was born in York county, March 16, 1800, and died at Evansport, May 23, 1872. Their children were :

1. SUSAN, wife of NELSON SLATER, La Grange, Indiana, born Dec. 25, 1818, and is dead. Mr. Slater, was born Aug. 28, 1818, and died Sept. 28, 1887. Children :

1. Elizabeth M., wife of Samuel Preston, La Grange, Ind. Children :

1. Nelson Preston.
3. Cora Preston.
2. Edward Preston.
4. Susan Preston.

2. Mahala, wife of Plemp-ton Hoagland, La Grange, Ind. Children :

1. Margie, wife of William Stough.
2. Herbert Hoagland.
3. Sarah Hoagland.

3. James Slater, married Alice Moore and moved to Glen ville, Kern county, Cal. Children :

1. Howard M. Slater.
2. Andrew N. Slater.
3. Cecil Slater.
4. George Slater.
5. Byron Slater.
6. Gordon Slater.
7. James Slater.
8. Elsie Slater.
9. Susan Slater.
10. Elias Slater.

4. Randolph Slater, La Grange, Ind., married Sarah Put-ney. Children :

1. Gracie Slater.
2. Ray Slater.
3. Vernon Slater.
4. James Slater.
5. John H. Slater.
6. Bayard T. Slater.
7. Elisha H. Slater.
8. Vera May Slater.

All of La Grange, Ind., except James Slater; all eight are dead.

2. PETER SPANGLER, Evansport, Ohio, born February 22, 1821, married Anna Maria Cory. The great-grand-mother of Anna Maria was the daughter of an Irish Lord and fell in love with her father's handsome butler. Her parents objecting to the alliance, they left the old castle, were married and emigrated to America, lived happily and reared a large family, who became successful and patriotic Americans. Children:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. John Spangler. | 2. Melvina Spangler. |
| 3. Emma Spangler. | |
| 4. Emmett E. Spangler, Attorney-at-law, Norwalk, Ohio, | |
| 5. Iola M. Spangler. | 6. Alice Spangler. |
| 7. Cora Spangler. | 8. Kate Spangler. |
| 9. Frank Spangler. | |

All of Evansport, Ohio, except Emmett E. Spangler.

3. MARY, wife of JONATHAN MYERS, Jeromeville, O., dead, was born in 1827. Children:

1. Jacob Myers married Elizabeth Jackson. Children:
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Melville Myers. | 2. Cora Myers. |
| 3. Vernice Myers. | 4. Preston Myers. |
- Jeromeville, Ohio.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 2. Mary Myers. | |
| 3. Almira, wife of — Weidler, child Mary Weidler. | |
| 4. Frank Myers. | 5. Emma Myers. |
| 6. Henry Myers. | |
| 7. Jane, wife of Leander Hall, Evansport, O. | Children: |
| 1. Orval Hall. | 3. Blanche Hall. |
| 2. Ira Hall. | 4. Wyatt Hall. |
| 8. William Myers. | 11. Kate Myers. |
| 9. Elmer Myers. | 12. Ira Myers. |
| 10. Clement Myers. | |

All of Jeromeville, Ohio, except the Halls.

4. HENRY SPANGLER, Evansport, Ohio. He was born September 10, 1829. Married Sarah Davis, afterwards Mary Philips. Children:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Ida, wife of William McCauley, Defiance, Ohio. Chil- | |
| dren: | |
| 1. John McCauley. | 2. Mable McCauley. |

2. Laura, wife of Wesley McCauley, Defiance, O. Child:
 1. Ruth McCauley.
3. Clara, wife of Emery Snyder, Evansport, Ohio. Children:
 1. Nellie Synder.
 2. Sarah Snyder.
4. Orrin G. Spangler, Dawson, Mo.
5. Willis A. Spangler, Evansport, Ohio.
6. Lula Spangler, Evansport, Ohio.
5. JOHN SPANGLER, Evansport, Ohio. Married Elizabeth McCauley. He was born October 2, 1832. Children:
 1. Cyrus Spangler, Grass Range, Montana.
 2. Mary, wife of Dewitt C. Garber. Children:
 1. Bertha Garber.
 2. Belle Garber.
 3. Attie Garber.
 4. Clinton Garber.
 Evansport, Ohio.
 3. Charles Spangler.
 4. John Spangler.
 Jeromeville, Ohio.
6. RUDOLPH SPANGLER married CAROLINE McCAULEY, Evansport, Ohio. He was born January 10, 1840. Children:
 1. Walter Spangler.
 2. Clarence Spangler.
 3. Florence Spangler.
 4. Grace, wife of Dr. M. V. Replogle.
 5. Mabel Spangler.
 6. Roy Spangler.
 7. Nellie Spangler.
 8. Clyde Spangler.
 9. Carl Spangler. All of Evansport, Ohio.
7. ELIZABETH, wife of GEORGE BLACK, Evansport, O., was born November 12, 1834. Children:
 1. Ada, wife of Alvaro Coy.
 2. Charles Black.
 3. Jennie, wife of Dr. M. C. Coy.
 4. Mary Black, Defiance, O.
 5. Nellie, wife of Jno. Behrer.
 6. Herbert Black, Springfield, O.
 7. Hattie Black.
 8. Margie Black.
 9. John Black.
 All of Evansport, O., except Mary and Herbert.
8. ABRAHAM SPANGLER, Evansport, O., born August 30, 1836. Married SARAH DAVISON. No issue.
9. MICHAEL SPANGLER was born in 1825; died in 1843.

3. GABRIEL SPANGLER died in Adams county, Pa. Children:

1. HARRY SPANGLER.
2. SARAH, wife of ISAAC HAVERSTICK.
3. MAGGIE, wife of PETER MICKLEY.
4. JOHN SPANGLER.
5. SUSAN, wife of JOHN FEASER.
6. GEORGE SPANGLER died in the war.
7. MATILDA, wife of RICHARD TRIMMER.
8. WILLIAM SPANGLER.
9. AMANDA, wife of MICHAEL CLINE.
10. CATHERINE, wife of PETER MOYER.
11. POLLY, wife of ABRAHAM SHAFFER.
12. LYDIA, wife of BORUS SMITH.
13. JACOB SPANGLER.
14. ELIZABETH SPANGLER.
15. SAMUEL SPANGLER.
16. JOSEPH SPANGLER.
17. LOUISA SPANGLER.

All of Adams county.

4. JOHN SPANGLER, born April 18, 1798, died January 29, 1866. He lived on his farm, where the Little Conewago Creek crosses the York and Gettysburg turnpike, heretofore described. Susanna, his wife; died January 16, 1884, aged 81-7. Children:

1. ISRAEL SPANGLER. Children:

1. Lillie A., wife of Charles Gise.
2. Seth Spangler.
3. Pierce Spangler.
4. Mary A., wife of Grant Gentzler.
5. John A. Spangler.
6. Harry Spangler.
7. Martha J. Spangler.
8. Bert Spangler.

2. ALEXANDER SPANGLER. Children:

1. Charles Spangler.
2. Annie, wife of Henry Miller.
3. Sallie A., wife of Samuel Stover.
4. Peter Spangler.
5. Louisa, wife of Philip Spahr.
6. Jennie, wife of John Hock.
7. Ellen J. Spangler.
8. Amanda Spangler.

5. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, was born June 27, 1800, and died

Rudolph Spangler September 30, 1851,
in Jackson township,
York county, Pa. He
was a progressive far-

mer and also an Inn Keeper seven miles west of York on the York and Gettysburg turnpike. He was the first farmer in his section to burn and introduce lime. He possessed a sound judgment, good business qualifications and sterling integrity.

In 1824 he joined the "York Washington Artillerists," then under the command of Capt. Wm. Nes, and continued a member until 1831. Every Saturday he came to York, a distance of seven miles, to engage in the artillery drill. He participated in the dinner given in honor of Gen. Lafayette on the occasion of his second visit to York in 1825, hereinafter described.

The following is a copy of his discharge :

YORK, Feb'y 22nd, 1831.

I CERTIFY HEREBY, THAT Rudolph Spangler having been uniformed and equipped agreeably to law, has faithfully served as a member of the "YORK WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS," an organized VOLUNTEER CORPS OF ARTILLERISTS, within the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, for seven successive years from the 22nd day of February eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and attended on at least three-fourths of the days of parade and training of his Company, unless absent for some of the causes which authorized him to be excused agreeably to law. Witness my hand and seal,

JACOB UPP, JR., [Seal.]

Captain "Washington Artillerists."

Rudolph Spangler was a member of the "Vigilance Committee" on the part of the Farmers Republican ticket in the bitter and acrimonious Presidential campaign of 1836. Then, as now, every species of disorder and distress was predicted to follow the election of the opposing candidate. Van Buren was elected, and the Republic still lives. The representative picture was taken from the Pennsylvania Republican of York of October 12, 1836. The succeeding Presidential campaign between the same candidates was still more virulent.¹

Rudolph Spangler married May 3, 1827, Sarah Harbaugh, who was born February 1, 1807, and resides in York in the 90th year of her age. She was born at Loucks' Mills, one mile north of

¹App. Note 7½.

York, now owned by the heirs of her first cousin, Z. K. Loucks, Esq. The house of her birth was swept away in the great flood of 1817. She was the grand daughter of Yost Harbaugh, a Captain in the Revolutionary War.¹

The original muster roll, in German, of his Company is in the writer's possession.²

The children of Rudolph Spangler, deceased, are:

1. CAROLINE, wife of REUBEN LAUER, Director of the Poor of York county. Children:
 1. John E. Lauer, Lanceford, Pa., purchasing agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
 2. Henry Lauer.
 3. Clay A., wife of Martin Eyster.
 4. Franklin P. Lauer.
 5. Zachariah Lauer.
 6. Mary, wife of George Leib.
2. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, born September 18, 1829, died March 9, 1839.
3. HENRY W. SPANGLER, born June 27, 1832, died December 9, 1880. He was a member of the York Bar and Captain of Company B., 209th Regt. Pa. Inf'y; afterwards assigned to Staff duty, and was Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps. He participated in the battles in front of Petersburg, Va.
4. SUSAN C., wife of CHARLES E. SMYSER, Company H., 200th Regt. Pa. Inf'y; married December 7, 1858.
5. SARAH, wife of MARTIN SMYSER, coal and grain merchant, York, Pa. Child:
 1. Nettie V., wife of William Weiser, Bank Teller.
6. JULIA A. SPANGLER, York, Pa.
7. LEAH, wife of WILLIAM EYSTER, Ex-County Treasurer, and Iron manufacturer, York, Pa. Children:
 1. Sarah C. Eyster.
 2. Annie J. Eyster.
 3. A. Franklin Eyster.
8. DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SPANGLER, born February 21, 1844; Sergeant in Company K., 130th Pa. Inf'y, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Graduated from the Jef-

¹App. Note 8.

²App. Note 34.



SARAH SPANGLER, RUDOLPH SPANGLER 1850. P. 75.



THE YORK WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS. (P. 75.)

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erson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1867, and has been in active practice ever since. Director of the Drover's and Mechanic's National Bank, director of the Board of School Control and Central Market Company, and President of the York County Medico-Pathological Society. Married Ada V., daughter of Hon. Henry Nes, grandson of Rudolf Spangler. Children:

1. Theresa Spangler.
 2. Chauncey K. Spangler.
 3. Edward Nes Spangler.
 4. Ara F. Spangler.
 5. Arthur R. Spangler. The last three died in infancy.
9. EDWARD WEBSTER SPANGLER, born February 23, 1846; was educated at the York County Academy, and enlisted in August, 1862, when sixteen years of age, as a private in Company K., 130th Regiment, Penna. Infantry, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps. He was engaged in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. At Antietam a Rebel bullet shattered the stock of his rifle. His term of enlistment expired in May, 1863, and in June he was appointed Deputy United States Marshall of York county. On March 4, 1867 he was admitted to the York Bar, at which he has been in active and continuous practice; Ex-Director of the Farmer's National Bank; Attorney of the First National Bank; President of the Spangler Manufacturing Company, and of the York Daily Publishing Company, and Editor; Member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the York County Historical Society. Married, September 25, 1873. Mary Frances, daughter of John S. Miller, of Winchester, Va. She is, on the maternal side, a great-great-grand-daughter of Rudolf Spengler, son of Baltzer Spengler, Sr., and consequently the writer's "fifth cousin"—a relationship fortunately unknown at the time of marriage. Children:
1. Louise Marguerite Spangler.
 2. Juliet Schmidt Spangler.
 3. Henry Forster Spangler, died in infancy.
 4. Edward W. Spangler, Jr.

5. Robert Stevens Spangler.
10. ZACHARIAH T. SPANGLER, born January 4, 1849, died April 1, 1850.
11. DR. JACOB RUDOLPH SPANGLER, born November 22, 1850, graduate of the Millersville State Normal School, York County Academy and the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Was Health Officer of York, and has been an active medical practitioner in York since 1874. Married July 23, 1895, Sarah J. McFee, of Baltimore, Md.
6. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, lived in Jackson township, died in Dover township, April 8, 1877, aged 84-4-29.
7. SUSANNAH, wife of PETER SUNDAY, died in Dover township. Children :
 1. CEVILLA, deceased wife of AMOS LEATHERY. Children:
 1. Susannah, wife of Henry Aldinger.
 2. Lilly, wife of John Beck.
 2. CATHERINE SUNDAY.
8. ANNA MARIA, wife of ABRAHAM STAUFFER, died near Front Royal, Va. Children :
 1. JOHN STAUFFER, Abbottstown, Pa. Died in York, 1894.
 2. SAMUEL STAUFFER, York Pa. Children :
 1. George Stauffer, York.
 2. Edwin Stauffer, Akron, Ohio.
 3. Mary, deceased wife of Milton Smyser, deceased, of Kansas.
 4. Irene, wife of Harry P. Weiser, York.
 3. HENRY STAUFFER, died in Harrisburg, in 1885. Children:
 1. Milton W. Stauffer, York.
 2. Amanda, wife of William Lutz, Harrisburg, Pa.
 3. Catherine Stauffer, Harrisburg, Pa.
 4. Emma, wife of Oliver Atticks, Harrisburg, Pa.
 4. ABRAHAM STAUFFER, died at Alexandria, Virginia. Children :
 1. Albert Stauffer.
 2. Charles Stauffer.
 3. Luther Stauffer.
 4. Joseph Stauffer.

5. Addie, wife of ----- Larue, Petersburg, Pa. Albert, Charles, Luther and Joseph, all of St. Joseph, Mo.
5. ELIZABETH, deceased wife of PETER HUMMER, deceased, York, Pa.
6. LYDIA, second wife of PETER HUMMER, deceased, of York, Pa. Children :
By first wife.
 1. Susan, wife of George Barber, Lawyer, White Oaks, New Mexico.
 2. Elizabeth, wife of Judge David P. Shields, Las Vegas, New Mexico.
 3. Annie, wife of Frank Guilloma, New Baltimore, Ohio.
 4. Delilah, wife of Jacob Lerew, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
 5. Lydia, wife of John J. Kirkness, Baltimore, Md.
 6. Sevilla, wife of Edward Shaffer, East Berlin, Pa.
 7. Rebecca, wife of Wm. F. Slaybaugh, Centre Mills, Pa.
 8. Leander Hummer, New Baltimore, Ohio.
 By second wife.
 1. Addison Hummer, Carlisle, Pa.
 2. Clara, wife of H. H. Hershey, York Springs, Pa.
 3. Ida, wife of George Wolf, Abbottstown, Pa.
 4. Florella, wife of George Jacobs, East Berlin, Pa.
 5. Henry Hummer, Frederick, Md.
 6. Ellsworth Hummer, Frederick, Md.
 7. Hattie, wife of D. W. Baker, York, Pa.
9. CATHERINE, wife of GEORGE BOHN. Mr. Bohn was born September 29, 1796, and died June 26, 1879, at Evansport, Ohio. Children :
 1. ALEXANDER BOHN, born July 22, 1825, at East Berlin, Pa. Married Elmira Danson, April 12, 1870, died January 8, 1894, at Evansport, Ohio. Children :
 1. Lenora, wife of Samuel Terratin, Evansport, Ohio.
 2. Mary C. Bohn, " "
 2. SARAH C., wife of DANIEL C. SNYDER. Married Apr. 9, 1857, died Jan. 10, 1890, at Defiance, O. Children:
 1. Francis Snyder.
 2. George H. Snyder.
 3. John W. Snyder.
 4. Minnie C. Snyder.
 5. Hattie W., wife of Charles Parton, Evansport, Ohio.

II. BERNHARD SPENGLER, (Son of Rudolph),

Was born January 5, 1756, and died in Jackson township March 10, 1828. His wife, Elizabeth, was born May 24, 1760, and died January 22, 1825. In 1789 he was assessed 220 acres of land, 2 horses and 3 cows. Bernhard was a member of the Seventh Company, Seventh Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolution.

On the Gravestone of Bernhard Spengler, Pigeon Hill churchyard:

“Freunde, stellt das weinen ein,
Wischt die thränen von den wangen ;
Was soll euch das plagen sein
Dass ich von euch weggegangen?
Trauert nicht an meinen tod,
Ich bin frey von aller noth.”
Friends, cease now your weeping,
Wipe from your cheeks the tears;
Why should this your sorrow be
That I from you have gone away?
Mourn not by reason of my death,
I am free from all my care.

On the gravestone of Elizabeth Spengler:

“Ruhe sanft in deinem schlummer;
Ohne sorgen schlafe wohl ;
Und verschlaf den grossen kummer
Dessen jetzt die welt ist voll,
Bis dich einst aus deiner gruft
Deines Heilands stimme ruft.”
Rest peacefully in your slumber;
Without care sleep well;
And sleep away the sorrow great
Of which the world is full,
Until from your own sepulchre
Your Lord's voice calls you forth.

Bernhard's children were:

1. DANIEL SPANGLER, born September 7, 1787, died September 13, 1850. Married Magdalena Margaret Haverstick August 6, 1811, who was born May 17, 1790, and died January 30, 1844. Children:

1. GEORGE SPANGLER, born October 10, 1812, died in Jackson township. Children:

1. Sarah, wife of Peter Eyster.

2. Reuben Spangler, died in Michigan.
3. Noah Spangler, died in Michigan.
4. G. Washington Spangler.
5. Leah, wife of Henry M. Thomas.
6. William Spangler.
7. John Spangler.

2. BARNEY SPANGLER, born March 21, 1814. His first wife was Lydia, daughter of Jacob Spangler son of Bernhard (of Jonas). His second wife was Leah Asper, and his third lives at Jefferson, York county, Pa. Children:

1. Lewis Spangler, died in Kansas.
2. Mary, wife of Peter Stauffer.
3. Elias Spangler.
4. Leah, wife of Jonas Garver.
5. Jonas S. Spangler.
6. Ellen, wife of John Stambaugh.
7. Lydia, wife of Dr. L. A. Sterner.
8. Reuben Spangler.
9. Emma, wife of George Mosebrook.
10. Franklin Spangler.

3. DANIEL SPANGLER, born January 7, 1824, lives at Jefferson, York county, Pa. No children.

4. WILLIAM SPANGLER, born August 12, 1827, died in Jackson township, August 21, 1886. Unmarried.

5. ELIZABETH, wife of WILLIAM LOUCKS, born January 14, 1817. Lives in East York, 79 years old. Children:

1. Casper Loucks.
2. Anna Mary, wife of Marcellus Diehl.
3. Susan, wife of H. K. Williams.

6. BARBARA, born May 26, 1819, wife of ISAAC RUTH, deceased, resides in Jackson township. Children:

1. Amelia, wife of George Sower.
2. Franklin Ruth.
3. Susan Ruth.
4. Maria Ann, wife of Andrew Stambaugh.
5. Barbara Ellen, wife of Levi Eppley, deceased.

2. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, wife of JONAS SPANGLER, (son of Bernhard of Jonas) born December 24, 1793, died December 25, 1853. Married August 18, 1811. See names of Jonas Spangler's numerous descendants in the class of Jonas Spangler, (son of Caspar.)

3. JACOB SPANGLER, born April 28, 1803, died in Littlestown, Pa., 1893, aged 91. Children :

1. EDWARD SPANGLER,
2. SAMUEL SPANGLER,
3. DAVID SPANGLER,
4. MATHIAS SPANGLER,
5. JACOB SPANGLER,
6. BERNHARD SPANGLER,
7. WILLIAM SPANGLER,
8. SARAH, wife of MACHIAS HONE.
9. ELIZABETH, wife of SAMUEL HOFFMAN.

10. SUSAN, wife of JAMES EBY, Littlestown, Pa.

4. JOHN SPANGLER, born December 26, 1796, died January 25, 1872, in Jackson township. His wife, Susanna, born Nov. 3, 1791, died October 10, 1843. His second wife, Mary, died Nov. 3, 1884, aged 48-3-18. Children :

1. JACOB SPANGLER.
2. ELIZABETH, widow of BENTON PICKING.
3. EMALINE, deceased wife of ZACHARIAH SPANGLER.
4. HETTY ANN, wife of PETER MOUL.
5. AMELIA, wife of JONATHAN HOFFHEINS.

5. BARBARA SPANGLER, born Nov. 13, 1791, died unmarried.

III. CATHERINE, wife of GEORGE KANN, (Daughter of Rudolph).

Died in Dover township. Children :

1. HENRY KANN, died in Pleasureville, York county, Pa. Children :

1. SUSAN, wife of CHRISTIAN GINGERICH.
2. KATE, wife of MICHAEL GINGERICH.
3. ELIZABETH, wife of WILLIAM THOMPSON.
4. CASSY, wife of EMANUEL DELP.
5. DR. GEORGE KANN.
6. HENRY KANN.
7. DANIEL KANN.
8. JESSE KANN, Obine county, Tennessee, in Confederate army.

YORK, Penn. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1836.

The Farmers' Republican Ticket.

The plate which is suspended, represents WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON holding a rake in his hand at North Bend, looking at his cattle, and superintending his repairs after he had retired from the battle fields on which he had covered the Star Spangled Banner with victory and with glory.



FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison.
Vice President
Francis Granger.

The Office-holders' Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN Vice President RICHARD M. JOHNSON
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF LANDS JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE JOHN C. CALHOUN
FOR COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE JOHN C. CALHOUN



FOR PRESIDENT
Martin Van Buren.
Vice President
Richard M. Johnson.

THE HARRISON VAN BUREN CAMPAIGN, 1836. P. 75.



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K
RY

ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

9. MARY, wife of WILLIAM KRALL.

10. JOHN KANN.

2. MICHAEL KANN, died at York, Pa. Son :

1. GEORGE KANN, Chambersburg, Pa.

3. JOHN KANN, died in Germantown, Ohio.

4. GEORGE KANN, died in York, Pa, childless.

5. MARY, wife of HENRY BOYER, died in Dover borough.
Children :

1. GEORGE BOYER, had six sons, all in the War, and three daughters, all in Nuckolls county, Nebraska.

2. PETER BOYER, Atchison, Kansas, had three sons and four daughters.

3. JONAS BOYER, Dover, Pa.

4. JACOB BOYER, dead. Children :

1. John Boyer, Marietta, Pa. 4. Sarah Boyer.

2. Maria, wife of Daniel Heilman, Marietta.

3. Amanda, wife of Alexander Stough, Mt. Royal, Pa.

5. ELIZABETH, wife of DANIEL MEISENHOLDER.

6. CATHERINE, wife of EZRA MAY.

7. HENRY BOYER had four sons and three daughters.

6. CATHERINE, wife of JOSEPH ASHENFELDER.

7. BARBARA, wife of SAMUEL KOCHENAUER, died in York, Pa. Children :

1. SAMUEL KOCHENAUER, died without issue.

2. DANIEL KOCHENAUER, Railton, Pa., afterward moved to Indiana and left a family.

3. MARY, deceased wife of JOHN STROMAN, York, Pa.
Children :

1. Almarene, wife of Joseph Leben, deceased, left one child, Annie, wife of James Dumaesq. Almarene afterward married Dr. W. W. Wiltbank.

2. George Stroman, died in Philadelphia. Children: Harry, George and Mary.

4. ELIZABETH, wife of HENRY MYERS, died in York, Pa. Children :

1. John Myers. 2. Annie Myers.

3. Elizabeth, wife of John Heiner, Mt. Joy, Pa.

4. Mary Myers, Columbia, Pa.

IV. ANNA MARIA, wife of FREDERICK DECKER,
(Daughter of Rudolph).

Married July 19, 1778. Children :

1. JACOB DECKER, born February 26, 1807, died October 12, 1864. Children :

1. JOHN DECKER, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. DANIEL DECKER, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. SARAH J., wife of CHRISTIAN BOYD, Columbia.
4. SAMUEL DECKER, York, Pa.
5. DAVID DECKER, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. MARY E., wife of PHILIP ABDEL MYERS, York, Pa.
7. MARGARET A., wife of HENRY MITTENDORF, Philadelphia, Pa.
8. EMMA DECKER, York, Pa.

2. ELIZABETH, wife of ADAM MILLER. Children :

1. ELIZA A., wife of GEORGE METZEL, York, Pa.
2. CATHERINE, wife of HENRY WEITZEL.

3. SAMUEL DECKER, Baltimore, Md. Has a number of children. His son, Wm. E. Decker, 207th Pa. Inf., was killed in front of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, aged 17-2-10.

4. CATHERINE, wife of JOSEPH HELKER. Children :

1. JOSEPH HELKER, died in the army.
2. DANIEL HELKER, died in the army.

5. JOHN DECKER, Adams county, Pa.

6. PETER DECKER, Adams county, Pa.

7. FREDERICK DECKER, Adams county, Pa.

8. HENRY DECKER, Adams county, Pa.

9. ———, wife of JOHN STOCK, moved West.

V. MAGDALENA, wife of JOHN DITTI,
(Daughter of Rudolph).

No trace of them or their descendants (if any) could be found.

4. PHILIP CASPAR SPENGLER,

(Son of Caspar).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Philip Caspar Spengler". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with some loops and flourishes characteristic of 18th-century cursive.

He was born in York county about 1730, and died in 1786. He was the youngest son of Caspar and Judith Spengler, and resided with the latter on his plantation one mile East of York. Caspar in his will, probated in 1760, devised two hundred acres of this land to Philip Caspar, and one hundred to his son Bernhard. The latter afterwards conveyed his devise to Philip Caspar, who at the time of his demise owned four hundred acres of valuable York valley land. Margaret Salome, wife of Philip Caspar, was born April 6, 1736, and died June 29, 1813, and her remains rest in Zion's Lutheran churchyard, York.

"SHINY CAP" DINKEL.

Margaret Salome was the daughter of Johann Daniel Dünckel (Dinkel) a nobleman of Strasburg, Germany, and Maria Ursula his wife. The latter's father was also a nobleman, Peter Von Ernest Von Colmar. In a German Hymn Book (edition of 1733) of Maria Ursula, lately in possession of her great-grand-daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Shearer, of York, (who recently, 1895, died, aged 85 years), is the following inscription: "Maria Ursula Düncklerin, Geboren Gornussin Von Colmar: geboren 1713, den 2 April." (Maria Ursula Dünckel, of noble birth from Colmar, born April 2, 1713. According to a tradition Maria Ursula's father's name was Peter Von Ernest, and not Gornussin. A very thorough inspection of the French and German works on Heraldry in Philadelphia and New York Libraries failed to disclose the name Gornussin. It was probably an affix, and a corruption of "garnichts thun," complete idleness, to denote aristocratic birth as distinguished from an origin plebeian.

In the German Bible (Ed. 1776) of Rev. David Contler is writ-

ten the following: "David Contler, born April 28, 1740, in Schlotterdam, on Hackensack River, New Jersey. Married October 30, 1763, Maria Catherina Dünkel, daughter of Honorable Johann Daniel Dünkel, deceased and Ursula, his wife. My wife was born June 22, 1746, in Alsace, Bruhin, Germany, Europe." Mrs. Contler died March 22, 1831, aged 84 years and 9 months. Both rest in Zion's Lutheran churchyard, York.

The Von Ernest Coat of Arms consists of an anchor in a shield, above it a coat or tunic of armor, surmounted by a dove with olive branches in its mouth; (Siebmacher's Wappenbuch, in Astor Library, New York, Vol. 5-1-3, page 4). The Dünkel Coat of Arms represents three heads and sheaves of wheat on a shield, with a coat of armor above, surmounted by three heads and sheaves of wheat. (Same book, page 24).

Johann Daniel Dinkel was detained in Germany, and did not accompany his wife and children to America. He died of a fever in the fatherland soon after their arrival here in 1753. Peter Dinkel, their only son, was fifteen years old when they emigrated from Germany. At his baptism the King and Queen of Prussia were sponsors. The baptismal cloth, a square piece of silk velvet with tassels, used on that occasion, was afterwards used in the baptism of Maria Ursula's grand-children. Her children were: Maria Catherine, wife of Rev. David Contler, Dorothea, wife of Rudolf Spengler, Margaret Salome, wife of Philip Caspar Spengler, Anna Maria, wife of Lieut. Col. Philip Albright, of Revolutionary fame, and Peter Dinkel, a member of the Third Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolution. Maria Ursula died September 29, 1793, and her remains lie in Christ Lutheran churchyard, York.

By the populace she was called "Shiny Cap Dinkle," from the handsome cap and robe she wore, spangled with gold. She sat in state one day in the year to receive her children, grandchildren and friends. The pews occupied by the family in Christ Lutheran church, York, were known as the royal pews, and were not allowed to be profaned by occupancy by the unaristocratic. She sold her jewels for \$2,000.00, and with the proceeds purchased the house on the south side of West Market street, below Beaver street, afterwards occupied and owned by the late William Danner. A large



JOHN DANIEL DINKEL. P. 85.

NEW YORK
FEB 1 1941

ASIDE FROM AND
HIDDEN FOR SEVERAL YEARS

number of her descendants attained distinction in both civil and military life.

PHILIP CASPAR'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

It appears that the executors of Philip Caspar's father, Caspar, were not strictly executing the duties of their trust; for we find him making complaint to the Deputy Register, which evoked the following remonstrance:

"To the Executors of Caspar Spengler, deceased :

"Philip Caspar Spengler complains to me as Register of this county that you intend to sell his Part of the Movable Effects which he should have in right of his father by the Will.

"I take this opportunity to tell you that as Caspar Spengler left Money to pay his Debts, you have no right to sell Philip Caspar's, nor the Share of any other Legatee without Consent; the right way is to divide agreeable to the inventory to each Legatee his or her Share, and let every one do as he pleases with his own—make out a list of what you deliver to each legatee according to the appraisement, and take a receipt which I will allow as your voucher when you settle.

"GEORGE STEVENSON, D. R."

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Caspar Spengler were granted to Margaret Salome (her signature to the account is Margaretha), his widow, and Peter Diehl. In their account of the personal estate, filed December 1, 1786, they charge themselves with £985, 9s., 5d., credits £385, 15s., 7d., and a balance in favor of heirs, £609, 13s., 10d. The real estate, the bulk of the estate, was disposed of under proceedings in partition, and the proceeds thereof were not included in the administration account filed.

INDIAN INCURSIONS AND MASSACRES.

In Philip Caspar's boyhood days Indian wigwams were numerous at the large springs on his father's plantation. The white and the red man in this section lived in uninterrupted harmony. It was not until Braddock's defeat that the settlers of York county were put in imminent peril. Indian hostilities then began, and the fear of being murdered cast a deep gloom over the face of the country. In October, 1755, the Indians had massacred and scalped many of the inhabitants of the adjoining county of Cumberland, and the inhabitants of York county were thrown into the utmost consternation. Settlements were destroyed, and many of the in-

habitants slaughtered or made captive. The Indians set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay and everything that was combustible.¹

In 1755 also occurred the abduction and massacre of the Jemison family; the father, the mother, the daughter and the sons. All were killed but the daughter, who was carried into the Indian country.² In 1758 one man and five women were taken from the Yellow Breeches, York county. Richard Bard was of the number abducted. A thrilling narrative of the captivity of Richard Bard was written by his son, collected from the manuscript of his father.³

On the 29th of May, 1759, Rev. Dinwiddie and one Crawford were shot by two Indians in Carrol district, York county. John Mann and others were also murdered. The writer has given considerable space to these Indian incursions and massacres, to show to the present generation the fears and perils to which their first ancestors in this country were exposed.

PHILIP CASPAR SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. Charles Spangler.
2. Michael Spangler.
3. Philip Spengler.
4. Fredreick Spangler.
5. Solomon Spengler.
6. Daniel Spangler.
7. Anthony Spangler.
8. Elizabeth, wife of John Herbach.
9. Ann Mary, wife of Henry Imschwiller.
10. David Spengler.

I. CHARLES SPANGLER,
(Son of Philip Caspar).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carl Spangler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the printed name of Charles (Carl) Spangler.

Charles (Carl) Spangler was born about 1756, was a member of Captain Philip Albright's Company of Col. Samuel Miles' Battalion

¹App. Note 9.

²App. Note 10.

³App. Note 11.

of Riflemen, and participated in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, in which he was taken prisoner. Col. Miles was also taken prisoner. Captain Casper Weitzel, of this command, while at camp near King's Bridge, under date of September 6, 1776, wrote: "You no doubt have heard before now of the drubbing we Pennsylvanians, with the Delaware and Maryland battalions, got at Long Island, on the 27th of August last; were prettily taken in. The little army we had at the Island, of about five thousand men, was surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand of the English and Hessians, when the engagement began; they gave us a good deal of trouble, but we fought our way bravely through them."

Of the important part the Pennsylvania troops took in the battle, and of the almost fatal mistake made in the miscarriage of General Washington's orders by the Adjutant General, the letters of Lient. Col. James Chambers to his wife, from King's Bridge, September 3, 1776, and of General Hand, afford graphic descriptions.¹

Charles Spangler was exchanged or paroled, and on his way home the Philadelphia Council of Safety, on January 3rd, 1776, issued to him a pair of stockings, a shirt and a blanket, (11 Col. Rec. 150, 151). On June 17, 1779, he was Ensign of the Fourth Company, First Battalion, York County Militia of the Revolution. After that struggle he married Susanna, daughter of George and Christiana Diehl, the latter the daughter of Henry Spangler, Jr. After Susanna's death he married Anna Welsh, who died in 1849. He moved from York county to the town of Botetourt, then in Green-castle county, Virginia, soon after 1787, and lived there in 1792. He died in Botetourt county in 1832, and was buried by the Virginia Militia with the honors of war. Charles Spangler's children were:

By first wife :

1. CHARLES SPANGLER, Jr., died January 17, 1878, aged 95 years. Children :

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. JOHN SPANGLER. | 2. CHARLES SPANGLER. |
| 3. C. M. SPANGLER. | 4. WILLIAM SPANGLER. |
| 5. JOSEPH SPANGLER. | |
| 6. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, Peterstown, W. Va. | |
| 7. ISABEL SPANGLER. | " " |

¹App. Note 12.

2. GEORGE SPANGLER, died April 17, 1875, aged 88 years. Children :

1. KATIE SPANGLER. 2. PATRICK SPANGLER.
3. NANCY SPANGLER. 4. DANIEL SPANGLER.
5. GEORGE M. SPANGLER. 6. CINTHIA SPANGLER.
7. JAMES E. SPANGLER, Peterstown, W. Va.

3. POLLY, wife of **GEORGE HAMMETT**. Children :

1. JOHN HAMMETT, San Francisco, Cal.
2. GEORGE HAMMETT, Bristol, Tenn.
3. ADELINE HAMMETT. 4. MARY HAMMETT.
5. ELIZA HAMMETT, Botetourt county, Va.

4. JOHN SPANGLER. Children :

1. ADELINE SPANGLER. 2. C. D. SPANGLER.
3. PRESTON SPANGLER.
4. LINNIE BALLARD SPANGLER. Peterstown, W. Va.

By second wife :

5. JACOB SPANGLER, Springwood, Botetourt county, Va., dead. His wife was Elizabeth Craft. Children :

1. CLIFTON SPANGLER. 2. CHARLES SPANGLER.
3. HESTER SPANGLER. 4. MARTHA SPANGLER.
5. JUDITH SPANGLER. 6. THOMAS SPANGLER.
7. REV. GEORGE I. SPANGLER.
8. MOLLIE SPANGLER.
9. ELIZABETH SPANGLER.
10. ALLIE SPANGLER. 11. KATIE SPANGLER.

6. ADAM SPANGLER, of Botetourt county, Va., dead. Children :

1. JAMES SPANGLER. 2. MARTHA SPANGLER.
3. JOHN SPANGLER. Child :

1. Matthew Spangler, Potts Creek, Va.

7. DANIEL SPANGLER, Fincastle, Va., died unmarried.

II. MICHAEL SPANGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar).

Michael Spangler

He was born October 13, 1758, and married Catherine, daughter of Lorentz Schweisgood, June 28, 1781. She was born November

16, 1761. He was a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolution.¹ In the year 1791, Michael purchased 192 acres of land in the Spangler Valley, in Paradise (now Jackson) township, York county, from the administrators of Henry Spangler, (son of Jonas) deceased. He conveyed the same to his sons Jesse and Zachariah, and died in the home of the former.

From the Pennsylvania Republican, (York) of May 28, 1834:

"Recently in Paradise township, at an advanced age, Mr. Michael Spangler who has through a long life sustained the character of an upright man, and uniformly evinced his attachment to the republican institutions of his native country."

His children were:

1. JESSE SPANGLER, died February 14, 1886, aged 82 years and 5 days, in Jackson township. His children were:

1. LOUISA, wife of ADAM NAYLOR.
2. AMANDA, wife of ROLANDUS SHAFFER.
3. MELVINA, wife of JEREMIAH KIDD.
4. CHARITY, wife of EDWARD MYERS.
5. ISRAEL SPANGLER, died at White Pigeon, Michigan.

His children were:

1. William T. Spangler, East Berlin, Pa.
2. George W. Spangler.
3. Morris M. Spangler.
4. Marion Spangler, Plattsburg, Nebraska.
5. John M. Spangler, Washington.
6. Susan, wife of Edward Petling.
7. Lydia Spangler, White Pigeon, Mich.

2. ZACHARIAH SPANGLER, died July 17, 1875, aged 80-7-11. Anna Maria, his wife, died July 2, 1870, aged 72-10-12, in Jackson township. Children:

1. CHARLES M. SPANGLER, died in West Manchester township. Children:

1. Sarah, wife of Henry Diehl, New Oxford, Pa.
2. Solomon Spangler.
3. Priscilla, wife of Samuel G. Hoke, Jackson township.
4. Alice, wife of Edward Sultner, York, Pa.
5. Edward Spangler, West Manchester township.
6. Lee J. Spangler, York, Pa.

¹App. Note 34.

2. CATHERINE, deceased wife of DAVID BOYER, Littlestown, Pa. Children :
 1. Harry Boyer.
 2. Nancy Boyer.
 3. Sarah, wife of George Stayle.
 4. Josephine, wife of John Spangler.
3. ANDREW SPANGLER, of Jackson township.
4. LYDIA, wife of GEORGE HOKE, of Paradise township.
5. ZACHARIAH SPANGLER, resides in York.
6. LEAH, wife of EMANUEL RUDISILL, of Gettysburg.
7. REBECCA, deceased wife of PETER SHELLENBERGER, of Paradise township.
8. ELIZABETH, wife of REUBEN MINNICH, Springgarden township.
9. LEVI SPANGLER, deceased. Children :
 1. Anna, wife of Harry Pentz.
 2. Leah, wife of John Hall.
 3. Emma, wife of John Hall.
 4. Levi Spangler. All of York.
- 3. MICHAEL SPANGLER**, born October 13, 1783, and in 1808 moved to Plain township, Stark county, Ohio. In 1820 he located in Cleveland, Ohio. He had a family of six children, all of whom are dead except his oldest son. Children :
 1. MILLER MICHAEL SPANGLER, now 82 years of age, who is the owner and conductor of a mammoth malting establishment in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Children :
 1. George M. Spangler, Cleveland, Ohio.
 2. BASIL L. SPANGLER, Cleveland, O., dec'd. Children :
 1. Basil S. Spangler, who was a Lieutenant in the late war.
 2. Kyle W. Spangler, Cleveland, Ohio.
 3. Harris Spangler, " "
 3. MARGARET, wife of J. K. MILLER, Cleveland, Ohio. Children :
 1. W. L. Miller. Children :
 1. Frederick S. Miller.
 2. Fannie Miller.
 2. Mary, wife of E. C. Rouse, deceased. Son :
 1. E. C. Rouse.
 3. James H. Miller, dead. Children :

1. Henry L. Miller.
2. Otto H. Miller.

All of Cleveland, Ohio.

4. POLLY, wife of THOMAS LEMON, dead. Child :

1. Catherine Lemon. Children :

1. Blanch Lemon.
2. Paul Lemon.

3. Mark Lemon, Cleveland, Ohio.

5. CATHERINE, wife of WILLIAM LEMON, dead. One daughter, living in Cleveland, Ohio.

6. HARRIET MILLER SPANGLER. Died unmarried.

4. SAMUEL SPANGLER, was born April 15, 1790, and in 1808 moved to Plain township, Stark county, Ohio, and subsequently to near Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his descendants reside.

5. BENJAMIN SPANGLER, born May 5, 1792, moved to Plain township, Stark county, Ohio, and subsequently to Elkhart, Indiana. Children :

1. MICHAEL SPANGLER, Elkhart, Indiana, born April 20, 1817. Children :

1. Alpheus Spangler.
2. Augusta P. Hughes.

3. Cora J. Van Sickel.

2. ANTHONY SPANGLER, born December 5, 1818.

3. CATHERINE SPANGLER, born November, 1820.

4. LYDIA SPANGLER, born 1822.

5. MARGARET SELL, born 1825.

6. LEWIS B. SPANGLER, born 1829, Auburn, Ind.

7. JOSIAH SPANGLER, born 1833.

8. SARAH SPANGLER, born 1834, Oberlin, Ind.

9. JOHN W. SPANGLER.

Some of the descendants moved to the far West.

6. ELIZABETH, wife of WILLIAM EYSTER, born November 15, 1785, and died in York county. Children :

1. MICHAEL EYSTER, born September 15, 1808, died June 23, 1881. Children :

1. Wm. Eyster, Ex-County Treasurer and Iron Manufacturer, York.

2. Michael Eyster, deceased.
3. Martin Eyster.

2. REBECCA, wife of DAVID SMYSER, deceased, married March 25, 1831. Resided in West Manchester township. Children :

1. Martin Smyser.
2. Eliza Smyser.
3. Sarah, wife of Michael Emig, deceased.
4. Lucy Smyser.
5. Henry Smyser.
6. Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Bowman.
7. Jacob Smyser.
8. Charles Smyser.
9. Amanda Smyser.
10. Albert Smyser.
3. JOHN EYSTER, dead. Children :
 1. Minnie, wife of Samuel Wertz.
 2. Jacob Eyster.
 3. Charles Eyster.
 4. Eliza Eyster.
4. CATHERINE, deceased wife of ADAM HERMAN, deceased. Children :
 1. Charles Herman.
 2. Sarah, wife of Edward Glatfelter.
 3. Emanuel Herman.
 4. William Herman.
 5. Jacob Herman.
7. REBECCA, wife of JOHN LAU, died in York county, March 10, 1863, aged 62-8-20.
 1. TERESA, wife of HENRY HOKE, York, Pa.
 2. SARAH, wife of JONAS RUPPERT.
 3. ELIZABETH, wife of AMOS RUPPERT.
 4. MARY, wife of LEWIS RUPRECHT.
 5. ISRAEL LAU, deceased.
 6. SUSAN, wife of LEVI EMIG.
 7. LOUISA, wife of ABRAHAM ALLISON.
 8. REBECCA, wife of PETER STRINE.
 9. CATHERINE LAU.
8. PHILIP SPANGLER, born May 12, 1782, died without issue.
9. MARGARET SPANGLER, born November 17, 1787.

III. COL. PHILIP SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar).

Was born March 17, 1761, baptized as Johann Philip Spengler, March 28, 1761. He was a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolutionary War.¹ About 1790 he moved to Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia.

He was accompanied by five of his brothers. Hundreds from

¹App. Note 34.



COL. PHILIP SPENGLER, 1812. (P. 94.)



SOLOMON SPENGLER. (P. 99.)

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this section emigrated to the Shenandoah Valley, Va., prior to 1800. Subsequently the tide of emigration was westward.¹

Philip Spengler was Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Regiment Virginia Militia in the war of 1812. His descendants have still in their possession his military hat and sword. He was subsequently a member of the Virginia Legislature. He was married to Regina Stover, and died in Strasburg, Va., in 1823. Children :

1. JOSEPH STOVER SPENGLER. He was born in Strasburg, Va., November 13, 1790, and died at the same place December 15, 1876. He was twice married, first to Mary Smith, and secondly to Elizabeth Hurn. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was for many years a Justice of the Peace; also, Sheriff of Shenandoah county, and a member of the Virginia Legislature

He inherited a large landed estate, and was educated for the bar, but preferred agriculture. When he died he owned but a thousand acres, and that was under execution, not for his own debts, for he owed not a dollar, but he was surety for a host of friends, and they left him to pay their debts. He was eminently moral, drank neither liquor nor wine, and never used tobacco; was noted for integrity and benevolence—a friend indeed to the poor. Children :

1. VIENNA, wife of WILLIAM MILLER, married May 28, 1823. She subsequently married Prof. G. E. Roy. She died at Front Royal, Va., August 16, 1893. Children :

1. Joseph W. Miller, merchant, married Fannie Porter.

He was a member of Company B, 17th Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, Corse's Brigade, Longstreet's Division, C. S. A., and was drowned in the Shenandoah River in sight of his home in 1866. His widow and son survive him.

2. Hampson M. Miller, married Mary C. Roy, served in the same regiment as his brother, and is now living at Front Royal, Va.

3. Mary J., wife of Rev W. Rippatoe, of the M. E. Church, South, and is now living at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

2. REGINIA V., wife of JOHN HUPP LEE, a merchant

¹App. Note 13.

of Strasburg. Married November 17, 1840, and died March 20, 1891. Children :

1. Richard H. Hupp Lee, entered the Confederate Army, Company A, 23d Regiment Virginia Infantry. He married Ella Cooley, and lives in Strasburg, Va.
2. Lizzie S., wife of Luther Harn, resides in Strasburg, Va.
3. Caroline, wife of James Corlen, lives in Barnesville, Ohio.
3. GEORGE P. SPENGLER, married Rosina Windom, of Mason county, West Virginia. Both dead.
4. RICHARD H. SPENGLER, died in his minority.
5. MARY S., wife of GRAFTON A. MURPHY, married April 24, 1845, died November 16, 1893. Children :
 1. Mary E. Murphy.
 2. Philip A. Murphy.
 3. Anna R., wife of O. K. Brown.
 4. Sallie E., wife of Rudolph Updike.
 5. R. M. Murphy.

(All living in Warren county, Virginia).
6. PHILIP ANTHONY SPENGLER, fought under General Price, C. S. A. Surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, and now lives in Linneton, Warren county, Virginia.
7. ELIZABETH C., wife of SAMUEL P. ESHLEMAN, married April 1, 1852. Children :
 1. Anthony Eshleman.
 2. William L. Eshleman.
 3. Mary F., wife of Edward Putmon.
 4. Mattie E. Eshleman.
 5. Carey W. Eshleman.
 6. Asbury R. Eshleman.
 7. Sallie M., wife of Nathan Emnis.

All of Warren county, Virginia.
8. ANNA C., wife of THOMAS B. KENNER, married December, 1854, and died January 2, 1889. Children :
 1. Joseph W. Kenner, Riverton, Va.
 2. William A. Kenner, Front Royal, Va.
 3. Samuel F. Kenner.
 4. Lizzie R., wife of P. V. Shotts, Iron Bridge Builder, North Carolina.
 5. Thomas W. Kenner.
 6. Charles L. Kenner, Riverton, Va.

9. SARAH MARGARET SPENGLER, single, Strasburg, Va. The present scribe is indebted to Miss Spengler, for the genealogy of the Philip Spengler branch, and for much other valuable information, for which she will please accept his profound thanks.
10. DAVID MORRIS SPENGLER, married Virginia Balthis, Strasburg, Va. Children :
1. Ellen G., wife of R. S. Fritts, Merchant, Warren county, Va.
 2. Laura V. Spengler.
 3. Mary E. Spengler.
 4. Margaret Spengler.
 5. Gertrude Spengler.
 6. Blanche Spengler.
 7. Florence H. Spengler.
 8. Olive B. Spengler.
11. DANIEL HUPP SPENGLER, married Roberta Finnell, of Anderson, Indiana. He was a member of Company B, 17th Virginia Infantry, Corse's Brigade, Longstreet's Division, C. S. A. Children :
1. Annie R. Spengler.
 2. Moselle Spengler.
 3. Maxwell F. Spengler.
 4. Edgar A. Spengler.
 5. Harry M. Spengler.
 6. Samuel W. Spengler.
 7. Lizzie L., wife of William Goods, Alexandria, Va.
12. ABRAHAM STICKLEY SPENGLER, member of Company B, 17th Virginia Infantry. Died of fever contracted in camp, July 21, 1861.
13. SAMUEL FRANKLIN SPENGLER, member of Company B, 17th Virginia Inf'y, was mortally wounded in the second battle of Manasses (Bull Run), and died September 6, 1862.
14. ISAAC M. SPENGLER died in his eighteenth year in 1858.
15. FRANCES E., wife of CYRUS KEISTER, Company G, 4th Virginia Cav., General Wickham's Brigade; now a merchant of Strasburg, Va. Children :
Roselle, Eva, and Carlos Keister.
2. CATHERINE, wife of GEORGE F. HUPP, was born March 16, 1794, married December 22, 1814, died January 31, 1875. Her husband died December 22, 1884, in his 94th year. He was Paymaster in the war of 1812, and afterwards an extensive iron-master, owning at one time three charcoal furnaces doing a flourishing

business, in Shenandoah county, Va., and Hardy county, W. Va. He supplied bar iron for hundreds of miles around those sections. One of the furnaces was the celebrated Columbia Furnace. He closed out the business in 1850. Children:

1. JOHN SPANGLER HUPP, died with fever contracted in the Confederate army, while acting as Post Quartermaster, at Winchester, Va.
2. ELIZABETH M., wife of COL. GEORGE T. BOWMAN, married February 15, 1844. Children:
 1. Catherine, wife of P. S. Cook, Frederick, Md.
 2. George H. Bowman, Banker, Front Royal, Va.
 3. Fannie Bowman.
 4. Nannie, wife of Augustus King, Warren county, Va.
3. FRANCES CATHERINE, wife of JAMES L. MILLER, merchant. (Deceased.) Children:
 1. George W. Miller, manufacturer of stoneware.
 2. John T. Miller, commission merchant, Wash't'n, D. C.
 3. Katie Miller.
 4. Frank H. Miller, tel. opr., Navy Yd., Wash't'n, D. C.
4. GEORGE F. HUPP, JR., Strasburg, Va. Children:
 1. George B. Hupp.
 2. Irma S. Hupp.
 3. Bruce F. Hupp.
5. ANN REGINA, wife of JAMES L. MILLER, afterwards of A. J. Kelly. Children:
 1. Mamie, wife of Wesley Painter, Strasburg, Va.
 2. Lizzie, wife of John Coleman, Alexandria, Va.
 3. Millie Kelley.
6. JOSEPH S. HUPP, married Belle Hollis, Winchester, Va. No issue.
7. PHILIP MARTIN HUPP.
8. SARAH JANE HUPP.
3. ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN MACHIR, Strasburg, Va. She was born Jan. 7, 1789, and married Jan. 29, 1805. Children:
 1. PHILIP A. MACHIR, merchant, married Caroline H. Arthur, born September 27, 1807, died July 8, 1884. Children:
 1. Elizabeth M., wife of James A. Somer, contractor.
 2. Laura V., wife of William Machir, merchant.
 3. Fannie S., wife of William Machir, merchant.

4. John A. Machir, farmer.
5. Nora B., wife of Asbury Redfern.
6. James W. Machir, carpenter.
7. Mary C. Machir.
8. Lucy Ann Machir.
9. Carrie H. Machir.
10. Susan I. Machir.

All live at Strasburg, except John A., and Mrs. William Machir, who reside in Point Pleasant, W. Va.

2. CATHERINE S. MACHIR, Strasburg, Va., married Noah Funk; born May 17, 1811, died January 29, 1891. No issue.
3. JOSEPH S. MACHIR, Strasburg, Va., married Harriet Bennet; born October 23, 1813, died February 14, 1873. Left no issue.

IV. FREDERICK SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar),

Was born April 17, 1763, and baptized May 8, 1763. He emigrated from York county to Strasburg, Va., and thence to Harrisonburg, Va., about 1790. He was a wealthy and influential man and owned several large farms around Harrisonburg, a handsome property in the latter town, and forty negroes. Children:

1. WILLIAM SPANGLER, served in the war of 1812. Granddaughter, Mrs. Martha K. Thurman, Central Plains, Fluvanna county, Va. She was married three times; her first husband was a Mr. Keller, and her second a Mr. Kyle.

2. CUTHBERT SPANGLER, Terre Haute, Ind.

3. Dr. LEVI SPANGLER, Terre Haute, Ind.

4. INGY, wife of Capt. KEYS, United States Navy.

5. EMILY, wife of Mr. BALES, near Terre Haute, Ind.

*Isaac Keyes &
Ingabo Spangler
m. bond May 23,
1815, Rocking-
ham Co. Va.*

V. SOLOMON SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar),

Born in York county in 1770. He was in the war of 1812. He died in 1830. He married Miss Taylor, who died, aged 83 years, at Strasburg, Va. Children:

*Also see Hamersly's U.S. Army Register (1881) p. 74, 100.

1. PHILIP H. SPANGLER, born in Strasburg, Va., 1807, and died in 1879. He married Miss Catherine Cook. Children:

1. **LEMUEL SPANGLER**, deceased, married Catherine Grove, of Strasburg, Va. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and Captain of Company A, 10th Virginia Inf'y, Stonewall Brigade. He was wounded twice, the last one causing his death. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Charles W. Spangler. | 2. Mrs. Joshua Teunch. |
| 3. Mrs. Benjamin Richards. | 4. Mrs. Atwell Hite. |
| 5. Mrs. James Casper. | 6. Mrs. Isaac Funk. |
| 7. Clarence Spangler. | 8. Jerome Spangler. |
| 9. Frank Spangler; Strasburg, Va. | |

2. **CHARLES SPANGLER**, Winchester, Va., was 1st Sergeant 10th Virginia Infantry; married Miss Virginia Evarts of Winchester, Va. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Virginia Rutherford. | 2. Hugh Spangler. |
| 3. Robert Spangler. | 4. Jackline Spangler. |

All of Winchester, Va.

3. **JOHN P. SPANGLER**, married Mary Fillons, Strasburg, Va.

4. **MARY**, wife of **JEREMY HEIST**, " "

5. **ANNA SPANGLER**.

6. **CATHERINE SPANGLER**.

2. SOLOMON P. SPANGLER, was born November 18, 1806, and died March 10, 1852; married Lucinda Tanquery, August 11, 1831. He graduated from a Medical College in Philadelphia, but never followed his profession; and was a wholesale dealer in leather. Children:

1. **ANNA ABAGAIL SPANGLER**, Beloit, Kansas.
2. **LUCY V.**, wife of **JACOB MCKAY**, speculator in real estate, Manchester, Iowa.
3. **HENRY CLAY SPANGLER**, married Grace Russell, merchant, Manchester, Iowa.
4. **EMMA F.**, wife of **AMOS SOUTHARD**, merchant, Crawfordsville, Indiana.
5. **WINFIELD SCOTT SPANGLER**, Nineveh, Va.
6. **CARRIE M.**, wife of **HON. JOSEPH MILLER**, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, Nineveh, Va. Children:

1. Lucy, wife of Richard Thorpe.
2. Emma A. V., wife of Scott Jett.
3. Robert L. Miller.
4. A. Roberta Miller.
5. Willa M. M. Miller.
6. Mary L. Miller.
7. Laura V. Miller.
8. T. Shirley G. Miller.
9. Thomas S. D. Miller.

Mrs. C. M. Miller furnished all the names of the descendants of the Solomon Spangler branch, for which she will please accept the writer's thanks.

3. MARGARET, wife of **JOHN ANDERSON**, lived in Winchester, Va., and died in 1859. Children :

1. **CLARA**, (Dugie) wife of **CHARLES H. DOWNS**, New York City. He was in the Mexican War and Captain Company B., 3rd Maryland Regiment, Union Army. Children :

1. Florence, wife of **N----- Bunt**, Baltimore, Md.
2. Kate, wife of **Frank V. Hawley**, New York.
3. Clara M., wife of **Joseph Reilly**, Boston, Mass.

2. **CATHERINE**, wife of **JOSEPH LONG**, who was a Captain in the Confederate Army, and was drowned in the service while being transferred from one boat to another, at Louisville, Ky. Her children live in Baltimore :

1. Hunter M. Long.
2. Rose Long.
3. Lillie Long.
4. Miller Long.

4. **DAVID SPANGLER**, left Virginia when quite young.

VI. DANIEL SPANGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar).

Was a resident of Boone county, Kentucky, in 1817. His descendants, if any, were not discovered.

VII. ANTHONY SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar).

Captain Anthony Spengler, grand-son of Casper Spengler, was born December 29, 1774, and was baptized April 2, 1775. He went from York county, Pa., to Virginia, and February 27, 1796, mar-

ried Catherine Kendrick (a lady of wealth), living in Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Va. Catherine was a descendant of Dr. David Jameson, who commanded the Third Battalion of York County Militia in the Revolutionary War. She died August 19, 1829. He built a large brick residence on what was Mt. Prospect, within a mile of the town. The situation was well chosen. It gave an extended view of mountain, valley and river. The home was afterwards known as "Spengler Hall". They raised a family of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters. Captain Anthony Spengler was a large landholder, a man of means and influence, and was highly respected in the community. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church, and lies buried with his wife and many of his children in the graveyard which surrounds the church, which he was largely instrumental in building, and where his name is still honored. He died June 29, 1834. The picture of "Spengler Hall" has in the foreground family descendants and the wife and children of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, visitors.

1. ANTHONY SPENGLER, Jr., born February 1, 1798, married Ann Steward July 27, 1830, in South Carolina, died July 18, 1832.

2. ABRAHAM SPENGLER, born Nov. 26, 1796, died in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1841, of yellow fever. He married Rebecca Wycke. Children:

1. VIRGINIA, wife of T. B. WHITFIELD, both dead.
2. CHARLOTTE, wife of WILLIAM GRAHAM, Sabine Parish, Louisiana.
3. LIZZIE S., wife of JAMES WILLIAMS, De Soto Par., La.
4. NATHAN R. SPENGLER, Boston, Georgia. Children:
 1. Dora, wife of I. G. Taylor, Boston, Georgia.
 2. Effie, wife of H. Young, Metcalf, Georgia.
 3. Rebecca, wife of I. T. Kushin.
 4. Littleton L. Spengler.
 5. Mattie L. Spengler, Boston, Georgia.
- 3. SAMUEL SPENGLER**, born June 5, 1800, married Frances (Fannie) Way, December 16, 1824. He lived on a farm at Riverton, in Warren county, Va., near Front Royal. Children:
 1. FRANCES FANNIE SPENGLER.
 2. JAMES SPENGLER, emigrated to the West and was never heard from.



VIEW OF HARPER'S FERRY AND SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 1830.



SPENGLER HALL, STRASBURG, VA., 1895. (P. 102.)

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4. PHILIP C SPENGLER, born April 18, 1803, married Margaret Richards, Oct. 9, 1827. Lived in Front Royal, Va. Children:

1. JOHN SPENGLER. 2. PHILIP SPENGLER.

5. CHRISTIAN SPENGLER, born March 24, 1799, died April 20, 1851. He owned a mill and land near Strasburg, Va. He married Susan Hoffman. Children:

1. PETER ANTHONY SPENGLER, Strasburg, Va., married Amanda Shipe. Children:

1. Laura, wife of George Hinkens, Middletown, Va.
2. Ella, wife of William Copp, Strasburg, Va.
3. Arthur Spengler, Huntingdon, W. Va.
4. Walter Spengler, Charlestown, W. Va.
5. William Spengler, Strasburg, Va.
6. Lizzie Spengler, Strasburg, Va.
7. Nannie Spengler, Strasburg, Va.
8. Mary Spengler, Strasburg, Va.

2. **GEN. ABRAM SPENGLER**. He left Moorefield, Va., (now West Virginia) as Captain of the Hardy Greys, a company raised chiefly by his efforts, under instructions to report to Col. Thomas J. Jackson, (Stonewall) then in command of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry. His company was at once assigned to the 33rd Virginia Regiment, of which it formed a part, until the close of the war. Captain Spengler was in command of his company in the first battle of Manassas, in which he lost heavily, the 33rd Regiment being one of those making up the famous "Stonewall Brigade," and it was during the hottest part of this fiercely contested battle, that its commander received the name of "Stonewall," and by which name it was ever afterwards known.

THE LAST COMMANDER OF THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

Subsequently to this battle, General Jackson, was ordered to the Valley of Virginia with his brigade, and in all the battles of that brilliant campaign, Captain Spengler participated, never being known to have been absent from duty when an engagement was anticipated, or in actual progress. He was engaged in the following bat-

ties, viz: Kernstown. In the battle of McDowell, the Stonewall Brigade was not engaged, but was brought into action again against the retreating forces of General Banks at Winchester Heights. Then follows Port Republic, and Cross Keys, after which General Jackson was ordered to Richmond, to co-operate with General Lee, against McClellan. Here Col. Spengler, having been promoted, took part in the battles of Gaine's Mills, Cold Harbor, and Malvern Hill. After the seven day's battles, his next experience was the battle of Cedar Run, or Slaughter Mountain, as it has been variously named. Then follows the second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Ox Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and engagements that took place on the retreat of General Lee, until the final surrender of the latter. He rose from the rank of Captain to that of Colonel, commanding the "Stonewall Brigade," and his commission as Brigadier General, had been made out, but in the confusion of the evacuation of Richmond, and withdrawal of the Departments of the Government, it was never transmitted to him. General Spengler was a cool, brave and skillful officer, kind to his subordinates, and ever ready to obey his superiors. He ended his military career, when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. He died in Moorefield, W. Va., in 1893, and left to survive him his widow, Mrs. Mary S. Spengler, and a son, Marshall Glen Spengler.

3. LUCY, wife of JACOB J. EBERLY, manufacturer, Strasburg, Va. Children:
 1. Joseph Spengler Eberly, Fairfax, Va.
 2. Letcher Spengler Eberly, Strasburg, Va.
 3. Mattie, wife of Robert Robey, Edinburg, Va.
4. MARY C., wife of H. P. LUDWIG, merchant, Strasburg, Va. Children:
 1. Howard Ludwig.
 2. Marion Ludwig.
 3. Vernon Ludwig.
 4. Ernest Ludwig.
 5. Lucy Ludwig, Strasburg, Va.
5. GEORGE MADISON SPENGLER, miller, Strasburg,

Va., married Helen R. Hurn. Was a member of Captain Stover's Company, 10th Va., Inf'y, Stonewall Brigade. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Frank Spengler. | 2. Edith Spengler. |
| 3. Luther Spengler. | 4. Herbert Spengler. |
| 5. Clara Spengler. | 6. Nellie Spengler. |
| 7. Mary Spengler. | |

6. DANIEL SPENGLER, born Dec. 22, 1810. Never married. Was buried at Strasburg, Va.

7. Dr. JOHN SPENGLER, born Oct. 27, 1804, married Margaret Russell January 29, 1833, lived in Strasburg, Va., left one son, Joseph Henry, who died in the winter of 1894, aged 60 years. He (Joseph) left a daughter, Mrs. Amanda Long, living in or near Luray, Page county, Va.

8. ELIZABETH, wife of **HENRY GROVE**, merchant, Strasburg, Va., born January 19, 1807, died June 29, 1884. Children:

1. **ELENORA**, wife of **STOVER ZEA**, Washington, D. C.
2. **GEORGE WASHINGTON GROVE**, married. Frostb'g, Md. Was in the Confederate army.

3. **LUTHER S. GROVE**, married Miss Davis. He was a member of Co. A, 10th Va. Inf'y. Wounded at the battles of Slaughter Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, at which he was captured and imprisoned in Fort Delaware until the close of the war. Children:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ola Grove. | 2. Carl Grove. | 3. Virginia Grove. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
- Strasburg, Virginia,

4. **HENRIETTA**, wife of **WM. BEAN**, Washington, D. C.

5. **SILAS BILLINGS GROVE**, married Miss Kelly, Washington, D. C.

9. BENJAMIN SPENGLER was twin with **ELIZABETH**. Married, lived and died at Bath Alum Springs, in southwest Va.

10. AMOS B. SPENGLER, born April 8, 1809, died June 29, 1879. Lived on a farm near Strasburg, Va., most of his life. Married Miss Stewart of North Carolina. His children were:

1. **COLUMBIA SPENGLER**, died and buried at Strasburg.
2. **ELIZABETH SPENGLER**, " " " " "
3. **ANNIE SPENGLER**, " " " " "

4. HARRIET SPENGLER, died and buried at Strasburg.

5. JANE, wife of BURK, of Edinburgh, Va.

Columbia married her cousin, Charles B. Spengler, and left two children:

1. Virginia Spangler.

2. Hugh Spangler.

Living near Winchester, Va.

11. CYRUS SPENGLER, born August 10, 1816. Married Catherine Redman; had eight children. Lived most of his life in the valley of Virginia. Died at his daughter's, (Mrs. Laura Shierry) in Washington, D. C., December, 1890, aged 75 years. The children are:

1. SAMUEL SPENGLER, married Miss Derba, one son: Wirt Spengler, Baltimore, Md.

2. ALICE ANN SPENGLER, died in Woodstock, Va., aged 16 years.

3. LAURA LEE, wife of Mr. SHIERRY, Washington, D. C.

4. EMMA ELTAINGE, wife of WM. LOCKE, West Va.

5. JOHN JETT SPENGLER, married, Baltimore, Md.

6. AMOS LETCHER SPENGLER, Keyser, West Va.

7. MARY CATHERINE SPENGLER, Washington, D. C.

8. WILLIAM WIRT SPENGLER, dead.

12. ISAAC SPENGLER, born January 2, 1802, died May 17, 1814.

13. CLARINDA, wife of SAMUEL KENDRICK, her cousin, Warren county, Va. She was the youngest child of Anthony Spengler, born February 3, 1818, and died May 13, 1851. She was married September 19, 1839. They lived at "Spengler Hall," Mr. Kendrick buying the home place of his wife's brothers, Daniel and Benjamin, who inherited it. The name of the place was changed again, and is now known as "Matin Hill." It is still in the Kendrick family. There were six children:

1. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of ROBERT WILLIAMS CRAWFORD, Strasburg, Va. Married November 2, 1870, Robert Williams Crawford, by profession a Civil Engineer; was in the Confederate Army the four years of the war, in Gen. J. E. B. Stewart's command. Was Second Lieut. of Co. A, 1st. Va. Cavalry, General Stuart's old regiment. He served during the war from April, 1861, to April, 1865, and at the battle of Bull Run had

his horse shot under him. He is a descendant of Dr. David Jamison, who commanded the Third Battalion of York county, Pa., Militia in the Revolutionary War. He now lives near Strasburg, engaged in merchandising in the town. The writer is indebted to Mrs. Crawford for the annals of the family of Anthony Spengler, for which he is deeply grateful. Children:

1. Anna Searles Crawford. 2. Mary Roberta Crawford.
3. Robert William Crawford.
2. SAMUEL EDWARD KENDRICK was born July 28, 1843. Was killed August 9, 1862, at the battle of Slaughter Mountain (also called Cedar Mountain,) about six miles from Orange Court House. He was a member of the "Muhlenburg Rifles," 10th Va. Reg.
3. CHARLES HENRY KENDRICK, died at "Matin Hill," September 13, 1861, aged 14 years.
4. CLARA SPENGLER KENDRICK died June 4th, 1851, aged 4 months.
5. KATHERINE ANN KENDRICK, wife of REV. JOSEPH WALKER WAUCHOPE, a Presbyterian minister, lives at Hampden Sidney, Prince Edward co., Va. Children:
 1. Samuel Kendrick Wauchope, teaching in an Indian school near Albuquerque, New Mexico.
 2. Joseph Alliene Wauchope, teaching in Texas.
 3. Edward Houston Wauchope, Hampden Sidney, Va.
 4. Arthur Douglas Wauchope, Hampden Sidney, Va.
 5. William Crawford Wauchope, Hampden Sidney, Va.
 6. Mary Armstrong Wauchope, Hampden Sidney, Va.
 7. Katherine Rutherford Wauchope, Hampden Sidney, Va.
6. ELLA FRANCIS KENDRICK, wife of DAVID E. ARMSTRONG, was born April 15, 1849, married November 16, 1880, died January 7, 1889. Mr. Armstrong is a merchant of El Dorado, Arkansas. Children:
 1. Mary Kendrick Armstrong.
 2. Caroline Wauchope Armstrong.
 3. Roberta Withers Armstrong.
 4. Annie Crawford Armstrong.

Twin daughters dying in infancy.

VIII. ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN HERBACH, Jr.,
(Daughter of Philip Caspar Spengler),

Born November 19, 1767, married October 1, 1786. Her husband was born December 5, 1762, died October 5, 1800. He owned the flouring mill two miles south-east of York, on the Plank Road, known as the Landis mill. His remains were buried in the graveyard of the German Reformed church, York, and, upon its abandonment, removed to Prospect Hill cemetery.

Elizabeth, after the death of her husband, married Robert Miller, of Shippensburg, Pa. Had one son, William Miller.

The Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia approved, among the bills presented December 11, 1790, the following bills of John Herbach, father of John Herbach, Jr.; (16 Col. Rec. 536):

"Of John Herback, for repairing sundry arms for the use of Cap'n Trett's company of the York County Militia, in the year 1776, amounting to £0 11s 8d."

"Of the said John Herback, for a musquet furnished by him for public service in the Flying Camp, in the year 1776, and which was lost in actual service, valued at £2 5s 0d."

Elizabeth Herbach's children were :

1. JOHN GEORGE HERBACH, born September 21, 1792, baptized November 20, 1792. Was a house carpenter and builder; moved to Pittsburg about 1828; moved to New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and kept the New Brighton Hotel, until 1840, when he returned to Pittsburg, and died in Allegheny City, Pa., in 1844. He was very wealthy at one time, but by the fall of the United States Bank, and by endorsing, he lost all he had, but paid up to the last cent. Children :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. TANNER HERBACH. | 2. LEONARD HERBACH. |
| 3. ELIZA HERBACH. | 4. PERRY HERBACH. |
| 5. MARY HERBACH. | 6. JOHN HERBACH. |
| 7. NINA HERBACH. | 8. ELIZABETH HERBACH. |
| 9. ANDREW J. HERBACH, born January 20, 1830, of Pittsburg, Pa. | |

10. AMELIA HERBACH. 11. LAFAYETTE HERBACH.

2. FREDERICK HERBACH, baptized August 7, 1790, removed to Allegheny City, Pa., married January 26, 1811, in Hanover, Pa., to Miss Bolton. Children :

1. THEODORE HARBAUGH, Eaton, Ohio.

2. SARAH, wife of ABRAHAM ADAMS, Waynesboro, Pa.
3. EMALINE, wife of MATTHEW TRACY, Eaton, Ohio.
4. LUCY, wife of JOSHUA HUNT, Richmond, Ind.
5. MARY, wife of JACOB FUNK, Monmouth, Ill.
6. VINTON HARBAUGH, Monmounty, Ill.
7. ELMIRA, wife of GEORGE HENDRICKS, Eaton, Ohio.
3. SALOME SARAH, (called Sallie), wife of JACOB HECKERT, York, born May 18, 1799, married June 23, 1816, and died April 19, 1863, in York, on East Market street, near Duke street. Children :
 1. GEORGE HECKERT, dead. Children :
 1. Ellen Louisa Heckert, dead.
 2. Charles Herbach Heckert, dead.
 3. Benjamin Augustus Heckert, dead.
 4. George Thompson Heckert, dead,
 5. Annie L., wife of William H. Herman, Printer, York.
 6. George Benjamin Heckert, died in infancy.
 2. FRANK HECKERT, died at Lancaster, Pa. Children :
 1. Sarah Heckert.
 2. Elizabeth, wife of James P. Boyd, Journalist, Philadelphia, Pa., dead.
 3. Charles Heckert, Reporter, Bradford, Pa.
 4. Ada, wife of Frank Marion, Lancaster, Pa.
 3. DAVID HECKERT. 4. JACOB HECKERT.
 5. MARY HECKERT.
 6. ALBERT HECKERT. Children :
 1. Frank H. Heckert. 2. Henry C. Heckert.
 3. Katie Heckert. 4. George W. Heckert.
 5. Margaret, wife of John P. Julius.
 6. Howard Heckert. 7. Oscar Heckert.
 7. JOHN HECKERT. Children :
 1. Benjamin Heckert. 2. John Heckert.
 3. Carrie Heckert. 4. Salome Heckert.
 5. Hattie Heckert.
 8. HENRY HECKER'T, Oakland, California. Children :
 1. Dollie Heckert. 2. Henry Heckert.
 9. EDWARD P. HECKERT. Children :
 1. Claude Heckert. 2. Edward Heckert.

3. John Heckert.

4. Annie Heckert.

4. ELIZABETH HERBACH, born September 26, 1787, baptized November 26, 1787, died in her minority.

IX. ANNA MARY, wife of HENRY IMSCHWILLER, (Daughter of Philip Caspar Spengler),

Born in 1777, married September 19, 1807. Henry Imschwiller, died in Bottstown, (York) June 3, 1811. Children:

1. CAPERNIA IMSCHWILLER, born May 25, 1805, baptized September 19, 1805, died unmarried.

2. JACOB IMSCHWILLER, born January 12, 1807, baptized June 21, 1807, killed on the Northern Central Railroad, May 15, 1862, aged 55-4-3. Children:

1. HENRY EMSWILER, York, Pa.

2. MICHAEL EMSWILER, Altoona, Pa.

3. CHARLES EMSWILER, York, Pa.

4. CAROLINE, wife of AMBROSE GOODLING, York, Pa.

5. MATILDA, wife of CHARLES ILGENFRITZ, Bruceville, Md.

3. LYDIA IMSCHWILLER, born March 29, 1808, baptized December 26, 1808.

4. ANNA MARIA IMSCHWILLER, born July 20, 1810, baptized July 26, 1810, died unmarried.

X. DAVID SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Caspar.)

Was born February 5, 1772, and baptized April 2, 1772. He moved from York to Harrisonburg, Virginia, about 1790, was there as late as 1793, and about 1800 emigrated to Franklin county, near Columbus, Ohio. Children:

1. DAVID SPANGLER, lived and died in Franklin county, Ohio. Children:

1. THORNTON SPANGLER, Shadesville, Franklin county, Ohio.

2. JOHN SPANGLER, died single.

3. ELY SPANGLER, lived and died near Columbus, Ohio.
Children:
 1. John Spangler, Stanford, Ill., and 3 other children.
4. JOSEPH SPANGLER, lived and died in Frankly county, Ohio. Children:
 1. George W. Spangler, Weston, Wood county, Ohio.
Married Nancy Dukes. Children:
 1. Howard H. Spangler, Van Buren, Indiana.
 2. Mary S. Russel, Tontogany, O.
 3. John W. Spangler, Chicago, Ill.
 4. Laura L. Dukes, Weston, O.
 5. Wm. R. Spangler, Buffalo, N. Y.
 6. Alice L. Spangler, Weston, O.
 7. Carrie A. Ballmer, Green Spring, O.
 8. Charles W. Spangler, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 9. Ella M. Sterling, Weston, O.
 10. Lewis L. Spangler, Weston, O.
 2. Harrison Spangler, dead. Children:
 1. Clara Weathers, Rich Hill, Mo.
 2. McClellan Spangler.
 3. Leonard Spangler.
 3. Laura Dukes, Findlay, O.
 4. Carrie Spangler, dead.
5. FREDERICK SPANGLER, died at Clinton, Indiana.
Children:
 1. Wm. Spangler, Rutland, Ill., had four children.
6. MARY, wife of JOHN DUKES, Findlay, Ohio, died without issue.
7. WM. SPANGLER, moved from Franklin county, Ohio, to Marshall county, Ill., about 1834, died in 1882. Children:
 1. Samuel M. Spangler, married in October, 1860, to Minnie J. Stevens, of Findlay, Ohio, and moved to Marshall county, Ill., where he died in 1877. Wm. had nine other children. Samuel M. Spangler's children:
 1. W. S. Spangler, 176 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. No issue.
 2. Emma J., wife of Whitney J. Perry, Belle Plain, Ill.

3. Margaret Spangler, died when 18 years of age.
4. Florence D., wife of Oliver M. Kerrick, Fairfield, Iowa.
5. Charles E. Spangler, Chicago, Ill.
6. Ollie B. Spangler, “ “
7. Ralph T. Spangler, “ “
2. Wm F. Spangler, Peoria, Ill. Four sons and one daughter.
3. John B. Spangler, Peoria, Ill.
4. David Spangler, dead.
5. James Spangler, La Rose, Ill.
6. Charles Spangler, La Rose, Ill.
8. HARRISON SPANGLER, lived and died near Stryker, Ohio; had children, and among them, Philip Spangler, who moved to Iowa.

5. JUDITH, wife of HENRY BAKER,

(Daughter of Caspar Spengler).

Three children were born to them:

I. MARY BAKER.

II. EVA BAKER.

III. CATHERINE BAKER.

Their uncle, Rudolph Spengler, was appointed their guardian September 3, 1767:

"At an Orphans' Court held at York, for the County of York, the twenty-fifth day of August in the seventh year of the reign of our [SEAL.] Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. Anno Domini 1767 Before David Jameson, Michael Swoope, John Adlum, Robert McPherson and James Welsh, Esqrs., Justices &c. Assigned &c.

"Came into Court Judith Eichinger and prayed the Court to appoint Guardians for Mary Baker Eva Baker and Catherine Baker her children by a former husband to take care of their persons and estates Whereupon it is considered by the Court & ordered that Rudolph Spengler be and is hereby appointed to be the Guardian of the said Minor Children to take care of their persons and Estates.

"A true Copy Compared with the Original at York this 3d Day of September 1767 Witness my Hand and Seal of the Orphans Court.

"SAML. JOHNSTON, Cl. Cur."

On March 25, 1766, after a widowhood of several years, Judith married Jacob Eichinger, of York. No intelligence was obtained of the whereabouts of any descendants. The Eichingers of New Cumberland, Pa., and of Decatur, Ill., are said to be her descendants.

6. MARY, wife of Col. MICHAEL SWOOPE.

(Daughter of Caspar Spengler).

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Michael Swoope". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "M" and a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Anna Maria (Mary) Spengler Swoope was born at Weyler under Steinsberg, Palatinate on the Rhine (now in Baden) July 15, 1725.

The York church records show that a daughter, Anna Maria, was born to them February 24, 1752, and was baptized March 1, 1752. Mary died before 1765.

Col. Swoope afterwards married a lady whose christian name was Eva; and a son was born to them who was baptized George, April 2, 1773, witnesses, Baltzer Spengler and wife. The Pennsylvania Archives make mention of the fact that in 1782 Col. Swoope was detained at home on account of illness in his "*family*."

Col. Michael Swoope was Coroner 1761, Justice of the Peace 1764, Orphans' Court Judge 1767, Member of the State Assembly 1768 to 1776, and Member of the Committee of Revolutionary Correspondence 1775. He was Major of the First Battalion, York County Militia, 1775, and Colonel in 1776. Col. Swoope and his York County Battalion formed a portion of the Flying Camp in Eastern New Jersey, 1776.¹ Quarter-Master Leffler's Diary sheds new light on the York Troops at the Camp.² Col. Swoope's battalion was taken prisoners at the battle and surrender of Fort Washington on the Hudson in 1776.³ He was not exchanged until 1781. After this surrender the American Army retreated through New Jersey to Philadelphia.

COLONEL MICHAEL SWOOPE.

From Saffel's "Records of the Revolutionary War."

"Of the Pennsylvania "Flying Camp," a Fort Washington prisoner, was captured November 16, 1776. He was released on parole June 23, 1778, but again called into New York on the 8th of August, 1779, where he had to endure the confinement of his fellow prisoners, martyrs for patriotism. He was exchanged at

¹App. Note 14.

²App. Note 15.

³App. Note 16.

Elizabethtown, N. J., on the 26th of January, 1781, and returned home to Yorktown, Pa., on foot a distance of 170 miles."

"He was very well supplied by Mr. Pintard, at New York, with 'Colonial Dollars' which he readily sold at the rate of seventy-five for one in specie in the spring of 1780. The current exchange of the day was forty for one in specie, but the poor prisoners, robbed of their liberty, money and life, could not get the advantages of the money market."¹

The horrors to which the prisoners in the Prison Ships in New York Harbor were subjected to, no pen can adequately depict.² Some of those who died in the New York City Prisons were buried in the Trinity Churchyard of that city.³

In 1753 Col. Swoope was an "Inn Keeper," in 1757 a "Shop Keeper," and in 1779 and 1785 a "Merchant." He lived on the south side of High street, a few doors west of Court-House Square.

In 1783 we find among the list of York taxables, "Col. Michael Swoope, storekeeper, plate 32 pounds, 1 chair, 1 slave, 2 horses, merchandise 350 pounds, 5 persons—1119 pounds.

He was, on November 12, 1782, commissioned an Associate Judge of the Courts of York county, and held the same office as early as 1767.

Col. Swoope, in 1785, moved to Alexandria, Virginia, and in the same year executed a power of attorney to his consort Eve, Thomas Hartley and Baltzer Spengler, Jr., to sell and dispose his real and personal estate in York.

All efforts to ascertain the descendants of Col. and *Mary* Swoope, if any living, have proved abortive.

The United States War and Interior Department records show that neither he nor his children were Revolutionary Pensioners.

Since the foregoing was written the writer received a letter from a descendant of Colonel Michael Swoope and presumably of Eva, his second wife, and therefore not a lineal descendant of Mary Spengler Swoope.⁴

¹App. Note 17.

²App. Note 18.

³App. Note 19.

⁴App. Note 20.

(2)

HENRY SPENGLER.

Jörg Spengler

JÖRG HEINRICH SPENGLER, was the tenth child of Hans Rudolf Spengler, (page 6,) born June 8, 1704, at Weyler under Steinsberg, district of Hilsbach, then in the Palatinate on the Rhine, now in Baden, and was married in that town January 17, 1730, to Susanna Müller of Meckersheim. He sailed from Rotterdam on the ship Pleasant with his wife and brothers, George and Balthaser, (Baltzer) and their families, and arrived in Philadelphia in the beginning of October, 1732, and qualified the 11th day of that month. Henry Spengler came to America provided with the following letters of recommendation, certificate and passport:

HENRY SPENGLER'S CERTIFICATE AND CREDENTIALS, 1725.

(TRANSLATION.)

"Linen-weaver Apprentice-attest for

GEORGE HEINRICH SPENGLER

OF WEYLER UNDER STEINSBERG.

We, Wolfgang Weisenbronn & Johannes Pausser, appointed masters of an honorable Guild of linen weavers in Hilsbach county of Mossbach in the Palatinate, hereby publicly make known to everybody wherever this letter may be read or heard, that the bearer of same, the honorable and modest George Henry Spengler, a native of Weyler under Steinsberg, made known to us that he had learned regularly and in agreement with the rules of the guild the trade of linen-weaver with our fellow master and craftsman at the aforesaid Weyler, Caspar Spengler, also that he had served out his time and therefore asked for an accredited certificate which he could make use of on future occasions.

Since we cannot refuse him this just petition, we therefore hereby certify that the said George Henry Spengler has learned his trade of linen-weaving with our beloved fellow-master and craftsman, Caspar Spengler at Weyler under Steinsberg, during a period of three years in accordance with the rule of the guild, beginning on candlemas (2nd of Febr.) 1722, and should have ended at the same time 1725. On account of his diligence and good behavior, however, the time has been short-

ened by a half year, so that he was an apprentice fully two and one half years—we guild masters and also the undersigned associate-masters being present at both the binding and releasing-act; he also conducted himself during said time towards everybody in a manner becoming to an honor-loving apprentice, being diligent, upright, faithful, pious, honest, wherefore we, and especially I, his trade master (who taught him his trade) were highly pleased with him and can say only good and pleasant things about him. It is also with our knowledge and consent that he without any bad reputation now goes away journeying, for which reason we gladly give him this testimony and certificate.

We accordingly respectfully ask everybody, of whatsoever station, honor or dignity they may be, but especially our fellow-craftsmen of the guild of linen weavers, to whom the oft-mentioned George Henry Spengler may come, to do him every favor and aid him in every way possible on account of his good behavior and because of his having learned his trade thoroughly, and thus enable him to enjoy the full benefit of this our intercession.

To return similar favors on such and all other occasions we declare ourselves heartily willing. In testimony whereof we, masters of the guild and associate masters, have hereunto affixed our own signatures and the common seal of the guild.

Done at Sinsheim the 3rd day of July in the year of our Lord 1725.

We the undersigned guild masters:

HANS WOLFF WISSENBRUNN.

HANS PAUSSER.

[SEAL OF THE GUILD.]

Associate-masters;

HANS WERRICHSTOCK.

HANS GEORGE BAINERD.

CASPAR SPENGLER, as Trade Master."

The signature of Caspar Spengler to the above is identical with Caspar Spengler's signature to his last will filed in the Register's office of York county, Pa., in 1760, and now in the writer's possession.

HENRY SPENGLER'S PASSPORT.

(TRANSLATION.)

"The Court of His Excellency the Elector of the Palatinate, at Dilsperg.

"I, Franciscus Josephus Wieden, hereby make known to everybody, that Henry Spengler, for the past two years a resident of Meckersheim, appeared at this office and gave due notice of his intention to leave the Palatinate, and in hope of better fortune to emigrate to the new country or the so-called island of Pennsylvania, and that he, therefore, needed an official certificate of his legitimate birth and upright living for an unmolested journey. Since now the said Henry Spengler not only has been granted *emigrandi venia*, (permission to emigrate), but also before obtaining this official attest and passport, duly paid all his taxes; therefore it became my official duty to bear record and certify in this open letter that the said Henry Spengler, together with his lawful wife Susanna were born of and raised by honorable parents; also during the time of their residence in the borough of Meckersheim they carefully met all the governmental requirements made upon them and

conducted themselves toward everybody peaceably, honorably and faithfully in such a manner that never once has a single complaint been brought against them at this office, so that for this reason he together with his family would gladly have been suffered to remain in the Palatinate, had he not himself of his own accord, *spe melioris fortune* (in hope of better fortune) asked permission to emigrate.

"Therefore the said Henry Spengler, is respectfully recommended to the kind consideration and aid of everybody who may get to read this, that he, as coming from a—thank God—healthy, uninfected place, may in his journey everywhere have free and safe passage, all of which we on our part declare ourselves in duty bound and willing to reciprocate on every occasion.

"Signatum Dilsperg the 28th of April, 1732.

"Seal: Francis Joseph Wieden.)

"F. J. WIEDEN."

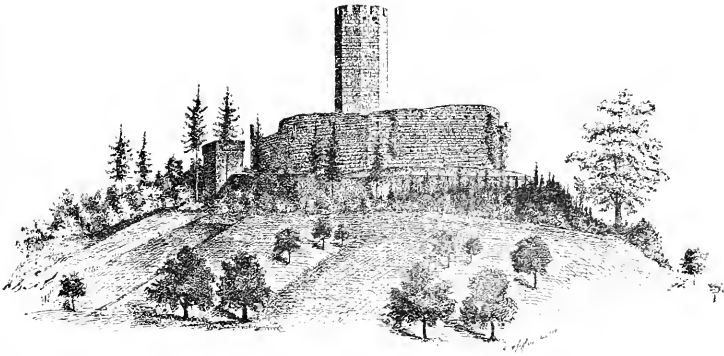
Miss Flora Immel, of York, a descendant of Henry, has the possession of these papers, as well as the other papers of Henry Spengler.

The Pennsylvania Germans were for many years denied naturalization and the elective franchise.¹

He was naturalized April 11, 1763, having taken the Sacrament as required by law. (Ante. p. 66). He probably first settled in 1732, in Heidelberg township, now Adams county, near the Blue Mountains, where his daughter Susanna was born in 1735. He soon after moved on a tract of land now owned by Grier Hersh, in the southern suburbs of York. A license dated October 30, 1736, was granted to an English speculator, Michael Wallack, for 250 acres of land in the Manor of Springettsbury, then in the County of Lancaster, afterwards in York county. On August 6, 1746 Wallack conveyed 165 acres of the above tract to Henry Spengler. A warrant for the same was issued from the land office to Henry Spengler, April 14, 1767, in which it was designated as "Spengler's Rest," and patented May 2, 1768.

Henry Spengler devised this tract to his son John George, who in 1779 devised it (then increased to 180 acres) to his sister Susanna. The latter in 1809, devised it to her niece, Elizabeth Streber, (daughter of Rudolph Spangler), and her husband, Peter Streber, during their lives, with remainder in fee to their children. The latter on April 15, 1825, sold 144 acres thereof to Charles A. Barnitz, for \$7200.00. A large portion of the same could not now be bought at that sum per acre.

¹App. Note 21.



ANCIENT CASTLE OF STEINBERG. (P. 11.)



THE SHERIFF'S POSSE LEAVE HOME TO CRUSH THE
CRESSAP INTRUDERS. (P. 119.)

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

DISPUTE WITH LORD BALTIMORE.

This land was comprised in the territory claimed, by Lord Baltimore, within the Province of Maryland. Patents were issued by the Maryland authorities to settlers for lands in the vicinity of the present City of York. A farm owned by Henry Spengler, now in Windsor township, York county, was originally acquired by a Maryland patent, supplemented by a patent from the Penn proprietaries.

Lord Baltimore contemplated as early as 1721 to extend the northern boundary of his Province, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, to the northern limits of the fortieth degree of latitude. (About three miles north of York). As late as 1762 the Maryland authorities exercised jurisdiction in this territory, and in pursuance thereof issued licenses for the regulation of tavern rates for certain taverns near Yorktown.¹ About 1731 Col. Thomas Cressap, under a pretence of a right from Maryland, squatted in the York Valley. Soon a number of Maryland intruders followed his example.

In order to counteract these encroachments, it was the policy of the Penn proprietary agents to invite and encourage settlements on the borders. Such settlements were made and had been made within the Manor of Springettsbury, or York Valley. There was a contract that titles should be made to the settlers whenever the lands should be purchased of the Indians. Certificates of license were accordingly issued, furnishing patents upon the usual terms for which other lands in the county were sold. A commission was issued to Samuel Blunston, in 1733, to grant licenses to settle and take up lands on the west side of the Susquehanna.

Hundreds of individuals accepted these invitations to settle, and soon a dense settlement was made west of the Susquehanna. Contentions soon arose.²

THE CRESSAP WAR.

The unsettled and undefined boundary line between the Province of Pennsylvania and Maryland, gave rise and encouragement to Col. Cressap and his desperadoes to commit acts of violence. Mur-

¹App. Note 63.

²App. Note 22.

ders followed and the German settlers were threatened, by force, to be turned out of their settlements. The Cressap war ensued, which lasted for years.

In one of the battles the Sheriff, aided by a *posse* of twenty-three men, went to Cressap's house early in the morning and read a warrant for murder to him in his hearing, several times over, and demanded a surrender. In answer thereto, Cressap swore he would never surrender till he was dead. He called for a dram of rum, and drank "*Damnation to himself and all with him, if ever they would surrender.*" He swore he would kill all the Pennsylvanians before he would be taken. He would shoot the first of his own men who would refuse to fire at his command, or would offer to capitulate. Before any violence was offered, Cressap and his men fired upon the Sheriff and his *posse*, and wounded several. Before the battle was over several more were wounded on both sides and one killed.

Henry Spengler, in addition to his occupation as a farmer, plied his trade of linen weaving, and to supply urgent necessities, the trade became in great demand in the early days.¹

Henry Spengler died July 6, 1776. His wife Susanna died December 11, 1780. His will was dated February 25, 1773, and probated July 9, 1776.

WILL OF HENRY SPENGLER.

"In the Name of God,—Amen. I, Henry Spengler of York Township in the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania, Farmer being at present in a Good state of Health in Body and far advanced in Years tho of sound Disposing mind Memory and understanding (Blessed be God for the same) and sensible of the uncertainty of this Transitory Life on earth and that all flesh must Yield to Death when it shall please Almighty God to call and in order to settle and Dispose of my Temporal Estate Lands Tenements Goods and Chattels wherewith it hath pleased God to enrich me, Do make Ordain Constitute and Declare this to be my Last Will and Testament in manner following revoking and Disannulling all and every other Will and Testament by me at any time heretofore made or Declared either by Word or Writing.

And first being Penitent and Hartily Sorry from the bottom of my Hart for all my Sins and Transgressions most Humbly Desiring forgiveness for the same, I Give and commit my Soul into Almighty God my Plesed Saviour and Redeemer in whom and by the Merit of Jesus Christ I Trust and believe assuredly to be saved and have full Remission and forgiveness of all my Sins and that my Soul at the General Day of Resurrection shall rise again with God and thro the Merits of

¹App. Note 23.

Christ Death Possess and enjoy the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his elect and Chosen. And my Body I order to be Buried in a Christian like and Decent manner and in such place where it shall Please my Executors herein after Named to appoint.

And as to my Temporal Estate Lands Tenements Goods and Chattels and Debts whereof I am Possessed as aforesaid I Order Give Devise and Dispose of the same in manner and form following (that is to say), I Will Order and Direct that all those Debts Duties or Sums of Money which I owe in Right or conscience to any manner of Person or Persons whatsoever shall be paid by my Executor herein-after mentioned or as soon as the same can be raised or Levied out of my Estate after my Decease.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto Susanna my Dearly beloved Wife (in case she Survive me) the Sum of forty Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania to be paid her by my Son John George Spengler out of the Legacy to him herein after Devised in four equal Payments (to wit) Ten Pounds part thereof one Year after my decease, and Ten Pounds Yearly until the whole is paid.

I also Give and Bequeath unto her my Said Wife Susanna the Sum of Ten Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania to be paid her out of the Money in the House Immediately after my decease.

Also the Feather Bed Bed Cloths Bed-Stead wherein we now lie four Sheets four Table Cloaths one Iron Pott one Copper Kettle two Pewter Bassons two Pewter Plates two Pewter Spoons one Frying Pann the Table in the House one Pewter Quort with a Lid One Churn one Lamp two Pails one Iron Lafle one Skimmer one flesh fork one Large Washing Tub two Barrels one Heckle one Large Prayer Book one Psalm Book one Winegar Cask one Spade one Garden Hoe one Dough Trough two Hand Towels two Bags one Cabbage Tub four Bread Baskets one Spinning Wheel and Reel one Pepper Mill six Earthen Potts one Cow which she shall Choose and two Sheep.

I Also Give and allow unto my said Wife Susanna Liberty to live in this my Dwelling House with my Son George During her life and the use of one fourth part of the Garden and also three Roes of Apple Trees which she shall Choose every Year and if my said wife Susanna should not Choose to live in this my Dwelling House he my said Son John George is to repair the other House in this my Dwelling Place for her use And I do also Will and Order that in case the Cow Devised to my Wife should happen to Die he my said Son John George shall find another for her use during her Life and feed the said Cow and sheep.

And that he my said John George find and provide for my said Wife Susanna and Deliver at her Door a Sufficient Quantity of Fire Wood During her life and that he also give and Provide for her Yearly and every Year During her Life one Hundred Weight of Pork Ten Bushels of Wheat Six Bushels of Rie Ten Pounds of flax one pair of Shoes and a half a Bushel of Salt and that he make Cider of her Apples if she Chooses to have it Done and that she shall have Liberty of the Celar on this my Plantation.

Item, I give and Bequeath unto Henry Spengler and Elizabeth Spengler the Children of my son Rudolph Spengler, Deceased, the sum of Three Pounds each in full for their Share of my Estate Real and Personal. I having heretofore sufficiently Provided for their father in his lifetime to be paid by my Executors in one Year after my Decease to their Guardian out of my Estate.

Item, I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Christiana Intermarried with

George Dill the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania to be paid out of my Estate by my Executor in One Year after my Decease I having also heretofore advanced to them.

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Susanna the Sum of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania Eighty Five Pounds part thereof to be paid by my Executors out of my Estate in one Year after my Decease and forty five Pounds the residue thereof by my said Son John George out of Legacies herein after to him Devised in three payments (to wit) fifteen Pounds part thereof in one Year after my Decease and fifteen Pounds Yearly untill the whole is paid I Also Give and Bequeath unto her my Said Daughter Susanna the feather Bed-Bedstead and Bed Cloths wherein she Lies and two Cows one Heffer and two Sheep.

Item I Give and Bequeath unto my said Son John George Spengler All my Plantation and Tract of Land whereon I now Live with all and singular the Houses Barns Stables and appurtenances thereunto belonging containing One Hundred and Sixty Five Acres be the same more or less To Have and to Hold to him my said John George Spengler his heirs and Assigns forever he paying thereout the several Sums of Money herein before particularly mentioned and performing the several Articles herein before mentioned to be made done paid and given unto my said Wife Susanna.

Item I Also Give and Bequeath unto my said Son John George Spengler One Wagon two Horses his Choice of all my Horses and all the Gears thereto belonging one Harrow one Plow one Lock Chain one Cow one Sheep the Clock in the House the Bed Bed-Stead Bed Cloths wherein he now Lies the Large House Bible the Wind Mill Apple Mill and Cutting Box.

Item it is my Will and I do order that all the Rest Residue and remainder of my Estate real or Personal whatsoever not herein before Disposed of after Deducting all funeral Charges and Expenses of Administration shall be Devided in Six equail Shares and Three equail Shares thereof I Give and Bequeath unto my said Wife Susanna and one other of the Said Six equail Shares unto my Daughter Christiana Intermarried with George Dill one other of the Said Six equail Shares unto my Daughter Susanna and the other Sixth equail Part to my said Son John George Spengler.

And Lastly. I Do hereby Nominate and appoint my Trusty and well beloved Friend John Bushong and Stephen Lowman and my Son John George Spengler and the Survivor or Survivors of the Executors of this my Last Will and Testament to see the same performed according to the True intent and meaning thereof.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal this Twenty fifth Day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Three.

HEINRICH SPENGLER,

Signed Sealed Published Pronounced
and Declared by the Said Henry Spengler as and for his Last Will & Testament in the Presence of us who have
Subscribed our Names as Witnesses to
the Same in his presence at his request.

[SEAL]

BALTZER SPENGLER,
GEORGE WELLER,
HENRY MILLER.

YORK COUNTY S. S. Before me Samuel Johnston Esquire Deputy Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the County of York in the Province of Pennsylvania personally appeared Baltzer Spengler and George Weller two of the Subscribing Witnesses to the Within Instrument of writing and the said Baltzer Spengler on his solemn oath taken on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the said George Weller on his Solemn Affirmation taken according to Law he conscientiously scrupling the taking of an oath Do severally say that they were personally present and saw and heard Henry Spengler within mentioned Sign Seal publish and Declare the within Instrument of Writing as and for his Last Will and Testament and at the time of the doing thereof the said Henry Spengler was of sound and disposing Mind and Memory to the best of these Deponants an Affirmants Knowledge and belief and that they subscribed their names as witnesses to the same respectively in the presence of the said Testator and at his request and also say That Henry Miller the other subscribing witness was also present at the same time and signed his name to the same as a witness in like manner.

Sworn by the said
Baltzer Spengler and
affirmed by the said
George Weller & subscribed before me at York this
9th Day of July 1776.

BALTZER SPENGLER,
GORG WELLER.

SAML. JOHNSTON, Dep. Regr."

Baltzer Spengler, a subscribing witness, was Baltzer Spengler, Jr., and a nephew of the testator.

ITEMS IN INVENTORY.

Among the articles in the inventory, we select a few on account of the quaint spelling of the phonetic German clerk employed. It illustrates the difficulties encountered by our Teutonic forbears in the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon:

One Blue Goat, one Blue Gamlet Jacket, 14 lb, So Lether, 6 lb Ober Lether, one Blue Jacket, one Wite Jacket, 1 Chabber, Crin Stone, two pair Lether Brithshes, Felt Hatt, 1 Acker of Flax, 1¼ lb. thret, Shoos, Pinshers, 2 Hogsket. Hay in the Baren, Wetstonse, Pewter Pasons Pewter Bocket Bottle, Tin Cop, Wooting Can, Erthen ware, Chist, 6 Bushels Try Abbels, Keetles, 1 Shott Boudge.

BIBLE ENTRIES.

The following entries were found on separated leaves taken from the family Bible of Henry Spengler:

"Anno 1730, on the 8th day of January, I Henry Spengler, married at Weyler, under the Steinsberg, in the Electoral Palatinate."

"Anno 1732 I, Henry Spengler, bought this Bible at the fair at Frankfurt (on the Main) for 4 flor."

"Anno 1732 to me, Henry Spengler, my first child was born, a son, on the 27th

day of November. His sign is the Virgin, his planet is Saturnus; his sponsors are Rudolph Wilcke & wife. He was baptized on the 17th day of December at the house of Caspar Spengler, by the Rev. Pastor Müller."

"Anno 1797 on the 15th day of July at the age of 57 years John George Spengler, died & was buried on the 16th in the new Reformed church yard with Christian honors by the Rev. Kering."

"Anno 1776, the 6th day of July, Henry Spengler died and was buried with Christian honors on the 7th day of July anno 1776."

"Anno 1780, on the 11th day of December, Henry Spengler's wife died and was buried with Christian honors, on the 12th day of December."

"Anno 1735, on the 14th day of May, my daughter Susanna was born in Heidelberg township, near the Blue Mountains."

"1809, the 29th of November, Susanna Spengler died and was buried on the 30th. Her age was 74 years, 6 months and 2 weeks."

HENRY SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. Henry Spengler.
2. John George Spengler.
3. Christina, wife of George Diehl.
4. Susanna Spengler.
5. Rudolph Spengler.

I. HENRY SPENGLER.

Was born November 27, 1732, and died July 6, 1776. He was a member, until his death, of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolution.

2. JOHN GEORGE SPENGLER.

Joseph George Spengler

He died without issue July 15, 1797, aged 57 years. He devised and bequeathed all his property to his sister Susanna.

An old account book of John George Spengler, contains the following items in German, and shows the prices in those days:

"Anno 1777 George (Jörg) Spengler, loaned his mother 7 £ 6 shillings money—on the 16 May. She borrowed it from me for medicine."

"May 24 1777, George Spengler sold to William Sprenkle *hogmeat* for 31 shillings."

"February 18 1777, George Spengler, sold a shot gun to Daniel Spengler for 15 shillings."

(This handsome gun, a flint-lock, is now in the present scribe's possession, it having become the property of the writer's father, Rudolph. The name George Spengler is engraved on its beautiful brass mountings. In the writer's boyhood days many a bird became the victim of the gun and gunner.)

"On April 7, George Spengler sold and hauled to town two loads of wood for 3 shillings; & half bushel of oats for 15 pence."

"George Spengler sold to John Dahlman 8 gallons of cider for 3 shillings & 3 pence on the 16th *Winemonth* October."

"June 15 1778, George Spengler sold to George Diehl 9 pounds & $\frac{1}{4}$ feathers at one dollar per pound."

"Dec 7 1778 George Spengler settled with George Spengler, (son of Baltzer) & remains in his debt 16 £ & 10 shillings, and a barrel of brandy."

"Nov 10 1778 George Spengler sold to John Wols, 2 barrels of cider at 4 £ & 8 shillings per barrel."

"1781. John Dahlman owes George Spengler 1 shilling."

"1781 George Maser owes George Spengler 2 shillings and sixpence."

"1781 George Billmyer owes George Spengler 10 shillings for potatoes,"

"Nov 29 1781 George Spengler sold to George Weaser 2 bushels of wheat for 10 shillings."

Similar entries are found in this account book.

3. CHRISTINA, wife of GEORGE DIEHL.

(Daughter of Henry).

Married May 30, 1758. They moved, in 1762, to Augusta county, Va., which then embraced all the territory in that section south of Rockingham county, and extended to the northern boundary of North Carolina and Tennessee, and west of the Blue Ridge. A deed was executed and delivered to him for a large tract of land in Augusta county in 1762. Their children were:

I. SUSANNA, wife of CHARLES SPENGLER,

(Son of Philip Casper)

A Revolutionary soldier. The names of the descendants will be found under the title of Charles Spengler.

II. PETER DIEHL. Dead. Children:

1. PETER DIEHL. Dead.

2. HENRY DIEHL. Dead.

3. SAMUEL DIEHL, deceased. Son:

1. M. V. DEEL, resides at Arch Mills, Botetourt county, Va.

Many of the descendants of Christina and George Diehl are said to reside in Pendleton county, West Virginia.

III. MAGDALENA, wife of — HUNTERSLEITER.

IV. NICHOLAS DIEHL. Dead.

4. SUSANNA SPENGLER,

(Daughter of Henry).

She was born May 14, 1735, and died unmarried November 29, 1809. She disposed of her property by will, as already stated, to her nephews and nieces.

THE HIGH ROAD TO BALTIMORE.—ALL FOREST ON THE SOUTH
OF YORK IN 1802.

From Lewis Miller's chronicles:

"The farm of Susanna and her brother Yargle (John George) Spengler was one mile from town. In 1802 Joseph Miller, and his little brother were sent to this place for some vinegar—a gallon—our money was not plain on the face, without the full impression,—worn off—it was a Spanish quarter dollar; she said I won't take it. Joseph had to run home for a plain quarter, and I remained at the house till he came back. The place is now at this time where the Baltimore pike runs by. At that time the road ran past Jacob Fissel's meadow over the hill. (Traces of the road can yet be seen at the school house 200 yards west of Tyler's mill). It was all covered with wood, only a few acres clear land, the woodland running to the Borough line."

"Susanna and her brother never were married. They were old, strange looking to me, and their dogs were playful. I was fond of being there—they were old and strange people—so many living in the country of that kind,—and manners curious in their dress and ringlet cheeks. What strange ideas in such people."

"In the year 1812, we boys put up a swing on a large oak tree in the woods of Peter Streber, formerly Susanna Spengler's Plantation, one mile from town. The boys were Wm. Streber, Lewis Miller, John Rouse, Daniel Baumgardner, Jacob Stroman, Henry Craver, Samuel Weiser."

5. RUDOLPH SPENGLER,

(Son of Henry).

He was by trade a weaver. He married Maria Catherine, daughter of Henry Bahn, August 5, 1759, and devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his wife and two children, who were:

1. Henry Spangler.
 2. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Streber.
-

I. HENRY SPENGLER.

He was born at York, Pa., January 2, 1761. He married Miss Susannah Lightner, of Lancaster, Pa., one of the daughters of Ignatius Lightner, (born August 6, 1736, died May 23, 1818,) and Margaret Rutter his wife. Ignatius was the son of Nathaniel, son of Adam, and Maudlin Lightner, who landed in New York between 1709 and 1728. She, Susannah, was born January 1, 1768. Shortly after marriage they removed and settled in the then little village of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa. Their first child, George, was born in York, Pa. The other twelve children were born in the "Home" place of their adoption, where for many years the father engaged in wagon manufacturing, and hotel-keeping. He was noted for his enterprise, industry, kindness and hospitality, until his death, which occurred August 17, 1837. His widow continued the business of hotel-keeping, which was quite profitable, as the *line of travel* between Baltimore and Wheeling and Pittsburg (which were Western towns at that time) passed by the door. There the numerous family was reared and nurtured until one after another they all, except the youngest (Lydia), married and started out in the battle of life. The mother attained the age of 87 years, 8 months and 5 days, the date of her decease being September 5, 1855. She was very widely known, greatly beloved for her kind disposition and extreme charity.



SUSANNAH SPENGLER.

1800.



HENRY SPENGLER. P. 128.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

They repose in the old Lutheran graveyard in Mercersburg. The children were :

1. GEORGE SPANGLER, (son of Henry Jr.) was born in York, Pa., July 25, 1789, and married Mary Fields, a beautiful daughter of William and Elizabeth Fields, of Martinsburg, Va. William Fields was a descendant of the brave Colonel Fields, who fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, against the Indians in 1774, while serving under Gen. Lewis. Mary Spangler, (wife of George), died April 7, 1869, at Williamsport, Md.

George Spangler was sergeant in Capt. Thomas Bard's company of riflemen, of Mercersburg, Pa., at the breaking out of the second war, 1812, with Great Britain. This company volunteered its services, and was dispatched to the northern boundary on Lake Erie, marching all the way, he bearing the colors of his country as Color Sergeant or Ensign. After enduring the many hardships incident to campaign life then, they were called home. The company was divided into two parts, and ordered to subsist on the country, giving vouchers for supplies furnished. He had charge of one half of these troops, and he piloted them safely through, many times through snow, (breast deep), and over frozen and swollen streams, and uninhabited forests. They were without food for days at a time, but shortly after their return and disbandment, the city of Baltimore was menaced and threatened by the enemy, when he at once called on his former comrades to join with him and go to the defense. Not finding as many willing ones as desired, they went to Greencastle and united with the number raised there, and pushed directly ahead on foot, he in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant. At the time General Ross was killed, this happy little band were in line in a corn-field, and in full view of the General and his Aid-de-camps, when Wells and McComas took the life of the enemy's great leader. This act done, the enemy retired, and the brave men assembled went to their homes again. He was married September 4th, 1817, and at once removed to Schellsburg, Bedford county, going into business there. In 1818, he moved to Williamsport, Md. His home was for many years the stopping place for itinerant preachers. Early in life he associated himself with the Lutheran church, of which he was long a member, but about 1840, he and his estimable wife joined the Methodist Episcopal church, re-

maining exemplary members thereof the remainder of their lives. The subject hereof was a Whig of the old school, but never became a candidate for any office except municipal, serving as Councilman for some years, and was always found in the line of progression and morality.

At a public meeting held in Hagerstown, Md., of the veterans of the War of 1812 and 1814, December 26, 1854, we find him there full of the old spirit. The officers of this meeting were Col. John Miller, president; Daniel Hauer and James Biays, secretaries.

He was a schoolmate of President James Buchanan, and was very bitter against him at the beginning which led up to the Rebellion of the Southern States. He was noted for his staunch Union qualities, as well as honesty and integrity. He was a remarkably healthy and hale man until a few years before his death when he had a fall at his old home at Mercersburg, Pa. He was brought to his home suffering with a broken hip, and despite the most careful nursing by his children, he was unable to resume his much needed exercise, and regain his robust health. He departed this life March 19, 1874, aged nearly 86 years. His remains lie beside his beloved wife in Riverview Cemetery, Williamsport, Md. George Spangler's children were :

1. WILLIAM HENRY SPANGLER, born at Williamsport, Md., July, 1820, died October 18, 1824, at the same place.
2. REV. JOSEPH NORRIS SPANGLER, of the Methodist Church North, afterward joined the Methodist Church South, was born March 12, 1823, and died December 20, 1887, in Baltimore, Md. He married Margaret Young, of Tuscarora Valley, Pa., and after her death Sarah E. Malone, of Baltimore, Md. Children :
 1. Joseph N. Spangler, Colorado.
 2. Mary S. E., wife of R. M. Hurtt, Patapsco Neck, Md.
 3. Marilla J., wife of John O. Warfield, Baltimore, Md.
 4. Martha Margaret, wife of William J. Hammett, Baltimore, Md.
3. JOHN FRANKLIN SPANGLER, born March 6, 1825, resided in Murfreesboro, Tenn., when the war began, and joined the Union army in Kentucky, and died at Clear Spring, Washington county, Md., Feb. 8, 1864. Children:

1. George W. Spangler, San Antonio, Texas.
2. Samuel H. Spangler, Houston, Texas.
3. John Franklin Spangler, Wichita, Kansas.
4. ----- Spangler, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
5. Henry Spangler, Clear Spring, Md.
6. Harry S. Spangler, New Orleans, La.
4. GEORGE WASHINGTON SPANGLER, born October 25, 1827, resides at Westernport, Md. He married Catherine Koontz; was a trustee of the vast Hammond Estate in Westernport, Md., and was one of the pioneers in building up that town; was president of the Board of Commissioners; School Trustee, and one of the incorporators of the Piedmont and Cumberland railroad.

The present scribe is indebted to George W. Spangler and his brother Luther Richard Spangler, for valuable information concerning the names and history of the descendants of their grandfather, Henry Spengler, (son of Rudolph). George Washington Spangler's children are:

1. Charles M. Spangler.
2. Virginia Spangler.
3. Parker M. Spangler.
4. Dr. Wm. H. Spangler.
5. ELIZABETH, wife of FREDERICK W. SCHMIDT, was born December 4, 1830, in Williamsport, Md. Children:
 1. Mary J., wife of Henry L. Troup, Long Green, Baltimore county, Md.
 2. Joseph P. Schmidt, San Antonio, Texas.
 3. William F. Schmidt, Williamsport, Md.
 4. George G. Schmidt, Williamsport, Md.
6. MARY SUSAN, wife of JOSEPH PAXTON, born September 19, 1837, resides at Baltimore, Md. Child:
 1. Mrs. Rev. Charles E. Simmons, M. E. Church South.
7. LUTHER RICHARD SPANGLER, born September 13, 1839, at Williamsport, Md. Engaged in the Union Secret Service during the war, in which he rendered distinguished service. He is now a prominent merchant at Williamsport, Md. He married Martha A. Essman, February 10, 1863.
 1. George L. Spangler, Williamsport, Md.
 2. William F. Spangler, Mt. Union, Pa.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 3. Clara L. Spangler. | 4. Mary L. Spangler. |
| 5. Calvin P. Spangler. | 6. Nora E. Spangler. |
| 7. Martin M. Spangler. | 8. John S. Spangler. |
| 9. Edward J. Spangler, all of Williamsport, Md. | |

2. REBECCA, wife of **JOHN HART**, Mercersburg, Pa., born April 5, 1792, married August 29, 1813. She died January 25, 1878, and he January 25, 1879. Children:

1. **HENRY HART**, born June 23, 1814, married Kate Bricker, dead.
2. **SUSANNAH**, wife of **JOHN LIGHTNER**, born July 10, 1815, dead.
3. **JACOB HART**, born August 19, 1817, dead.
4. **GEORGE HART**, born October 9, 1818, married Rebecca Burgess.
5. **CATHERINE HART**, born January 5, 1821, dead.
6. **LYDIA ANN**, wife of **JOHN GIFT**, born May 1, 1822, dead.
7. **CHARLOTTE**, wife of **FREDERICK C. WAIDLICH**, Hardware Merchant, born November 17, 1825, married November 30, 1847. Children:
 1. Ann Rebecca Waidlich, died January 21, 1885.
 2. John D. S. Waidlich.
 3. Mary E. C. Waidlich.
 4. Ernst M. H. Waidlich.
 5. William A. C. Waidlich.
 6. Sarah E. Waidlich, dead.
 7. Ella M. Waidlich.
 8. Jennie K. Waidlich.
 9. Lula G. Waidlich.
8. **JOHN POISAL HART**, born January 9, 1828, married Miss Duncan, dead.
9. **JAMES SCOTT HART**, born April 20, 1830, married Jane Waddell.
10. **DAVID SHAFFER HART**, married Katie Bricker.

All born and died at Mercersburg, Pa.

3. LENAH, wife of **NATHANIEL SMALL**, afterwards married Robert Aspey. She was born July 20, 1793. Children, all living in Missouri, are:

1. **KEZIAH**, wife of **JACOB LEWIS**. Children:
 1. Ignatius S. Lewis.
 2. Robert S. E. Lewis.
 3. Lenah M. Lewis.
 4. Margaret A. Lewis.
 5. Henry Spangler Lewis.
 6. Jacob N. Lewis.

7. Keziah Lewis.

2. ROBERT SMALL.

3. ISABELLA ASPEY.

4. NANCY ASPEY.

5. ROBERT ASPEY.

6. LYDIA ASPEY.

4. HENRY SPANGLER, born at Mercersburg, Pa., July 16, 1795.

Married Mary Aspey, February 11, 1830. Children :

1. JOHN SPANGLER, dead.

2. ROBERT H. SPANGLER, dead.

3. MARY J., wife of JOHN WAIDLICH, Mercersburg, Pa.
Children :

1. Harriet Waidlich.

2. Kate Waidlich.

4. ISABELLA G., wife of JOHN SEITZINGER, afterwards
wife of Nelson Wilson, Mercersburg, Pa. Children :

1. John C. Seitzinger,

2. Mary E. Seitzinger.

3. Harry S. Seitzinger,

4. Jennie M. Seitzinger.

5. HENRY SPANGLER. Children :

1. Mary Spangler.

2. Harry E. Spangler.

3. Harriet R. Spangler.

4. John W. Spangler.

5. Helen Spangler.

6. Allen Spangler.

7. Louise Spangler.

All of Mercersburg, Pa.

6. SUSAN SPANGLER, dead.

7. HARRIET, wife of FREDERICK HEIST, Philadelphia, Pa.

5. CASSANDRA, wife of HENRY LIGHTNER, Mercersburg, Pa., born January 9, 1797, married March 1, 1818, by Rev. Robert Cathcart, York, and died June 27, 1862. Children:

1. REBECCA, wife of R. M. SMALL.

2. JAMES LIGHTNER.

3. SUSAN LIGHTNER.

4. JOSEPH LIGHTNER.

5. HENRY LIGHTNER.

6. LYDIA, wife of JOHN SMITH.

7. JOHN LIGHTNER.

8. IGNATIUS LIGHTNER.

9. MARY E. B. LIGHTNER.

10. ANNA M. C. LIGHTNER.

6. MARGARET, wife of JOHN GUEYER, Mercersburg, Pa., born July 6, 1798, now of Howard county, Indiana. Children:

1. HANNAH, wife of ----- BROWN, Kokomo, Indiana.

2. SUSAN, wife of HORATIO WELSH.

3. DOROTHY GUEYER. 4. VESPASIAN GÜEYER.
5. GERMANICUS GUEYER.
7. CATHERINE, wife of JAMES WILKINS, born January 16, 1800. Children:
 1. CATHERINE M., wife of EDWARD AUGHENBAUGH, Chambersburg, Pa.
 2. MARGARET C., wife of MICHAEL FALLON, Mercersburg, Pa.
 3. FLORENTINE F. WILKINS.
 4. MARY B. wife of HENRY B. KUFFMAN, Bedford county, Pa.
 5. WILLIAM H. WILKINS, Cumberland, Md.
 6. SUSAN L., wife of JOHN GROVE, Mercersburg, Pa.
 7. GEORGE W. WILKINS, Mercersburg, Pa.
 8. JANE M., wife of WILLIAM L. HAYDEN, Philadelphia, Pa.
8. CHARLOTTE, wife of HENRY DELEBAUGH, born August 19, 1801. Both dead and without issue.
9. NATHANIEL SPANGLER, born December 19, 1802, at Mercersburg, Pa. Married Sarah Scott, who was born September 8, 1806. They afterwards moved to Indiana. Children:
 1. LENAH SPANGLER. 2. JOHN SPANGLER.
 3. MARY ANN SPANGLER. 4. WILLIAM SPANGLER.
 5. HENRY SPANGLER.
 6. NATHANIEL SPANGLER.
 7. MARTIN SPANGLER.
 8. EMANUEL SPANGLER. 9. SUSAN SPANGLER.
 10. ISAAC NEWTON SPANGLER.
 11. GEORGE SPANGLER. 12. SYDNEY SPANGLER.
 13. GRACE SPANGLER.
 14. THOMAS GRACE SPANGLER.
10. SUSANNAH, wife of SAMUEL POLSGROVE, born April 11, 1805, married June, 1825. She is still living at Mercersburg, Pa., Aged 89 years. Children:
 1. HENRY POLSGROVE, Mercersburg, Pa. Children:
 1. Thomas Polsgrove. 2. John Polsgrove.
 3. Elmer Polsgrove, Colorado, and four daughters of Mercersburg, Pa.

2. MARY, wife of REV. T. T. IAEGER, Reading, Pa. Children :

1. Anna Snyder. 2. Mary Iaeger. 3. Nora Iaeger.

3. HANNAH, wife of REV. M. A. STEWART, Durango, Colorado. Children :

1. Wilberforce Stewart. 2. Cecil Stewart.

3. John Stewart.

- 11.** JOHN SPANGLER, born at Mercersburg, Pa., March 29, 1807, married Eliza Keyser, moved to Trough Creek Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1851, where he is still living. Children :

1. HENRIETTA M., wife of JOHN PIPER. Children :

1. Harriet A., wife of Luther Flanigan, Altoona, Pa.

2. Jennie P. Piper.

3. Luther M. Piper.

2. WILLIAM H. SPANGLER. Children :

1. Laura E., wife of William Hoke, McConnellsburg, Pa.

2. John B. Spangler.

3. Henry E. Spangler.

4. Mary O. Spangler.

5. Bruce W. Spangler, Defiance, Pa.

3. SARAH L., wife of WILLIAM HUDSON. Children :

1. Mary Hudson.

2. Richard Hudson.

3. May Hudson.

4. Charles Hudson.

4. SUSAN B. SPANGLER.

5. MARY E., wife of CHARLES STAPLETON. Children:

1. Lillian P. Stapleton.

2. Harriet L. Stapleton.

3. Ella Stapleton.

4. Edna Stapleton:

5. Howard Stapleton.

6. Mitchell Stapleton.

6. GEORGE W. SPANGLER.

7. JOHN A. SPANGLER. Children :

1. Charles Spangler.

2. Nellie B. Spangler.

3. Maud E. Spangler.

4. Franklin Spangler.

5. Lee Spangler.

6. Gertrude Spangler.

8. ADA V. SPANGLER.

9. HARRIET H., wife of DOSCH WOODS.

10. LYDIA A., wife of JAMES COOK.

- 12.** HANNAH, wife of JOHN R. BLACK, born July 30, 1810, and died August 14, 1894. Moved to Indiana. Children :

1. CALVIN P. BLACK.

2. JOHN S. BLACK.

3. HENRY C. BLACK.

4. ELIZABETH C. BLACK.

5. SUSAN M. BLACK.

13. LYDIA SPANGLER, born July 26, 1813, still living at Mercersburg, Pa.

II. ELIZABETH, wife of PETER STREBER.

(Daughter of Henry Spangler, son of Rudolph).

Married December 26, 1782. Elizabeth died September 18, 1823, and Peter in 1814. Mr. Streber was a carpenter and contractor, and was in Captain Wm. Bailey's Company in the war of the Revolution. Children :

1. ELIZABETH, wife of DANIEL IMMEL, born October 1, 1783, and died in York, November 8, 1862. Daniel Immel died June 1, 1810, aged 28 years. Children :

1. JOHN IMMEL, York, married Mary Mull October 8, 1835, died in 1865. Children :

1. John Immel.

2. Alexander Immel. Children :

1. Annie K. Immel. 2. Carrie M. Immel.

3. Flora Immel. 4. Mabel Immel.

5. John M. Immel. 6. Miriam Immel.

3. Delilah, wife of Washington Striebig. Children :

1. John J. Striebig. 2. Elenora Striebig.

3. George D. Striebig. 4. Eliza A. Striebig.

5. Mary Striebig. 6. Edward Striebig.

4. Annie E., wife of Frank W. Keech. Children :

1. John I. Keech. 2. Edith Keech.

3. Robert R. Keech. 4. Morgan S. Keech.

5. Leonard H. Keech. 6. Walter F. Keech.

7. Nevin H. Keech. 8. Ralph H. Keech.

5. Amanda, wife of John H. Horn, Steelton, Pa.

2. ALEXANDER IMMEL, York, born September 3, 1809, died October 1, 1855. Children :

1. Jordan Immel.

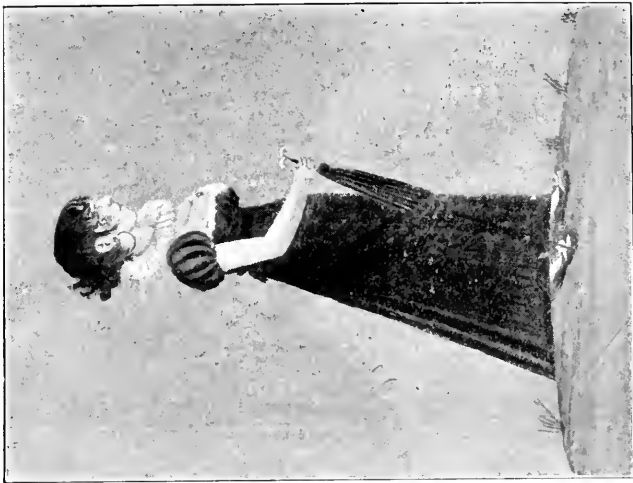
2. Sarah, wife of Cyrus F. Horn. Children :

1. Ida, wife of H. H. Martin, Nebraska.

2. John Horn, dead. 3. Cyrus Horn.



GEORGE SPANGLER, BORN 1789. (P. 137.)



SUSANNA LEITNER, IN 1810. (P. 137.)

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T. R. FOUNDATIONS

3. Hannah, wife of A. W. Immel, York. Child:
 1. Ralph W. Immel.
4. Daniel B. Immel, born Oct., 1841, died Jan. 5, 1890.
5. Maria Dorothy Immel, died July 17, 1887.
3. DANIEL IMMEL, York, born December 24, 1810, died September 24, 1884, married Susan Weiser October 6, 1835, who died April 8, 1847. Mr. Immel afterwards married Anna Peiffer, who died Dec. 6, 1892. Children:
 1. A. W. Immel.
 2. Catherine, wife of Jordan Immel.
By second wife:
 3. George Immel. Children:
 1. Harry D. Immel.
 2. Robert H. Immel.
 3. Mary A. Immel.
 4. Flora Immel, York.
2. JACOB STREBER, York, born November 15, 1785, died in 1866. Children:
 1. CATHERINE, wife of JACOB A. GUARD, York.
 2. MARY A., York, wife of SCOTT CRONE, deceased.
3. WILLIAM STREBER, York, deceased. Children:
 1. ELIZABETH STRABER.
 2. WILLIAM STRABER. Children:
 1. Annie Straber.
 2. Margie Straber.
 3. ANNIE STRABER.
 4. EDWARD STRABER, York.
4. CATHERINE STRABER, York.
5. SUSANNA, wife of ADAM LEITNER, died October 29, 1817. No issue.

(3)
BALTZER SPENGLER.



JOHANN BALTHASAR (Baltzer) SPENGLER was the eleventh child of Hans Rudolf Spengler¹ and was born November 29, 1706, at Weyler under Steinsberg, District of Hilsbach, in the Palatinate on the Rhine, now in Baden. He married at Weyler, Magdalena Ritter April 29, 1732. He and his wife and brother, Hans George and Jörg Henrich, and their wives sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, in the Ship Pleasant, J. Morris, Master, and arrived in Philadelphia, October, 1732, and qualified the 11th of that month.²

SETTLEMENT AT YORK.

After his arrival in this section in 1732, he purchased for £30 a tract of 200 acres of land, nearly all virgin forest, one mile east of the Codorus Creek in "Springettsbury Manor," from Tobias Frey who acquired the same by settlement and improvement. Other lands adjacent were acquired by Baltzer Spengler by purchase, so that he had patented to him February 24, 1763, four hundred and eighty seven acres in York township. This tract extended southward from the Peachbottom Road, now the Plank Road, at its intersection with the first run, a large portion of which was afterwards known as the "Baungardner Farm." Some of this land was sold by Baltzer Spengler in his lifetime, and after his death, the title to the remainder became vested in his sons George and John, and afterwards in Sheriff Zachariah Spangler, a son of John. A large portion has been annexed to the City of York on the southeast. Baltzer afterwards acquired by purchase other lands in the same vicinity, one tract having been designated in the patent issued therefor, April 19, 1768, as "Spengler's Recovery."

¹Page 7.

²App. Note 16, 17.

THE EARLY HOMESTEAD.

Baltzer Spengler built on the Frey tract his first house west of the first run about 100 yards south of the present Plank Road.

It was still standing in 1799. Lewis Miller, in his *Chronicles*, gives a rude picture of it. It was a one and a half story substantial log house with a chimney projecting from the centre of the the roof. Baltzer Spengler is depicted crossing the run with a gun on his shoulder, with male figures—presumably intended for Indians—near the house. Tradition says, that two of Baltzer's sons got into an altercation with some Indians, and the latter being worsted, swore vengeance. They held the father responsible, and he was compelled to seek refuge in a cave where his wife clandestinely carried to him provisions for three days.

Mrs. Sarah E. Paul, a great-granddaughter of Baltzer Spengler, of Alton, Illinois, in a letter to the present scribe, says :

"According to the tradition in our family three or four Spengler brothers came to this country. They felled a large tree, excavated the stump which served as a repository for money and other valuables, the covered top answered the purpose of the table which occupied the centre of their rustic home, presumably erected of logs obtained from the same tree.

"I have in my possession a pewter plate designed and manufactured by some of the Spangler ancestry bearing date 1740. In centre of plate the letters, J. H. S., are engraved, around which is a wreath. Outside the wreath are four implements used in a blacksmith shop—horse shoe, anvil, pincers and hammer, then the date 1740—the rim of the plate is finished tastily."

This plate evidently belonged to Jörg Heinrich (Henry) Spengler, a brother of Mrs. Paul's great-grandfather, Baltzer Spengler.

Baltzer's primitive structure was in the midst of stately oaks, and directly east of the run was the famous "Rock Spring," or "Spengler's Spring," which furnished to him a bountiful supply of cold and limpid water. This spring was walled in with heavy blocks of stone, still there, and seventy years ago and upwards was a famous pic-nic resort for civic and military organizations. It is at the foot of an ancient and solitary willow tree along the east side of this run about 100 yards south of the Plank Road.

In the year 1760, Baltzer built a large two story brick mansion near the first site, which is still standing, opposite the first toll gate on the Plank Road. It was in its day considered one of the most spacious, substantial and elegant structures in this vicinity.

The large backbuilding annexed to the house no longer exists. Two enormous locust trees adorn its front, and appear to have been planted at its construction. The mansion after 136 years of battle against the elements, shows painful evidence of decay and dilapidation, but is still tenanted. Baltzer Spengler's numerous and wealthy descendants would be performing only a pious duty by purchasing it to prevent its demolition, and preserving it as an ancestral shrine. Future generations of the line will certainly censure them if they do not.

THE LAYING OUT OF YORK, 1741.

Although there were many inhabitants in this section in 1740, yet so late as that year there was not one building within the limits of the town of York as laid out a year later. The tract of land on both sides of the Codorus creek—"where the Monocacy road crosses that stream"—within the Manor of Springettsbury, upon which the town of York was to be laid out and built, was by special order and direction of the proprietaries surveyed by Thomas Cookson, the deputy surveyor of Lancaster county, (York county having been created out of Lancaster in 1749,) in the month of October, 1741.

The part east of the Codorus was immediately laid out into squares, after the manner of Philadelphia. The squares were 480 feet wide and 520 feet long, and the lots 65 by 230. The first application or entry of names for lots in Yorktown was in November, 1741. In that month 23 lots were taken up, and among the applicants was Baltzer Spengler, who selected lot No. 70, 65 by 230 feet, it being the northwest corner of Centre Square and High, now Market, street, and now owned by William H. and John C. Jordan, and Jacob Stair.

One of the usual conditions was, "that the applicant build upon the lot, at his own proper cost, one substantial dwelling-house, of the dimensions of sixteen feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone to be laid in or built with lime or sand, within the space of one year from the time of his entry upon the same." A continual rent was to be paid to the proprietors, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, deceased, for every lot taken up. This was a yearly rent of seven shillings sterling

money of Great Britain, "or the value thereof in coin current, according as the exchange should be between the Province and the City of London." Besides this, the lot was held "in free and common socage, by fealty only in lieu of all other services."

When the applicant had built or in some cases had begun to build, he received, if he so wished a patent. But this patent most explicitly stated the conditions; and if these conditions were not fulfilled, he was deprived of his lot, and it was granted to some one else. The early settling of Yorktown was one continual scene of disturbance and contention; there were warring rights and clashing tenants owing to the contentions for the same lot, and forfeitures by not fulfilling the conditions prescribed.¹

THE ELECTION RIOT, 1749.

The Germans were at first denied civil rights, but when acquired they knew how to maintain them. They allowed no "shenanigan," and when the Irish made the attempt to deny them the unmolested right of suffrage, they resisted the interference in a manner quite unexpected.

The first election was held in Yorktown in 1749 at the house owned by Baltzer Spengler in which he afterwards kept an inn. The building was of logs and not quite finished, and through an opening at one end the tickets were received. For sheriff the two prominent candidates, Hans Hamilton and Richard McAlister, were before the people.

In the cool of the morning all was quiet, but as the sun warmed the voters, they grew in ardor for action. Hamilton, the Irish candidate, was from the upper end, now Adams county. McAlister was the favorite of the "Dutch". The Germans, as they were wont, without much ado, worked well for their candidate, evidently gaining upon their competitors; this vexed the "ireful friends" of Hamilton. Two or three stout Hibernians—boxers, as they were called—took possession of the opening through the logs, where the tickets were received, determined that none but their friends should enjoy the right of voting. A stout German, equally determined to enjoy his sacred rights, without yielding an inch, went to the place of voting and tripped up the heels of the Irish

¹App. Note 24.

bullies, which eventuated in an affray. The standing saplings, which were near at hand, were soon torn down and cut from the ground, and used as offensive and defensive weapons, and blows promiscuously dealt out. The Irish were routed and put to flight; and to escape full merited chastisement, fled beyond the Codorus, and for their lives dared not show themselves, the remaining part of the day, east of the Codorus. No lives were lost—a few limbs were broken and some blood spilt.

The Germans then voted immediately, and elected McAlister by an overwhelming majority. But in this instance, James Hamilton, Deputy Governor, as it were to gratify the Irish party, disregarded the people's will, exercised the executive power, and commissioned Hans Hamilton sheriff for one year. The Germans determined to have revenge at the election the following year, 1750. The past had not been forgotten. Representatives to the State Assembly were voted for, and a large party of Germans drove the people from the election grounds. The Sheriff, Hamilton, left the box and went to speak to them, but was knocked down with others.¹

BALTZER SPENGLER A PROMINENT CHURCH MEMBER.

The German Reformed Congregation is one of the most ancient religious associations in this county, and Baltzer Spengler was one of its most prominent and influential members. The exact year when the congregation was first formed is not known; but it had existed for some years before it was blessed with the instructions of a stated teacher. Prior to its organization, in 1742, the members worshiped with the Lutheran Congregation.²

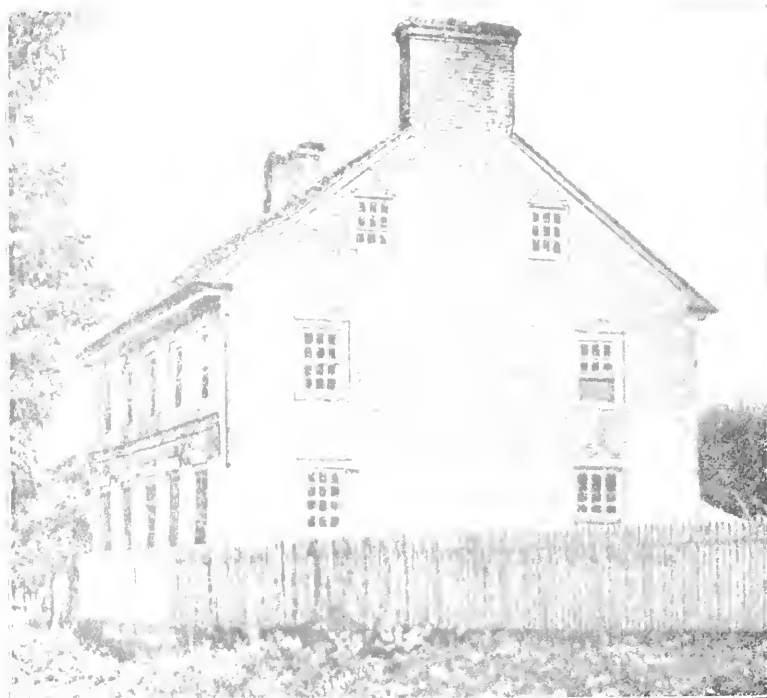
On August 12, 1744, the elders of the Reformed Church called Rev. Jacob Lischy. Upon his retirement the thoughts of the congregation were finally directed to the Rev. Johann Conrad Wirtz, of Bern, Switzerland, who was then pastor in New Jersey. The congregation sent him a letter by the hands of Baltzer Spengler, desiring him to come to York, and preach a few sermons with the expectation that he might become their clergyman. He received the letter on the 21st of August, 1761, and on the 30th he left New Jersey in company with Baltzer Spengler for York.

¹App. Note 25.

²App. Note 25½.



EALTZER SPENGLER'S FIRST HOUSE, BUILT IN 1733



EALTZER SPENGLER'S SECOND HOUSE BUILT IN 1766

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LEWIS MILLER'S FAMILY TRADITION.

Lewis Miller, an amateur painter of scenes and events of York seventy or eighty years ago, and a chronicler of local history, has in one of his records the following :

"The first settler, a mile from York, was old Baltzer Spengler: he took up a large tract of land (had four sons, the eldest, George, came with his father from Germany), and built a small house this side of the run. I saw the ruins of it in my time not far from Rock Spring. His sons, George and John, kept the land, Rudolph and (young) Baltzer were in town. When William and Richard Penn laid out the town of York, they were at the old house of Baltzer Spengler, and gave Mrs. Spengler a pound of tea to make for supper, and she, never having seen tea before, took it for greens, and put it in a small kettle and boiled it with bacon. At that time there were Indians about, and came to Spengler's for some whiskey. Spengler had a small still which he brought from Germany."

Mr. Miller erred as to the visit here, 1741, of Wm. Penn, who died in 1718. It was Thomas and Richard Penn who brought the "greens."

The portion of this story relating to the tea is evidently apocryphal. Tea, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was very rare and costly and not in general use; but as Mr. and Mrs. Spengler were both educated and intelligent, they certainly must have known of it, and even if they did not, Mrs. Spengler could not have mistaken tea for "greens," as shriveled marketable tea is radically different in appearance.

Tradition tells another story of Mrs. Spengler. Upon the arrival of an unexpected visitor for dinner, she apologized for not having a dish of redbeets on the table, an esculent that must have been highly appreciated, at least by her, in those days.

The now indispensable potato was then little known and less prized, and was confined to the gardens of botanists and the curious. An English writer of the period said: "I do not hear that the potato has yet been essayed, whether they may not be propagated in great quantities for the use of swine and other cattle."

As late as seventy years ago the now much esteemed tomato was considered a non-edible fruit, and was known as the "Love Apple," and only used for mantel ornaments.

Baltzer Spengler was one of the earliest distillers in this section. As stated by Mr. Miller, he brought a small still with him from Germany. He subsequently enlarged the capacity of his distillery.

Distilling was an important industry among the farmers of York county many years ago.¹

BALTZER SPENGLER'S DEATH.

Baltzer Spengler died in the year 1770, aged 64 years. He was born March 29, 1706 instead of 1705, as he supposed. His widow Magdalena died in 1784. Their administration accounts were duly filed.²

The remains of both were interred in the old German Reformed church graveyard, and upon its abandonment, removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery. On his gravestone is inscribed the following:

HIER RUHET
DER SELIGE STAUB
BALTZER SPENGLER. IST
GEBOREN 1705, IST DEM HERRN
ENTSCHLAFEN 1770. Der 23 Pst.:

“Der Herr ist mein Hirt; mir wird nichts mangeln.
Er weidet mich auf einer grünen Aue, und führet mich zum
frischen Wasser.
Er erquicket meine Seele, er führet mich auf rechter Strasse,
um seines Namens willen.”

(TRANSLATION.)

“ HERE RESTS ”
THE DUST OF THE SAINTED
BALTZER SPENGLER
BORN 1705, FELL ASLEEP
IN THE LORD 1770: THE 23rd PSALM:
The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want,
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; he leadeth me
The quiet waters by.
My soul he doth restore again,
And me to walk doth make
Within the paths of righteousness,
Ev'n for his own name's sake.

¹App. Note 26.

²App. Note 27.

The will of Baltzer Spengler is dated October 9, 1770. The first codicil is of the same date, and the second was executed October 17, 1770. All were probated in the Register's office December 3, 1770. He was of orthodox faith, and believed that "all flesh is as grass, and the goodlings thereof as the flowers of the field, and remembering what the Lord said unto Hezekiah, Set thy house in order for thee must die and not live."

WILL OF BALTZER SPENGLER.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN,—I Baltzer Spengler of York Township in the County of York, and Province of Pennsylvania, Yoeman, being Sick and weak of body, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, blessed be the Lord for the same, and calling unto mind that all flesh is as grass and the goodlings thereof as the flowers of the field and remembering what the Lord said unto Hezekiah, "Set thy house in order for thee must die and not live," have this ninth day of October, In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy, made and ordained this my last will and testament in the manner and form following,—

In the first place I recommend my immortal soul unto the hands of Almighty God my creator who gave it, trusting in the merits of my ever blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ for pardon and remission of all my sins and a happy admission into the regions of bliss and immortality,—and for my body I recommend it to the earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter mentioned, nothing doubting but I shall receive the same by the Almighty Power of God, and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased the Almighty God to bless me with in this life, I give devise and bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner and form,—

Item I.—My will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid off and discharged as soon as conveniently may be after my decease by my executors within after named.

Item II.—I give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Magdalena Spengler the Cloaths press and all the linnen and sheeting and ready money in the house at the time of my decease, together with two feather beds and furniture as they now stand, a tea kettle and tea furniture, two pewter basons two pewter dishes, six pewter plates, one pewter porringer, one pewter Quart measure, one dozen pewter Spoons, One small walnut oval Table, four chairs, Two delf bowls, two small Iron pots, one iron ladle, one iron skimmer, one large copper ladle for dipping water, one iron pott-rack, the copper kettle, one spinning wheel and Reel, the clock and cease, one looking glass, one small walnut box, the close stool chair, a large iron pan with feet, one small washing tub, one bucket, one pail, one brass bucket, one glass lantern, two quart bottles, a Psalm book and two Prayer books, one grid iron, one garden hoe, two cows of her own choice, the big roan mare, saddle and bridle, the negro man Jacob and the negro woman Fanny, her choice of four sheep and of two bee hives and of two hogs. My will is that my said dearly beloved wife shall have the produce of my dwelling plantation and all that thereon is for one full year after my decease and that she shall also have the new kitchen cupboard.

Item III.—I give devise and bequeath unto my eldest son George Spengler the

plantation and tract of land whereon he now lives being part of my original tract as the same is now laid out containing one hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, he paying thereout to my executors hereafter named, the sum of twenty-five pounds, lawful money of Pa., to hold to him my said son George Spengler his heirs and assigns forever, which sum of twenty-five pounds I order to be paid in a year after my decease.

Item IV.—I give devise and bequeath unto my son Baltzer Spengler the house and part of the lot whereon he now resides situated on the north side of High Street in York-town extending back the weadth of his buildings forty feet and then the whole lott to be equally divided between him my said Son Baltzer and his brother Daniel by an eight foot alley to be Run through the remainder to the twenty foot alley at the north end of said lott, to hold to him my said son Baltzer, his heirs and assigns forever, and I also give and bequeath unto him my said son Baltzer the sum of twenty pounds lawful money of the province aforesaid.

Item V.—I give and bequeath unto my son Michael Spengler the sum of fifteen pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to be paid on his order yearly and every year during his natural life, to be paid by my son John as is herein-after mentioned

Item VI.—I give devise and bequeath unto my son Rudy Spengler the house and lott he now lives on, situate and being in High Street York-town aforesaid No. 118 adjoining the lott of Peter Uley deceased and William Matthews, to hold to him my said son Rudy Spengler his heirs assigns forever, he paying thereout to my said hereinafter named Executors the sum of fifty pounds lawful money of Pa., the sum of twenty-five pounds in one year after my decease and the remaining twenty five pounds in the next year following.

Item VII.—I also give and devise unto my said son Rudolf Spengler a certain small piece of land containing one acre and a half more or less as the same is now fenced adjoining the town land and land of My son Baltzer to hold to him my son Rudolf his heirs and assigns forever.

Item VIII.—I give devise and bequeath unto my son Daniel Spengler the house and part of a lott of ground he now lives on situate on the north side of high street in Yorktown aforesaid, adjoining the house and ground bequeathed to my son Baltzer the half lot to contain the width of the dwellind house and to be equally divided off the said Baltzer's part by an eight foot alley at the north end of the said Lott towards high street aforesaid one hundred and seventy three feet the extent of which distance I allow to be the middle of another eight foot alley to lead into the public square of York for the use and convenience of my said son Baltzer Spengler his heirs and assigns forever.

Item IX.—I also give devise and bequeath unto my said son Daniel Spengler a small piece of land of my original tract adjoining my son Baltzer Spengler and land hereafter bequeathed to Francis Koontz containing one acre and a half more or less as the same is now fenced to hold to him my said Son Daniel Spengler his heirs and assigns forever and I also bequeath him my said son the sum of twenty pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania.

Item X.—I give devise and bequeath unto my son John Spengler the dwelling plantation on which I now live with its appurtinance situate in the township aforesaid adjoining the lands of James Smith, Frances Bickle, Geo. Stevenson, Conrad Holsbaum, Geo. Spengler and containing two hundred and twenty five acres to hold to him my said son John his heirs and assigns forever, Upon condition that he provides for his mother My dearly beloved wife twenty bushels wheat twenty

bushels Rye twenty five bushels of Oats, fifty pounds of hackled hemp one hundred pounds beef, one hundred and fifty pounds of pork her choice of four rows of apple trees, yearly and every year during her natural life, and allow her to live in my dwelling house as long as she thinks proper and if she should not choose to dwell with him he shall build her a good and sufficient dwelling house upon such part of my said plantation as she shall choose at her requittal and shall also deliver her sufficient fire wood at her door and that he my said son John shall pay unto my son Michael Spengler beforenamed the sum of fifteen pounds lawful money of Pa, Yearly and every year during the term of his my said son Michael's life and the sum of two hundred and seventy five pounds lawful money aforesaid in manner following Viz. twenty five pounds thereof on the decease of my beloved wife Magdalena and the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds the remainder thereof at the decease of my said son Michael Spengler, which said sum of two hundred and seventy five pounds I order and direct to be equally divided among all my children the children of my daughter Juliana only excepted.

Item XI.—It is my will and I do order that notwithstanding the above request to my said son John That should he my said son John depart this life without lawful issue of his body and he possessed of the land above bequeathed then and in such case the said lands to him bequeathed shall become the property and right of all my children except the children of my aforesaid daughter Julia.

Item XII.—I also give and bequeath unto my said son John Spengler the new Wagon and gears, the horse called Pinner and the young roan two of the plows and harrows a log chain two collars and two pairs of iron traces.

Item XIII.—I give and bequeath unto my grand children Born of the body of my daughter Juliana deceased Viz,—Frederick, Magdalena, Hannah, John, and Elizabeth Bickle the sum of ten pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania cash to be paid them as they arrive to the age of twenty one years,—

Item XIV.—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth now the wife of Francis Koontz the sum of two hundred pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania to be paid her by my Executors in manner following Viz,—The sum of fifty pounds part thereof in one year after my decease and the sum of fifty pounds yearly until the whole sum is paid,—

Item XV.—I give devise and bequeath unto my said daughter Elizabeth Koontz a small piece of land part of my original tract containing one acre and a half more or less as the same is now laid out and fenced to hold to her my said daughter Elizabeth her husband and assigns forever.

Now all the rest and residue and Remainder of my Estate Real and personal not hereinbefore disposed of I order and direct the same to be equally divided to and amongst all my children excepting thereout the children of my aforesaid Daughter Juliana.

And lastly I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my Son Baltzer Spengler and my trusty and well beloved friend Michael Swoope Esquire, my only and sole Executors of this my last will and testament hereby ratifying and confirming this and no other to be and contain my last will and testament In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first mentioned.

BALTZER SPENGLER [SEAL]

Signed sealed Published and Pronounced and declared by the said testator Baltzer Spengler as and for his last will and testament who in his presence and at his request sign our own names as witnesses to the same, (Yearly and every year during

her natural life being first interlined), George Weller Michael Kohn Christopher Lauman Joseph Bond.

CODICIL No. 1.

Be it remembered that on the day of the date hereof, I the above named Baltzer Spengler do will order and direct my said John Spengler to feed and find and provide the cows, mares and sheep bequeathed to his mother with good and sufficient fother during her natural life and as this was omitted in the foregoing will I have thought fit to place it in this codicil.

BALTZER SPENGLER [SEAL]

Sealed signed published and pronounced by the testator as a codicil to his last will and testament in our presence. George Weller Michael Kohn Christopher Lauman and Thos. Bond.

CODICIL No. 2.

Be it remembered that on the seventeenth day of October 1770 I Baltzer Spengler the testator within named do hereby empower authorize and direct my executors in my last will and testament named (to wit) Baltzer Spengler Jr. my Son and Michael Swoope Esquire, or any or either of them to make and execute and deliver deeds and other proper conveyances in fee to my several children for the several houses, lots and lauds which have in my said will bequeathed to them and also to make execute and deliver a conveyance or conveyances in fee to such other persons or person as I am by articles of agreement or otherwise obliged to do and execute for lands sold them as fully and to so good intent and purpose as if my self were personally present and I do order and direct that all my clothing shall be given to my said Son Michael by my Executors, at any reasonable time after my decease, together with a feather bed he now lays on.

his
BALTZER X SPENGLER [SEAL]
mark

Signed sealed published pronounced and delivered by the said Baltzer Spengler as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in the presence of us George Weller Michael Hahn Thos. Bonde and Christopher Lauman.

YORK CO. S. S.:

Before Samuel Johnston Esq. Deputy Register for the probate of Wills and granting letters of Administration in and for the Co. of York in the Province of Pennsylvania Personally appeared Geo. Weller, Michael Hahn, Joseph Bonde and Christopher Lauman the four subscribing witnesses to the foregoing three several instruments of writing, and the said witnesses on their solemn oaths respectfully taken according to Law and the said George Weller on his solemn affirmation taken according to law according to acts of parliament the being of the people called Unitis Fratrurn and conscientiously scrupling the taking of an oath do severally say that they were personally present and saw and heard the said Baltzer Spengler sign seal publish and deliver the three foregoing instruments of writing last mentioned and as and for the codicils to his said last will and testament and that all the time when the said Baltzer Spengler executed the said several instruments of writing in manner aforesaid he was of sound and disposing mind and memory and further that the said deponents and affirmants subscribed their names to each of the said instru-

ments of writing respectfully as witnesses to the same in the presence of the said testator and at his request, sworn and affirmed and subscribed before me at York this 3 day of December 1770.

SAML. JOHNSTON Deputy Register.

GEO. WELLER.

MICH'L HAHN.

JOS. BONDE.

CHRISTOPHER LAUMAN.

Finis.

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

In the very long inventory of the testator's personal estate filed are the subjoined items. The individual who clerked the inventory was a reckless emasculator of the King's English, for his spelling is both unique and picturesque. It must be remembered, however, that the community was then intensely German, and too much must not be expected.

ITEMS FOUND IN THE INVENTORY.

A new gun in dispute, Wooling and Spinning Wheels, A pair of Hillirs, Bee Basket and Hops Two Kratles and a Scythe, Heckled Hemp, Still and all the utensils, Seven Sickles, Ten yards of Foold Lindsey, Stripet Linnen, Hand Skrew, Sour Krout and tup, Bred Baskets, Four Pewter Bassons, Hogshead of cider, Fry-ing Pann, Thirteen Pewter Plates, Small Jugg, One Pewter Tankert, 20 Gallons of Apple Ligquer Pewter cups and Copper Pott and Kittles, 10 Barrels of Rei Whisky, Cantle sticks, Ireon Stands, 18 yards baggon, Cofy Mill, pair End Ireons, Kroe Barr, Parsel of Pattatos and Cabitch Heads, Bench, Hogs fat in the Penn and Shouts, An Ats, One Bed and Bedstead with the Curttins as it stands.

Negroe man Jacob 75 pounds.

Negroe Woomen Teamar 20 pounds.

The account of the Executors was filed December 12, 1772, in which they charged themselves with the estate, not devised, amounting to £1040, 19., 7½d.¹

The account of the estate of Magdalena Spengler, widow of Baltzer Spengler, Sr., deceased, was filed November 16, 1785.²

BALTZER SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. George Spengler.
2. Baltzer Spengler.
3. Daniel Spengler.
4. Michael Spengler.
5. Rudolf Spengler.
6. John Spengler.
7. Elizabeth, wife of Francis Koontz.
8. Juliana, wife of Francis Bickle.

¹App. Note 27.

²App. Note 28.

I. GEORGE SPENGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Sr.)



Was born in the Rhenish Palatinate, now in Baden, March 20, 1732, and died October 2, 1810, aged 78-6-13.

Anna Maria his wife, was born January 3, 1735, and died January 22, 1803. George Spengler occupied until his death the large brick house on the Plank Road, near York, erected by his father in 1760.

EARLY HORSE RACES IN YORK.

The Spenglers in the early days were great sportsmen and kept race horses of the first-class. Lewis Miller in his chronicles has the following:

RACE GROUND 1804.

"Old race ground, it was from the Peachbottom road out South, (now the Plank Road). Spengler's gray horse won every race very easily by more than two lengths, without being headed: the excitement was immense after running the horses; see the number: 1. William Spengler's gray horse, 2. George Spengler, 3. Michael Edwards, 4. Zachariah Spengler, 5. Old Grandfather George Spengler. This race was in 1804."

George Spengler was a son of George, Sr., and William and Zachariah Spengler were sons of John Spengler, son of Baltzer, Sr. In the large races in those days horses were entered from Maryland and Virginia. Theatrical entertainments were given in the old Court House.¹

GEORGE SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. Col. George Spangler.
2. John Spangler.
3. Magdalena, wife of Adam Wolf.
4. Anna Maria Spangler.
5. Mary, wife of Wm. McClean.

¹App. Note 29.

I. Col. GEORGE SPANGLER,



Was born February 24, 1759, baptized March 18, 1759, died October 21, 1831. His wife was Sarah McCandless.

The Philadelphia Committee of Safety, under date of July 10, 1776, directed that an order be drawn on John Nixon, Esq., and others, the Committee of Accounts, in favor of George Spangler for ten pounds, for defraying the expenses of Capt. Campbell's men discharged from confinement and ordered to York Town which is directed to be charged to his account.

Resolved, "George Spangler conduct the Prisoners of War from this City to York Town, there to be stationed under the care of the Committee of that Town."

At the instance of the same Council of Safety on September 18, 1777, "An order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esq., Treasurer of the State, in favor of George Spangler for the sum of six pounds and ten shillings, for his services riding express on public business."

In 1775 George Spangler was a member of Capt. George Eichberger's Company, and in 1776 was Lieutenant of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia,¹ and marched with his battalion the same year to New Jersey to form the Flying Camp.²

At the first Democratic meeting held in York, 1799, at Furry's tavern on East Market street, the chairman was Col. George Spangler, at which was buried at a mock funeral the "Black Cockade of Federalism."

He was Lieut. Colonel of the 113th Regiment York County Militia in 1801. The militia camp on the Commons in York, 1814, numbered 6,000, and came from Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and one company from Bucks county. They were rendezvoused here to be in readiness to repel the British attack on Baltimore. He was a member of the State assembly 1803, 1804, 1805, 1808 and 1809; Notary Public and County Treasurer 1814 to 1817; Director of the Poor 1813, 1815, 1817 and 1818. In 1817

¹App. Note 34.

²App. Note 14.

he was one of the Marshalls in the parade given in honor of Governor-elect William Findlay.

In 1816 the Laurel Fire Company was re-organized. "Colonel George Spangler, at whose house the meeting was held, became President." Among the other members of the Company at that time were: William Spangler, George Small, Peter Small, Henry Small, Thomas Baumgardner and Jacob Spangler. He kept tavern at the large brick Spangler mansion on the Plank Road, still standing, opposite the first toll gate. He also built the Washington House (on the present site of the Small building) on East Market street, for half a century the leading hotel in York. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, President Zachary Taylor and Andrew Johnson addressed the multitude from the balcony. The latter was accompanied by General Grant and Admiral Farragut; York having been on the route of the President's famous "swing around the circle". He was on the committee to arrange for the reception of Gen. Lafayette, in York, in 1825.

COL. GEORGE SPANGLER'S DEATH.

From the York Republican of October 21, 1831:

"Departed this transitory life, on Friday morning last, Col GEORGE SPANGLER, in the 73d year of his age. He lingered with a pulmonary consumption, for better than 14 months but he bore his pain and suffering with fortitude and christian resignation.

"Col. Spangler was one of the few yet remaining patriots of '76. He represented this county in the Legislature of this State for seven or eight years, where he was attentive to his duties, and faithful and useful to his constituents. He has left a disconsolate widow and three children to bemoan their loss. His remains were interred in the burial ground of the Ger. Ref. Church in this town, on Sunday last, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends."

The children of Col. George Spangler were:

1. GEORGE W. SPANGLER, was born 1792, and lived at the old Baltzer Spangler homestead. He married Sarah Leightner, daughter of Ignatius Leightner, who after her husband's death in 1829, May 20, married William Spangler, son of John Spangler, son of Baltzer Spengler, Sr. She died July 7, 1874, aged 82 years and 8 months. George W. was a member of Captain Michael H. Spangler's Company in the war of 1812-14. He participated in the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, September 20, 1814. He was a Notary Public, a Surveyor, and County Commissioners' Clerk in 1823. No issue.

2. McCANDLESS SPANGLER, born May 24, 1810, died unmarried October 16, 1832.

3. MARY ANN, wife of Dr. **SAMUEL HUGO**, born Feb. 24, 1805, baptized by Rev. Robert Cathcart March 20, 1805, married May 17, 1825, died in St. Louis December 31, 1866, and buried at Alton, Ill. Mrs. Hugo, fifty years ago, lived in the old Spengler homestead on the Plank Road. Rev. Bland, 40 years ago, kept a boys' school there. Dr. Hugo was a surgeon in the U. S. army in the war of 1812, and served with Gen. Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was born April 25, 1787, died in York March 1, 1861 and was buried in the Friends' burying ground. They moved to Illinois. Children:

1. EDWARD MORGAN HUGO, Alton, Ill.
2. SARAH E., wife of — KEEFE, afterwards of S. H. PAUL, Alton, Ill.
3. JULIA R., wife of J. C. PRICE, Alton, Ill.
4. OSCEOLA VICTOR HUGO, Alton, Ill.
5. GEORGE HUGO and three other children are dead.

4. JOSEPH KRIMPS SPANGLER, born August 22, 1808, married Elsie (Cath. C.) Sanderson March 11, 1830, both dead. Children:

1. CAROLINE, wife of JOHN HUNTER.
 2. SARAH E., deceased wife of GEORGE W. HIBNER.
- Children:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Edward B Hibner. | 2. George W. Hibner. |
| 3. Annie K. Hibner. | 4. William Mann Hibner. |
| 5. Henry S. Hibner. | 6. Benjamin F. Hibner. |

3. MARY, wife of JOHN HECKERT.

4. WM. SPANGLER, 87th Regt., Penn'a Infantry.

5. HARRIET, wife of **PHILIP CRAUMER**, married July 3, 1808, and died April 8, 1830. Children:

1. PHILIP CRAUMER. 2. SPANGLER CRAUMER.

3. SARAH, wife of HENRY WOLF, who was in the Mexican war. Children:

1. Arabella, wife of Joseph Perigo, Baltimore.
2. Harriet, wife of John Snyder.
3. Caroline, wife of William Rively.
4. Sarah, wife of Frank Ilgenfritz.

5. Henry Wolf, Erie, Pa.
4. JOHN CRAUMER, died in Ohio.
5. JOSEPH CRAUMER, Piedmont, W. Va.
6. MARY, wife of AUGUST THALDORFF, Ohio.
7. CAROLINE, wife of WM. WOLF.
8. WM. CRAUMER, Pittsburg, Pa.
9. HARRIET, wife of DAVID MICKEY, New Bloomfield, Pa.
6. JAMES SPANGLER, born January 15, 1795, baptized February 20, 1795, died June 16, 1813, unmarried.

On his tombstone is the following quaint inscription :

“ You travelers all as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
You young men all stoop down and see,
As I am now you soon must be.”

II. JOHN SPANGLER,

(Son of George).

Moved to Fayette county, Kentucky, before 1811. He had a son George. No trace was found of either.

III. MARIA MAGDALENA, wife of ADAM WOLF.

(Daughter of George Spengler, Sr.).

Born October 30, 1761, baptized November 8, 1761. She afterwards became the wife of Mr. Ellmore, of Edenton, North Carolina.

Adam Wolf owned about 200 acres of land along Mill Creek, south of the Plank Road, along the York Southern Railroad. He was in Capt. Wm. Bailey's Company in the Revolutionary War. Children:

1. GEORGE WOLF, born June 3, 1778, died in 1871 in York township.

1. REBECCA WOLF.

2. JACOB WOLF.

3. JOHN WOLF.

4. PHILIP WOLF.

5. GEORGE WOLF.

6. ELIZABETH, wife of EDWARD KRAFT.
7. SARAH, wife of DANIEL SIPLE.
8. HENRY WOLF. 9. SAMUEL WOLF.
10. WM. WOLF; all of York county.
11. ZACHARIAH WOLF.
12. AMANDA, wife of SAMUEL ALBRO, New York.
13. MARY, wife of OLIVER BENNETT, Williamsport, Pa.
2. ANTHONY WOLF, dead.
 1. WM. WOLF, dead. Children :
 1. Euphemia, wife of Daniel Spangler.
 2. Annie F., wife of Jacob Davis.
 3. Amanda, wife of Lafayette Jones, York.
 2. SPANGLER WOLF, dead. Children :
 1. Annie, wife of J. Alexander Wilhelm.
 2. Wm. Wolf.
 3. Mary, wife of Emanuel Keller, York.

IV. ANNA MARIA SPANGLER,

(Daughter of George Spengler, Sr).

Born in May 1758, died unmarried.

V. MARY, wife of WM. McCLEAN,

(Daughter of George Spengler, Sr).

Wm. McClean died July 4, 1798. Mary afterwards married Dr. John Rouse, of York, with whom she had no children. She was born May 27, 1757, and died June 17, 1844.

2. BALTZER SPENGLER, Jr.,

Baltzer Spengler

Was born in York April 16, 1735, baptized October 10, 1735, as Balthasar, and married Christina Messerschmidt, who was born in 1739. He succeeded his father as an innkeeper at the Black Horse Inn, two doors west of the Court House Square, on the site now owned by Jacob Stair and twelve feet of the Jordan property. Upon his death in 1798, his widow Christina conducted it, and upon her demise it was kept by her son Samuel Spangler. John Koons conducted it in 1818.

Baltzer and his brother Rudolf were original members of the Sun Fire Company of York, formed in January, 1771. Compared with the present methods and appliances for extinguishing fires the old bucket brigade, military in drill, and the primitive apparatus, were unique and picturesque.¹

LIEUTENANT OF A MILITIA COMPANY IN 1775.

"We do admit George Eichelberger, Michael Hahn, Baltzer Spangler, Rudy Spangler, and Geo. Stake to raise a Company of Militia in York Town, as soon as thirty have signed to chuse officers of the Company, the said Company to be a part of the first Battalion, and we direct the said Company to be raised—provided that they take no Person in that Company who may have signed the last association in Captain Lukens or Captain Irwins Companies—as witness our Hands this 27th Day of December 1775

JAS. SMITH Col. Batt.²

THOS. HARTLEY, L't. Coll.³

MICH'L SWOOPE
JOSEPH DONALDSON } Majors.⁴

We the Subscribers do hereby associate as a Company in the first Battalion of York County Militia as soon as thirty have signed, a Captain two Lieutenants and two Ensigns to be chosen—and we do hereby promise and engage to comply with and adhere to the Regulations Articles and Resolutions of the Assembly of this Province entered into for the Government of the Associators of Pennsylvania, which said Regulations are to be annexed to the Association and to be binding. As witness our Hands this 27th Day of December 1775

¹App. Notes 30, 31.

²App. Note 32.

³App. Note 33.

⁴Page 114.



BALTZER SPENGLER, JR., CHRISTINA SPENGLER, 1776. (P. 156.)



SARAH SPANGLER GEORGE W. SPANGLER, 1820. (P. 152.)

NEW YORK
LIBRARY
FENOX AND
FUNDATIONS

Capt. George Eichelberger:

1 Lt. Mich'l Hahn:

2 Lt. Baltzer Spengler:

Jacob Eichinger, ab.	Anthony Ritz	Michael Graybill
George Moul	Nicholas Bernhard	Jacob Schreiber, ab.
Samuel Nelson	Jacob Durang, ab.	Johannes Kunckel, ab.
Lodwig Hetick	Johannes Wolff, ab.	Georg Fiarar, ab.
James Warley, ab.	George Geesey, ab.	Henry Zimmerman
Caspar Müller, ab.	Lorentz Schmahl, ab.	Jos. Bonde
Jacob Schenck	Jacob Schneider, ab.	John Maguire, ab.
Jacob Rudisill Jun, ab.	Finken Imfelt	Michael Kopenhaver
Jacob Miller, ab.	James Jones	Michal Weider
Jacob Funk	Nicholas Upp.	Michal Rüger
George Spangler	Jacob Schram, ab.	Michael Welsh
Johannes Flender	Martin Brenneiser	Peter
James Clerck, ab.	George Craff	Rudolph Spengler
Henrich Rauch, ab.	Johannes Welsh, ab.	John Fisher
James McCullagh	Johannes Pick, ab.	Stophel Shelley
Georg Fritzen, ab.	Lutwig Weisang	George Myer"
Frederick Youce	Jacob Neuman	

On the adjoining page of the above document are the additional names: Frederick Aderholdt, John Rose, John Water and Christian Slagle.

The Sergeants were: Bonde, Youce, Moul and Hedick; Corporals: Ritz, Funck, Neuman and Brenneiser.

In the following year, 1776, Baltzer Spengler, Jr. was elected 1st Lieutenant of the Fourth Company, George Michael Spengler, Ensign; Christian Stake 1st Lieutenant of the Fifth Company, and Rudolph Spengler, brother of Baltzer, Jr., Captain of the Sixth Company. These companies constituted a portion of the five battalions that marched to New Jersey in 1776 to form the "Flying Camp."

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY OF YORK.

Baltzer Spengler, Jr., was one of the Committee of "Freeholders and Inhabitants" of Yorktown, organized December 16, 1774, for the purpose of procuring "the earlier intelligence of any material transactions" concerning the English oppression of their compatriots in Boston. They devised measures for raising a fund to defray the expense of communicating intelligence and alleviating the wants of the poor at Boston. This committee, upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was known as the "Committee of

Safety," and rendered most invaluable and effective services in raising and arming troops in the cause of American independence; for, as Col. Thomas Hartley said, "the York District had armed the first in Pennsylvania and had furnished more men for the war and lost a greater number of men in it than any other District on the Continent of the same number of inhabitants." Baltzer Spengler, Jr., was 2nd Lieutenant of Captain George Eichelberger's Company in 1775, known as the Fourth Company. The writer was very fortunate in discovering the original and unpublished manuscripts, authorizing the formation of this Fourth Company in the Revolution, as well as the unpublished lists of thirty-one other York county companies in that struggle.¹

FIRST ASSISTANT BURGESS.

York was not incorporated during the first forty-six years after it was laid out. On the 24th of September, 1787, it was chartered as the "Borough of York," and Baltzer Spengler was one of the first assistant Burgesses after the incorporation. The population of York in 1790 was 2,076.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO YORK, 1791—QUARTERED AT BALTZER SPENGLER'S INN.

Upon his return from his trip through the Southern States, President Washington visited York, arriving here on July 2, 1791. He came from Mount Vernon through Frederick and Hanover. He was met by a delegation from York at the present site of Nashville, in Jackson township. Gen. Henry Miller,² Maj. John Clark,³ Col. Thomas Hartley, Lieut. Colonels David Grier and John Hay, and Hon. James Smith, intimate friends of Washington, were then living, and greeted him. He quartered at the leading hostelry of Baltzer Spengler, Jr., second door west of Court House Square,⁴ some of whose descendants have still in their possession china-ware used on that occasion.

The following bill shows that there was an illumination :

"YORK, August 30, 1791.

"George Fry; Bot. of Henry Pentz,

"41 lbs. candles for illuminating the Court House for the President of the United States.

£2, 18, 0."

¹App. Note 34.

²App. Note 35.

³App. Note 36.

⁴App. Note 37.

From the unpublished York German Moravian Church Diary of 1791, by Pastor John Roth:

"On the 2nd of July, 1791, came to Yorktown the Honorable President Washington. The bells of the town were rung in his honor, a melody of sweet and pleasant sounds; linked with the inspiring event they appeared to me as if the voices of archangels were present. I could not restrain my tears over the thought—Yea, I cried aloud; not from a sense of sadness, but from a pressure of overwrought emotions and irrepressible joy. In the evening the Court House was illuminated, a light being placed at every pane."

He was received with great enthusiasm by the numerous patriots in and around York, many of whom had fought under him in many battles during the Revolution. The morning (Sunday) following his arrival, there being no pastor of the Episcopal church, he was invited by prominent members of the German Reformed church (of which Baltzer Spengler was one) to attend their services, and accepted. The services being in German he could not understand a word, and was presumably relieved upon their conclusion.

The present scribe with great difficulty obtained a copy of that portion of the unpublished diary of President Washington describing his visit to York.¹

Baltzer Spengler, Jr., died August 1, 1798, aged 63 years, 3 months and 15 days. The inscription on the gravestone over his remains now in Prospect Hill Cemetery is:

"ZUM ANDENKEN DES
BALTZER SPENGLER'S
DER EIN ZÄRTLICHER GATTE
EIN NACHSICHTSVOLLER VATER
EIN GUTER BÜRGER GEWESEN
UND DEN 1ST. AUGUST 1798
IM 64TEN. JAHR SEINES ALTERS
GESTORBEN IST."

(TRANSLATION.)

"IN MEMORY OF
BALTZER SPENGLER
HE WAS AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND
AN INDULGENT FATHER
A GOOD CITIZEN
AND WHO DIED THE 1ST OF AUGUST 1798
IN THE 64TH YEAR OF HIS AGE,"

¹App. Note 38.

Christina, his wife, died August 24, 1821.

From the York Recorder, and Independent Republican, Tuesday August 28, 1821.

"Died, on Friday evening last, in this borough, Mrs. Christina Spengler—widow of the late Baltzer Spangler, at the advanced age of 81.

The universal esteem in which this respectable lady was held during her long and active life, is the best comment on her character. In works of charity and benevolence she was active and persevering, while her health permitted. As a parent, a monitor, or a friend, her practical good sense, and most exemplary conduct in all the relations in life, gave to her character a peculiar force and respect. The Christian Religion was a living principle with her through the course of a long and useful life, and she gave the strongest evidence of its being her surest consolation and support, in the patience and resignation with which she bore a distressing illness, and finally met her approaching end.

She departed in the fullness of time, and 'being not wearied with well doing,' we are assured she shall reap 'an exceeding great reward.' "

On her tombstone is inscribed :

"Lord

My wasting life draws near the grave
Make bare thine arms thy servant save

DIED 24TH AUGUST 21

CHRISTINA SPENGLER

RELICT OF BALTZER SPENGLER DEC'D.

IN HER 82 YEAR

Ah take these tears mortality's relief
And till we share your joys forgive our grief
These little rites, a stone, a verse, receive
This all that thy your children now can give."

BALTZER SPENGLER'S CHILDREN :

1. Daniel Spangler.
2. Maria Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Cobean.
3. Mary Magdalena, wife of William McClellan.
4. Dr. John Spangler.
5. Samuel Spangler.
6. Jacob Spangler.
7. George Spangler.
8. Mary, wife of Jacob Dritt.

I. DANIEL SPANGLER,

Was born November 20, 1761, and baptized December 25, 1761. He was a saddler in 1794. Married to Margaret Hahn June 30,

1784, who died May 28, 1810, aged 46-7-9. From 1799 to 1801 was County Commissioner. In 1801 he resided in the house now owned by the heirs of George Upp, No. 7 West Market street. He died February 11, 1813. On his gravestone is inscribed :

" Here lies entomb'd
Whom more than paupers weep,
Fast by his
His wife and daughters sleep."

From the York Recorder of June 2, 1810.

"Died in this Borough on Tuesday evening last, much regretted by her numerous friends, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Spangler, wife of Daniel Spangler in the 47th year of her age.

Of the deceased it may with truth be said, She was a kind wife, a tender mother and an affectionate friend. She was benevolent and pious of which a calm resignation into the hands of her God bears ample testimony.

Let those who witnessed her peaceful dissolution, profit by the example she afforded them; let them be 'also ready,' for as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even into the west, so shall also the coming of the son of man be."

Children :

1. GEORGE W. SPANGLER, born October 9, 1806, baptized August 23, 1807, and died, childless, March 3, 1827.

From the York Gazette of March 6, 1827:

DIED—On Saturday last, in the borough, Geo. W. Spangler, youngest son of the late Daniel Spangler, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

"In the midst of life we are in death,"

"These words can never make a more forcible impression, than on an occasion like the present, when a youth has departed to take up his abode in the 'City of Silence' in those years when the heart is overpowered by the gay and delightful prospect of earthly felicity. But so it is, no precaution or art can avail against a common law imposed on all beings in the universe. The anchor is not cast in the River of Life; death, remorseless and inexorable death, regardless of age or condition, carries away those who struggle against it, as well as those who go with the stream.

"On Sunday last his remains were interred in the German Reformed cemetery, and his funeral rites were performed by the Rev. Dr. Schmucker and the Rev. Mr. Hall, who both, in addressing an unusual numerous auditory, bore testimony, that whilst his surviving friends may derive an useful example from his pious resignation in death, they may take consolation from the hope, that he has met his reward from the Almighty Being in whose adoration he breathed his expiring sigh."

"Thrice happy each lamented son,
Safe landed on some happier shore,
Whose short-timed glass so soon is run
And death shall never pain him more."

2. Col. MICHAEL HAHN SPANGLER, cabinet maker. Born April 3, 1791, baptized June 20, 1791.

During the war of 1812-14 he commanded the only troops from York county (6,000 State militia were encamped at York) that arrived in time to take part in the battle of North Point, Baltimore.¹

Carter and Glossbrenner, in their history of York county, (known as Glossbrenner's) give a graphic description of the York county contingent who marched to the defense of the Monumental City.²

COL. M. H. SPANGLER AT THE FLOOD OF 1817.

Colonel Spangler proved himself also quite a hero in the great and disastrous flood in York, in 1817, which swept away many houses west of the Codorus, and consigned many to watery graves. Says Glossbrenner in his history:

"Before the creek had arisen to the fullness of its fearful height Col. Michael H. Spangler first with a horse and afterwards with a boat, removed many people from their houses, thereby saving them most probably from a death amid the waters. At one time there were eight persons attached to the boat, so that it was almost impossible to make it move over the waters. A few minutes and it would have been too late to have saved these beings from the fury of a merciless element."

COLONEL OF THE 94th REGIMENT.

Colonel Spangler in 1816 was elected Colonel of the newly-organized 94th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia; afterwards Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which office he filled acceptably until the close of his life.

At the fourth of July (1818) celebration he responded to the following toast: "Industry, the great source of competence, and the friend of health and good morals—as it merits the care, so may it receive the encouragement of government."

HIS DEATH.

He died on Sunday, September 7, 1834, and in the funeral cortege were mourning relatives, a vast concourse of friends, officers of the 94th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, the survivors of the "York Volunteers" and the following volunteer companies of York:

The "Washington Artillerists," commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.

The "Pennsylvania Volunteers," commanded by Capt. John Evans.

¹App. Note 39.

²App. Note 40.

The "Citizens' Guards," commanded by Capt. Samuel Hay.

The "National Grays," commanded by Capt. Alex. H. Barnitz.

The "York Rangers," commanded by Capt. Sam'l E. Clement.

Col. Michael H. Spangler married Matilda Schriver March 15, 1814. His remains now lie with his kin in Prospect Hill cemetery, in the Wagner lot. His children were :

1. AUGUSTUS D. SPANGLER, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married May 28, 1825, Martha Jane Linley. He was born January 4, 1805, and died August 4, 1839, aged 34 years and 7 months. Inscription on his gravestone in Prospect Hill cemetery :

"Suffering soul, thy days are ended—
All thy suffering here below.
Go by angel guards attended,
To the side of Jesus go."

Two children.

2. ELIZABETH SCHENBER, wife of EDWARD TURBETT, Frederick, Md., born December 23, 1816, married April, 1837, dead.
3. ANDREW M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia, born December 13, 1818, graduated from Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1846; in 1842 he was Lieut. Col. of the 94th Regt., York County Militia; in 1849 was a clerk in the U. S. Patent Office; afterwards edited the Lancaster Gazette and Farm Journal; removed to Philadelphia in 1851, where he published the Farmer and Gardener, the Year Book of the Farm, and for twenty years was editor of the Evening Star. He was officially identified with the Board of Public Education, the Industrial Art School, Boys Central High School, and Manual Training School, and is now a member of the flourishing firm of Spangler & Davis, Printers, Commerce Street, Philadelphia. He married Mary M. Shaffer, September 10, 1846. Their children are :
 1. Florence, wife of E. K. Wilson.
 2. William W. Spangler, dead.
 3. Charles S. Spangler, City Editor Philadelphia Ledger.
 4. Mary Kate, wife of Charles J. Webb, Philadelphia.

4. WILLIAM H. SPANGLER, born March 8, 1821, died in Dover, N. J. Children :
 1. William H. Spangler.
 2. Cora E. M., wife of Frederick O. Wilson.
5. B. FRANK SPANGLER, born December 4, 1829, conducted a book store for many years prior to the war at No. 5 East Market street, York. He married June 15, 1853, Sallie M. Kehler, of Lancaster county, Pa. He died in York May 13, 1860. His remains lie without a tablet in the Wagner lot in Prospect Hill Cemetery.
6. MARGARET M., widow of WM. D. ELLIOT, deceased, of York, born July 13, 1832, married March 5, 1855. He died October 16th, 1888, aged 59-10-27. Children :
 1. Wm. F. Elliot, Manufacturer, Lock Haven, Pa.
 2. Florence M. Elliot.
 3. Frank S. Elliot, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia, Pa.
 4. Thomas E. Elliot, Journalist, York.
 5. Mary, wife of Alexander Cathcart, Chicago.
 6. James M. D. Elliot.
 7. Walter L. Elliot, Chicago.
 8. Charles L. Elliot.
 9. Daisy M. Elliot, dead.
 10. Louisa S. Elliot.
3. MARY ANN, wife of JACOB UPP, married September 17, 1825, and died January 6, 1828, aged 23 years and 16 days. His second wife was Eliza Ann Baumgardner. Mr. Upp was born December 4, 1792, baptized March 15, 1795, was Captain of the "Washington Artillerists" of York 1830-40. No issue.
4. EMANUEL SPANGLER, born February 11, 1787, died April 8, 1825, and his remains, with several of his children, lie in the Friends' Meeting House churchyard, on West Philadelphia street, York. He married Jane Gardner. Children :
 1. MARY H., wife of REV. BENJAMIN HUTCHINS, Albion, Ill. Mr. Hutchins at the date of his marriage, January 24, 1836, at Northern Liberties, Pa., was rector of St. John's Church, York.
 2. JANE SPANGLER.
 3. LYDIA SPANGLER.
 4. RUTH SPANGLER.
 5. GEORGIANA SPANGLER.
 6. ANNA SPANGLER.
 7. MARGARETTA SPANGLER.



COL. MICHAEL H. SPANGLER, 1814. (P. 161.)

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The last six were born between 1816 and 1825, and died single.

5. MARGARET, wife of **WILLIAM WAGNER**, cashier of the York Bank; married April 23, 1823, died May 26, 1871. Mr. Wagner was an engraver, and his water color views of York, of 1830, are very artistic and now of great value. He died July 5, 1869. Children:

1. **D. SPANGLER WAGNER**, Jeweler, York, born June 24, 1823, died October 2, 1884. Daughter:

1. Margaretta Wagner, York.

2. **WM. G. WAGNER**, York. Children:

1. Harry R. Wagner.

2. Ida Wagner, dead.

3. Annie M. Wagner.

4. Emma Wagner.

5. Minnie R., wife of Thomas Tappenden, England.

3. **LEWIS EDWARD WAGNER**, Philadelphia, dead. Children:

1. Julia Wagner.

2. Mabel Wagner.

6. BALTZER SPANGLER, died without issue November 11, 1826, aged 30 years. He was a member of the drum and fife corps of his father's company, and marched with him to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. He was afterwards a member of the York Bar.

7. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, born 1789, died May 14, 1814. Unmarried.

8. LEAH, wife of **HUGH SCOTT**, of Gettysburg, Pa., born December 18, 1794, baptized March 15, 1795, died Nov. 15, 1818.

From the York Recorder of November 17, 1818:

"She was aware of her approaching exit, and when the awful messenger approached, she resigned her soul into the hands who gave, with full confidence of a blessed immortality. Her spirit has fled to the realms of immortal bliss, to join in singing Hosannas to God and the Lamb forever."

Mr. and Mrs. Scott's only child was James Scott, who, when a young man, ran away. His father did not hear from him until the war. He had enlisted in the Confederate service, was captured on a blockade runner, and confined in Fort Warren, Boston. After his release he visited his father and relations in Adams and York counties, and after the battle of Gettysburg again went South, and was never afterwards heard from.

II. MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of ALEXANDER COBEAN.

(Gettysburg, Pa.)

Born May 20, 1763, baptized June 19, 1763. Married July 30, 1801, by Rev. Robert Cathcart, York. In 1789 they lived at "Cobean's Upper Mill, on Marsh Creek."

Alexander Cobean was elected, May 2, 1818, the first President of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike. Gen. Jacob Spangler was the surveyor. Children:

1. THOMAS B. COBEAN.
2. ALEXANDER COBEAN.
3. SAMUEL A. COBEAN.
4. WILLIAM COBEAN.
5. MARY ANN COBEAN.

William Cobean married Mary McFarland of Carlisle, Pa., and died without issue. Thomas B., Alexander and Samuel died unmarried. Thomas died March 12, 1829, and Samuel January 1, 1835, aged 35 years. Mary Ann Cobean was married to Dr. John F. Fisher, of York, and died February 18, 1847, aged 35 years. The Doctor, while helping to raise the large flag pole in Centre Square, York, in 1861, was caught under a falling derrick and seriously injured, from the effects of which he died the following year, January 21, 1862, aged 53-8-25. Mary Ann Fisher's children were:

1. MARIA, wife of DR. LUTHER M. LOCHMAN, York, married March 31, 1853. Child:
 1. Harry D. Lochman.
2. JANE, wife of JAMES KELL, Attorney-at-law, York. Children:

1. John F. Kell.	2. James A. Kell.
3. William P. Kell.	All three Attorneys-at-law.
4. Helen M. Kell.	5. Mary C. Kell.
6. Alfred M. Kell.	7. Jane F. Kell.
8. Eliza K. Kell.	
3. WILLIAM FISHER, died in Philadelphia, unmarried.

III. MARY MAGDALENA, wife of WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

Marsh Creek, Adams county, Pa. She was born January 31, 1768, married January 31, 1788, and died July 27, 1831. Mr. McClellan was born June 21, 1763. In 1792 he was a candidate for Sheriff of York county and announces his candidacy in the *Pennsylvania Herald* and *York General Advertiser*, as follows :

"TO THE FREEMEN ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Gentlemen:—Although two years have elapsed since I had the honor of soliciting your votes and interest for the Sheriff's Office, yet your former spirited and generous exertions in my behalf, have made an impression on my mind, that again demand my warmest acknowledgments, and embolden me once more to come forward, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing election; a similar exertion will, I trust, procure the Sheriff's Office; Should I obtain it, no one will pay more attention to the duties of such an important trust, or discharge the same with more lenity and fidelity; relying on your generosity,

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient,
Most devoted Humble Servant,

MARCH 13, 1792.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

At the ensuing election in October, 1791, Godfrey Lenhart received 2,399 votes and William McClallan 2,345.

Mr. McClellan was, at the next Sheriff's election, elected Sheriff of York county and held the office from 1795 to 1798. He was elected in 1798 Captain of the York Volunteer Corps of Cavalry.

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser of 1798:

"NOTICE."

"Such gentlemen as already have joined the Corps of Cavalry, now raising in the Borough of York and vicinity—as well as those who wish to do so—are informed, that an election will positively be held on Saturday the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Court House—for the purpose of electing officers.

"According to the rules adopted, no member can be permitted to vote, who does not appear dressed in uniform.

"York, July 11, 1798."

"NOTICE."

"Those who incline to enrol themselves in the York Corps of Cavalry, may apply to Captain William McClellan; those who prefer to join the Infantry Company now raising, to Captain John Edie—Captain Gossler's being filled. Applications may also be made to the individuals in each Corps."

"Agreeably to the public notice given, an election was held on Saturday last, at the Court House, in this Borough, for officers in the Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, when the following persons were duly elected :

William McClellan, Captain.
David Harris, 2nd Lieut.

Jacob Fisher, Jun'r, 1st Lieut.
David Cassat, Cornet.

"About 40 have already joined, most of whom are completely equipped. Gentlemen who wish to become members of the Corps, are requested to apply to any of the officers.

"YORK, July 18, 1798."

The Militia of York fifty years ago and upwards was much more numerous and picturesque than now, and offered all the pomp and pageantry on public occasions. The gorgeous Staff appeared in all the glory of their wondrous habiliments.¹

Captain McClellan and his brother-in-law, Samuel Spangler, owned and operated the Stage Coach Line from York to Lancaster and to Baltimore.² John McClellan, uncle of William, was a Captain in Col. Edward Hand's Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution.³ Captain McClellan's father, William McClellan, Sr., was foreman of the Grand Jury of the Second Court of Quarter Sessions held in York county. The unmerciful Whipping Post was then used as a weapon of punishment on both sexes, and the selling of intoxicating drinks to the Indians was specially forbidden by the Court.⁴ Mary Magdalena McClellan's children were:

1. ELIZABETH McCLELLAN, born January 1, 1789, died August 7, 1789.

2. WILLIAM McCLELLAN, Gettysburg, Pa. Born June 22, 1789, baptized November 23, 1793, married Mary Hersh, June 19, 1821, died May 4, 1845. Children:

1. **WILLIAM B. McCLELLAN**, Gettysburg. Attorney-at Law and District Attorney, born March 9, 1822, died May 6, 1863. Children:

1. Wm. McClellan. 2. Mary Dorothea McClellan.

2. **MARGARET HERSH**, wife of **JACOB BRINKERHOFF**. Children:

1. Wm. M. Brinkerhoff. 2. Frank C. Brinkerhoff.

3. Ida M. Brinkerhoff.

3. **MARY DRITT McCLELLAN**, unmarried.

4. **LOUISA**, wife of **REV. LEWIS HIPPEE**, born November 13, 1829. Children:

1. Frank M. Hippee. 2. Annie Hippee.

3. Mary Hippee. 4. Louis Hippee.

¹App. Note 41.

²App. Note 34. (10 Pa. Ar., N. S. 322, 327.)

³App. Note 42.

⁴App. Note 43.

5. ELLA GILLELAND, wife of ADAM Z. RINGWALD.

3. MARIA McCLELLAN, born Oct. 27, 1791, died Aug. 11, 1792.

4. ELEANOR, wife of JAMES GILLELAND, born December 21, 1792, baptized November 23, 1793, by Rev. Robert Cathcart, York, died June 17, 1866. He was a son of William Gilleland, Sr., who was Associate Judge of the Courts of York county in 1784, Captain of the 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, York County Militia, 1776-8, State Senator 1809 and 1817, and Major General, in 1811, of the 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia. Their children were:

1. JULIA A. B. GILLELAND. 2. MARY M. GILLELAND.

Both dead.

5. BALTZER SPANGLER McCLELLAN, born Oct. 16, 1794, baptized May 3, 1795, died March 19, 1815.

6. CHARLOTTE, wife of THOMAS R. SHOWER, born April 7, 1797, baptized November 12, 1797, died June 15, 1828. Children:

1. SARAH S., wife of COL. THOMAS KEMPIS BULL, born January 19, 1819. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Margaret C. Bull. | 2. Emma Louise Bull. |
| 3. Charlotte M. Bull. | 4. Eliza J. Bull. |
| 5. Sarah S. Bull. | 6. Levi Bull. |
| 7. Edward S. Bull. | All died without issue. |

7. NANCY, wife of GEORGE HERSH, born August 16, 1798, baptized May 4, 1799, by Rev. Robert Cathcart, York, died Dec. 17, 1882. Mr. Hersh was educated at the York County Academy; merchant, of Gettysburg, Pa., and in 1826 moved to New Oxford, Pa., where he died. Children:

1. JOHN HERSH, born June 16, 1817, died May 10, 1879. Children:

1. George Himes Hersh, dead.
2. McClellan Hersh, Philadelphia.
3. Francis E. Hersh, dead.
4. John N. Hersh, New Oxford, Pa.

2. MARY MAGDALENA, wife of JOHN C. ELLIS, Washington, D. C., born January 11, 1814, died April 25, 1891. Children:

1. Louisa H. E., wife of Robert H. Edwards.
2. Cornelia H., wife of J. T. Crossfield.
3. Thomas C. Ellis, dead.
4. George E. Ellis, dead.

5. Georgia Anna, wife of Samuel Erskine.

6. Eliza M. Ellis.

7. Pauline H. Ellis.

All of Washington, D. C.

3. WM. McCLELLAN HERSH, born February 21, 1820, President of the Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., and connected with Penna. R. R. at Pittsburg. Children:

1. George Hersh.

2. Eliza T., wife of Wharton McKnight, Pittsburg, Pa.

4. GEORGE EDWARD HERSH, York. Born January 21, 1822, died September 3, 1895. In 1855 he was appointed an Aid on the Staff of Governor Pollock with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was President of the York National Bank, Farmer's Fire Insurance Company, York Gas Company, York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, and Treasurer of the York and Liverpool, and York and Maryland Line Turnpike Companies. Mr. Hersh married April 25, 1855, Charlotte Ellen Hamilton Cox, who is the daughter of Joshua Cox, deceased, who married in 1819 Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Barnitz, of York. Joshua Cox was a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1581, and of Gustavus Hamilton, a member of the Privy Council of James II. and distinguished himself at the battle of Boyne. Gustavus Hamilton was descended from Sir Frederick, youngest son of Claude I., Lord Paisley, ancestor of the Duke of Abercorn. Mr. and Mrs. Hersh's children are:

1. Henrietta Charlotte, wife of Smyser Williams, Attorney-at-Law, and Vice-President of the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company. Children:

1. Henry Cuthbert Williams.

2. Eleanor Hamilton Williams.

2. Nancy McClellan, deceased wife of W. G. Maigne, York, secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works.

3. Catherine Arabella, wife of Dr. Henry B. King, York.
Son: Edward Hersh King.

4. George Edward Hersh, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, York.



CAPT. WILLIAM McCLELLAN'S TROOP OF CAVALRY, 1798. (P. 167.)



NANCY HERSH.

GEORGE HERSH. P. 169.

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5. REV. CHARLES H. HERSH, Baltimore, Md., born Jan. 17, 1824, died Nov. 22, 1859. Children :
 1. Mary M. Hersh.
 2. Charles H. Hersh, Omaha, Nebraska.
 3. Rosina Endress Hersh, Meadville, Pa.
6. SAMUEL SPANGLER HERSH, York, born April 24, 1826, died May 2, 1876. Child :
 1. Grier Hersh, York.
7. FRANKLIN HERSH, Baltimore, Md., born September 19, 1828. Children :
 1. Catherine M. Hersh.
 2. George G. Hersh.
 3. Maggie Hersh.
 4. Wm. M. Hersh, Baltimore, Md.
8. MARGARET LOUISE, wife of CHARLES T. CLIPPINGER, New Oxford, Pa., born Mar. 20, 1831. Children:
 1. Nancy, wife of Charles K. Yeager.
 2. George Hersh Clippinger.
9. JAMES HERSH, Gettysburg, Pa., born January 24, 1833, Quartermaster 87th Regt. Pa. Inf'y, and was Sheriff of Adams county, Pa. Children:
 1. William Hersh, Attorney-at-Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
 2. Franklin Hersh, Chemist, Carnegie Steel Works, Homestead, Pa.
10. NELSON HERSH, born February 10, 1825, dead. Child:
 1. George M. Hersh, New York City.
11. ALLEN HERSH, Gettysburg, Pa., born Feb. 10, 1837.
12. NANCY MILLER HERSH, dead.
13. PAUL HERSH, born Dec. 30, 1841, New Oxford, Pa.
8. ANNA ELIZA McCLELLAN, born December 20, 1799, died May 27, 1812.
9. MARIA DRITT McCLELLAN, born November 2, 1802, died July 19, 1860.
10. LOUISA, wife of Rev. JAMES ROSS RILEY, born January 7, 1804, Myerstown, Pa. Children:
 1. JAMES DRITT RILEY, born March 23, 1835.
 2. REV. WILLIAM McCLELLAN RILEY, born August 8, 1837, dead.
11. GEORGE W. McCLELLAN, born March 1, 1806, died July 11, 1873.

12. Col. JOHN H. McCLELLAN, born March 5, 1808, died unmarried at Gettysburg, Pa.

IV. Dr. JOHN SPANGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Jr.)

Was born July 3, 1770, and married February 28, 1805, Margaret, daughter of Conrad Lederman, a member of Captain Rudolf Spengler's Company in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lederman was rated the wealthiest man in York in the beginning of the present century. Mrs. Spangler died January 3, 1859, aged 73-5-21. She was quite wealthy and in her last will made the following bequests:

"To the English branch of the German Reformed Church of the borough of York a \$500 scholarship in the Franklin and Marshall College, and 200 shares of York Bank Stock, par value \$5000.00—to erect a new Church. To the Home Missionary Society, 25 Shares York Bank Stock, and to the Franklin and Marshall College, 25 Shares York Bank Stock." The balance of the estate she bequeathed to her grandson and other relatives.

Dr. Spangler was a very skillful physician with an extensive practice. In 1807 he was Surgeon of the 113 Regt. Pa. Militia, and was Burgess of York in 1812. He was a director of the York Bank in 1821 and years afterwards. He died July 22, 1831. Medical ethics in his day had not become so refined as to prohibit physicians' advertisements in the public prints.

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser:

"DR. JOHN SPANGLER,"

"Respectfully informs the inhabitants of the Borough and County of York, that he has taken up his residence in the house lately occupied by Dr. James Hall; where he offers his services in the different branches of his profession."

YORK, February 13, 1797.

Here is another of a Man-Midwife:

"THOMAS D. JAMISON,"

"Physician, Surgeon and Man-Midwife.

Informs the Public that he has removed his *Shop* to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Lewis Michael in the Centre Square of this Borough, (now Weiser's store) where he has a large assortment of

GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

The whole of which articles he means to dispose of at very low terms."

YORK, January 17, 1797.¹

¹App. Note 57.



DR. JOHN SPANGLER, 1828.

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Dr. Spangler wrote the "Carrier's Address" for the "York Recorder" of January 1, 1819. It is a very creditable production. The last verse is:

"Then lauded be your names
I'll Spangle them with praise,
The Carrier has no other claims
He craves no other bays."

Dr. Spangler resided on the west side of North Beaver street, North of Clark alley. His son Ferdinand occupied the adjoining house on the north, in which he kept a museum of curiosities. The latter was somewhat eccentric, but liberal minded. Dr. Spangler's only child was the said

1. FERDINAND L. SPANGLER, born January 1, 1806, died October 17, 1836. He married, September 3, 1829, at Lancaster, Delia Amand Wright, daughter of Ebenezer Wright, Esq. In 1828 he had a "Museum" on North Beaver street.¹ He left to survive him a son:

1. JOHN F. SPANGLER, Philadelphia, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from York county.

V. SAMUEL SPANGLER, (Son of Baltzer, Jr.)

Born August 2, 1773, baptized December 26, 1773; married, April 15, 1802, Anna Maria, daughter of Peter Dinkle, son of Maria Ursula ("Shiny Cap") Dinkel.² Peter Dinkel kept a hardware store where the National House now stands. Anna Maria died July 19, 1852, aged 68 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Samuel Spangler was a member of the military company that marched from York to aid in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection in the western part of the State during the administration of George Washington.

He succeeded his mother as innkeeper at No. 5 West Market street, known as the Black Horse Inn. In 1822 he built the house No. 4 West Market street, now owned by Lafean Brothers, where he kept a tavern, the "York House."

He afterwards moved on his farm, near Shrewsbury, where he

¹App. Note 44.

²Ante. p. 85.

conducted a tannery. He died in Springfield township June 28, 1839, aged 65-10-6. He and his brother-in-law, William McClellan aforesaid, conducted a stage line from York to Lancaster and York to Baltimore.

From "*The Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser*" of 1797:

"LANCASTER, YORK AND BALTIMORE STAGE LINE."

"A Stage will start from the house of William Ferree in Lancaster, on every Monday at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrive in York at the House of Baltzer Spangler at 12 o'clock, set out at 1 o'clock and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday evening; the same Stage will start from the house of Abraham Kauffman on Gay Street Baltimore on Monday at 10 o'clock, and arrive at York on Thursday evening, so that passengers may proceed to Lancaster or Philadelphia the next day without being detained. Passengers will find it to their interest to encourage this Line as it will be run through from Lancaster to Baltimore in two days, the route being ten miles nearer than any at present run.

Fare of Passengers from Lancaster to York..... £0, 11s., od.

Fare of Passengers from York to Baltimore..... £1, 6s., 3d.

Way passengers 5½ per mile.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAN,
SAMUEL SPANGLER."

YORK, August 15, 1797.¹

The fare by stage from York to Baltimore in 1779, was £1, 6s., 3d.

YORK'S FIRST RAILROAD.

The Stage was succeeded by the primitive Locomotive, Coaches and Canal Packets.²

In 1836 Samuel Spangler advertised for sale his Inn (two doors West of Centre Square) "through which the York and Baltimore railroad now making is expected to pass."

From this it appears that the railroad projectors originally intended to run this railroad through Mr. Spangler's property and down North George street through the very centre of York. Fortunately their intention was changed.

The railroad from Baltimore to York was completed in 1838.

The railroad from York to Wrightsville was finished in 1840.

There was then a continuous line from Baltimore to Philadelphia by way of York and Columbia, joining the Philadelphia and Columbia at the latter town. At Columbia the road communicated with the Canal, giving a complete route of traffic from Baltimore to Pittsburg. Samuel Spangler's children were:

1. SAMUEL D. SPANGLER, died April 10, 1859, aged 45 years.

¹App. Note 42.

²App. Note 45.

2. WASHINGTON SPANGLER, born June 13, 1808, died November 17, 1824.

3. ELIZABETH, wife of JACOB HOKE, born February 10, 1805, baptized March 3, 1805, married February 6, 1821, died September 20, 1821.

4. HAMILTON SPANGLER, born April 12, 1810, died August 13, 1880. None of the above left issue.

VI. JACOB SPANGLER,

Born January 3, 1776, baptized February 18, 1776, died unmarried in 1813 in Philadelphia.

VII. GEORGE SPANGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Jr.)

Merchant of Philadelphia, born August 5, 1778, baptized February 14, 1779, died April 23, 1823, without leaving issue.

From the York Recorder, April 29, 1823:

"Died, in this borough on the 23rd inst., in the 45th year of his age, Mr. George Spangler, late of Philadelphia, wine merchant, and youngest son of Baltzer Spangler, deceased.

"The subject of this notice resided in Philadelphia during a period of 25 years, where he was extensively concerned in the mercantile profession, and such was his general deportment that by his assiduity and industry, the sterling integrity of his principles, his honesty and upright conduct, he secured for himself the warmest attachment, esteem and friendship of the most respectable merchants and distinguished citizens of that place. After so long a period of absence, and amidst so many vicissitudes of fortune, the broils and turmoils of an active life, Mr. Spangler resolved to visit the home of his forefathers, the place of his nativity, of his youthful days, and there among his friends and relatives, spend the remainder of his days in the still shade of retirement, undisturbed by the cares and frowns of capricious fortune.

"Scarcely had he seated himself in the affections of his friends and companions, when the flowery path of life was strewn with thorns of bitter anguish, of sorrow and illness—and with a constitution already enfeebled with the cares and troubles of the world, suffered a paralytic stroke, which terminated his existence in about 15 weeks. Such was the pious resignation and composure of the deceased during so long a confinement, that not a complaint or murmur escaped him; and in the last stages of expiring life, he yielded up his soul in fervent prayer and in full persuasion and belief of the blessed promises of his Redeemer, that it might be taken to the blissful mansions of eternal rest.

"Oft, departed friend, in the silent hour of meditation' will the green sod that decks thy grave be moistened with the tear of friendship."

VIII. MARIA (Polly), wife of JACOB DRITT,
(Daughter of Baltzer Spengler, Jr.)

Born April 17, 1783, baptized August 17, 1783, as Anna Maria; married March 16, 1813, died June 28, 1858, no issue.

Mrs. Dritt was a great beauty, and tradition asserts that she danced with General Lafayette at the ball given in his honor in York in 1825. The General *received* the ladies of York, but there is no certainty about the ball.

Jacob Dritt was born April 18, 1793, and died in 1844, aged 51 years and 17 days. He built, and lived in, the house No. 25 West Market street, York. He was a very successful merchant and in 1820 had his store at the northwest corner of Court House Square and George street.

His father was Colonel Jacob Dritt, who was captured at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, in 1773.¹

¹Ante, p. 114.



GEORGE SPANGLER, 1798. (P. 175.)



1800

MARIA DRITT.

1850. (P. 176.)

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

3. DANIEL SPENGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Sr.)

A ROMANTIC EPISODE.

He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Leightner, son of Adam and Maudeline Leightner who arrived in New York between 1709 and 1728. Daniel Spengler died about 1777, and his widow married Dr. Charles Godfrey Ballan Wintersmith, December 10, 1779, with whom she had five children: Charles M., Mary M., Hugh G. W., Horatio G. and Charles F. Wintersmith.

George, a son of the said Adam and Maudeline Leightner, who came with them to America, soon after returned to Germany, and married, and had one child, Caroline Matilda Leightner, who married Valentine Wintersmith in Germany. They had one child, Charles Godfrey Ballan Wintersmith aforesaid, who came to America as Surgeon of a Hessian Regiment assigned to the command of General Burgoyne, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga in 1777. He was brought under guard with the Hessian rank and file to York, where he discovered his American relatives.¹ He afterwards joined the American army under General Horatio Gates as Lieutenant and Surgeon and married, December 10, 1779, the said Mary Elizabeth Spangler, his first cousin, and widow of Daniel Spangler, deceased, a most remarkable and romantic coincidence, in which truth was indeed stranger than fiction.

AN ERRONEOUS RECORD.

Daniel Spengler was a whitesmith, and tradition has it that he made his own gun, and with it entered the Revolutionary Army. He was a member of his brother Capt. Rudolph Spengler's company, and was with him in active service.

George Spengler, his uncle, died in Philadelphia, in 1744, and in his will bequeathed and devised his personal and real estate to his wife for life with remainder to his brothers Henry and Baltzer.

Rudolf, a brother of Daniel, in 1787, secured powers of Attorney

¹App. Note 46.

from nearly all the heirs of Henry and Baltzer, both then deceased, empowering him to sell and convey their vested undivided interests in valuable real estate on Market street, Philadelphia, devised to their ancestors as aforesaid. In one of these letters of attorney, recorded in the Recorder's office in Philadelphia, in deed book D, 7, page 137, the recital is made that Daniel Spengler, a son of Baltzer, Sr., died in his minority and without issue. This recital is entirely erroneous; for Daniel did not only not die in his minority, but left to survive him a widow and five children. *Vide* deed of Thomas Spangler, son of Daniel, to John Spengler, dated July 27, 1795, recorded in Recorder's office of York county, in deed book K. K., 529; also Orphans' Court record books D., page 152, and E., pages 327-8; also will of Michael Spengler, of York, Daniel's brother, probated in 1793, and recorded in Will book H., 483.

Daniel was devised by his father the Northwest corner of High street (now Market) and Centre Square, then called Court House Square. Thomas, his son, having accepted it at the valuation after his father's death, conveyed it to John Grier; the latter's administrators sold to Wm. Nes, whose administrators sold it to Charles Nes, and his administrators conveyed to Wm. H. and John C. Jordan.

DANIEL SPENGLER'S CHILDREN WERE:

1. Thomas Spangler.
2. Helena, wife of John Rein.
3. Hannah, wife of Michael Keller.
4. Sarah Spangler.
5. Joseph Spangler.

I. THOMAS SPANGLER,

Was baptized August 9, 1774. He married Anna Maria Funk, born November 15, 1778, baptized December 6, 1778, and died May 1, 1859, aged 80-5-19. Her remains repose in Prospect Hill cemetery, York. Their children were:

1. DANIEL SPANGLER, born August 3, 1798, baptized Dec. 2, 1798. He was a member of Capt. George Freysinger's "Hanover

Regular Guards," and participated in the parade given in York in honor of Gen. Lafayette, February 2, 1825. His wife was named Elizabeth. He was a chairmaker in Hanover, Pa., and left to survive him:

1. AUGUSTUS D. SPANGLER, born March 28, 1835, married Charlotte Erisman in 1864, and died in Hanover, Pa., November 20, 1894. Children:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Roy Spangler. | 2. Charles E. Spangler. |
| 3. George A. Spangler. | 4. Bertha Spangler. |
| 5. Emma N. Spangler. All of Hanover, Pa. | |

2. DANIEL SPANGLER, dead. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Harry Spangler, dead. | 2. Alice Spangler, Hanover. |
| 3. Edward Spangler, dead. | |

2. JACOB SPANGLER, born August 25, 1800, baptized December 27, 1800, died unmarried August 12, 1832.

3. THOMAS SPANGLER, Jr., died at Yocumtown, York county, Pa. Children:

1. JACOB SPANGLER. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John Spangler. | 2. Samuel Spangler. |
| 3. Alfred Spangler. | 4. Edward Spangler. |
| 5. Henry Spangler. | 6. Charles Spangler. |
| 7. Francis Spangler. | 8. Josephine Spangler. |
| 9. Dora Spangler. | |

2. WILLIAM SPANGLER. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. John Spangler. | 2. Jacob Spangler. |
| 3. William Spangler. | 4. Jane Spangler. |
| 5. Adaline Spangler. | 6. Edward Spangler. |

3. PETER SPANGLER. 4. GEORGE SPANGLER.

5. JOHN SPANGLER. 6. DAVID SPANGLER.

7. NANCY E. SPANGLER. 8. SARAH SPANGLER.

4. JOHN SPANGLER, born January 3, 1805, baptized April 15, 1805, died unmarried.

5. CHARLES (Carl) SPANGLER, was born October 11, 1802, baptized April 15, 1805, married Ann Rebecca Artz. He moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1821, and died in that city January 19, 1890. At the time of his decease he was the oldest merchant in his adopted city, and was engaged in successful business in the

same storeroom in his spacious house on North Potomac street for a period of 64 years. Children:

1. CHARLES A. SPANGLER, Merchant, Hagerstown.
2. CLAGGETT D. SPANGLER, Artist Painter, “
3. LILLIAN G. SPANGLER, “
4. LAURA M., wife of W. H. DAKIN, New York City. Son:
 1. Charles Spangler Dakin, Attorney-at-Law, Carlisle, Pa.
5. EMMA R., wife of CHARLES E. WHITE, Wash., D. C.
6. ADELAIDE V., wife of THOMAS B. GRIM, Hagerstown.
7. MARY, wife of JOHN D. SWARTZ, “

II. HELENA, wife of JOHN REIN,
(Daughter of Daniel Spengler.)

Born December 1, 1767.

III. HANNAH, wife of MICHAEL KELLER,
(Daughter of Daniel Spengler.)

Born 1769.

IV. SARAH SPANGLER, born 1777.
(Daughter of Daniel Spengler.)

V. JOSEPH SPANGLER,
(Son of Daniel.)

Baptized March 30, 1775.

The whereabouts of the descendants of the last named four children of Daniel Spengler, who moved South or West, could not be ascertained. The last two probably died during their minority.

4. MICHAEL SPENGLER,
(Son of Baltzer, Sr.)

Died in York township in 1793, without issue, and bequeathed and devised all his estate to his sisters and brothers and the children of his brother Daniel.

5. RUDOLF SPENGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Sr.)

Rudolf Spangler

Dorothy Spanglerin —

He in his latter years spelt his surname "Spangler" to conform with the usage of the day. His wife used the *umlaut* (¨) above the a in Spangler, to give it the sound of e, and the terminative "in" to designate the feminine. Rudolf was born in 1738, and died August 5, 1811, aged 73 years. He married Dorothea Dinkel January 1, 1767, who died June 12, 1835, aged 87 years. Dorothea was the daughter of Maria Ursula Dinkel, of noble descent, and who was known as "Shiny-Cap Dinkel."¹

He was an unerring shot, and on the morning of his wedding day he repaired with his gun and deer hounds to Baumgardner's woods, a mile southeast of York, where he shot a deer for his nuptial dinner—a deer for a dear.

Rudolf Spengler was a silversmith and a clockmaker. In 1773 he was assessed as a merchant. In answer to advertisements, the writer ascertained the whereabouts of three "Grandfather's" clocks fabricated by him, on the dials of which "Rudy Spengler, York Town" is inscribed. They are brass-mounted, highly finished, and still give perfect time. The owners are Mrs. Rosa Rouse, South George street extended, York; Mrs. Sarah J. Ringer, Lewisberry, Pa., and Smith B. McMillan, Signal, Columbiana Co., O.

In 1805 he had patented to him lands in York township (now Springgarden). He owned lot No. 118 West Market street, now owned by Dr. Jacob Hay and sisters, devised to him by his father, and on which he resided in a two-story brick house; and in 1809, lots 9, 11, 13 and 15 on East Market and South Queen streets; the triangle on King's Mill Road, on plan made by William Alexander;

¹Ante. p. 85.

lots 451-2-3-4 on King street, west of the Codorus ; also lot on south side of High (Market) street west of the Codorus creek, adjoining the Codorus creek on the east, and lot No. 325 of George Ernest Schlosser on the west.

He was a member of Capt. George Eichelberger's Company in 1775,¹ and shortly after elected Captain of the Sixth Company of York County Militia, which constituted a part of the five battalions that marched to "Eastern New Jersey" in 1776, to form the "Flying Camp."²

CAPTAIN RUDOLF SPENGLER'S COMPANY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The writer has the honor of discovering, and publishing for the first time, a list of the rank and file of Captain Rudolf Spengler's Company.³ It is in the hand-writing of Geo. Lewis Leffler, Clerk of the Company.

In Mr. Leffler's unpublished Diary⁴ is the following receipt:

"Recd. August 29 1776 of George Lewis Leffler, Quarter Master, five pounds and four pence Pennsylvania Currency in full for 133 rations due my Company this day for rations retained £5, os., 4d.

RUDOLF SPENGLER,
Captain.

Rudolf Spengler was but one of the many thousands of patriots from York county who rallied around the Revolutionary standard. In proportion to population, more soldiers from the German county of York were engaged in that momentous struggle for independence than from any other section of the Colonies. The long lost York county Revolutionary muster-rolls,⁵ show that almost every Spengler, of fighting age, enlisted in the service of his country.

The first company south of the Hudson to cross that river for the relief of Boston from the British in 1775, was from York.⁶ Among the prominent officers in the Revolutionary War from York county, more or less distinguished, were Generals Henry Miller,⁷ James Ewing, Wm. Reed; Colonels, Thomas Hartley,⁸ James Smith,⁹ Michael Swoope,¹⁰ David Jamison, Richard McAlister, Robert McPherson, James Thompson, William Rankin, John Andrews, Joseph Jeffries, Wm. Ross, David Kennedy and Henry Slagle; Lieutenant Colonels, David Grier, John Hay, Philip Al-

¹Ante. p. 157.

²App. Note 14.

³App. Note 34.

⁴App. Note 15.

⁵App. Note 34.

⁶App. Note 47.

⁷App. Note 35.

⁸App. Note 33.

⁹App. Note 32.

¹⁰Ante. p. 114.





DOROTHEA SPENGLER. (P. 181.)

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bright, Joseph Donaldson; Majors, John Clark,¹ Joseph Spangler, and David Bush, killed at Brandywine; Captains and Lieutenants by the score and the file by battalions.

THE YORK MORAVIAN DIARIES.

The Diaries (in German) of the York Moravian pastors before, during and after the Revolution are of profound interest. They shed a great deal of light on the local history, the patriotism of the York county soldiers, and the proceedings of the Continental Congress while at York. The larger portion Col. John W. Jordan, Librarian of the Philadelphia Historical Society, translated in 1893, and the remainder was translated at the instance of the writer.²

The diary for 1777 is missing, and abbreviated duplicates of that and a few other years, were obtained by the writer with considerable difficulty from the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, Pa.

Unpublished extracts from the newly discovered Revolutionary correspondence relating to local incidents of the time of the passage of soldiers through Yorktown, &c., may also prove interesting to the reader and instructive to the student of Revolutionary history.³

As the patriotism of the York county Germans has, by those ill-informed, been sneeringly referred to, it may not be inappropriate here to attend to their further vindication.⁴

It was the Hon. John Adams, of Massachusetts, who made this unjust and unmerited attack while a member of the Continental Congress⁵ during its session here in the old Court House from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.

John Adams, as President, revisited York in 1800, and was then enthusiastic in his praise of the thrift, intelligence and prosperity of the York county Germans.⁶ The next distinguished celebrity who passed through York was Major General Andrew Jackson.⁷

Rudolf Spengler served also as County Treasurer, 1801 to 1805, was a State Senator and a Burgess of York in 1803, and a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1810. He died Aug. 5, 1811, in York, aged 73 years, and his remains with those of his wife, Dorothea, now lie in prospect Hill cemetery.

From the York Recorder of August 10 (Saturday), 1811:

"Died, in this Borough, at an advanced age, on Thursday last, Rudolf Spangler, Esq. The confidence reposed in the deceased by his fellow citizens in choosing

¹App. Note 36.

²App. Note 48.

³App. Note 49.

⁴App. Note 50.

⁵App. Note 51.

⁶App. Note 52.

⁷App. Note 53.

him to serve them in the State Senate and House of Representatives, are sufficient testimonials that in private and public life he was the honored and upright man. His remains were yesterday deposited in the German Reformed burying ground, attended by a long train of mourning relatives and friends."

The York Gazette of June 18, 1835, contains the following:

"In memory of Dorothea Spangler, relict of Rudolf Spangler, deceased, who died June 12, at the advanced age of 87 years. How few are they that arrive at that period of life, blessed with a happy temperament of mind. She led the life of a pure and upright Christian. Relatives and friends revere and cherish her memory."

RUDOLF SPENGLER'S CHILDREN :

1. Gen. Jacob Spangler.
2. Jesse Spangler.
3. John Daniel Spangler.
4. Peter Spangler.
5. Catherine, wife of George Barnitz.
6. Elizabeth, wife of William Nes.
7. Mary, wife of Peter Small.
8. Margaret, wife of Joseph Slagle.
9. Helen Dorothea, wife of Charles Frederick Fisher.

1. Gen. JACOB SPANGLER,



Was one of the first pupils of the York County Academy. Early in life he turned his attention to surveying, and served the county as surveyor for many years. In 1793 he was appointed Postmaster of York, under the administration of Gen. Washington. About 1796, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of York county under Gov. Mifflin. In 1799 he was Trumpeter in Capt. William McClellan's Light Horse Company. He was a member of the German Reformed church choir in 1800. He was one of the Commissioners in 1800, and ran the lines to divide York county and form the new county of Adams. Having resigned the Post Office in 1813 he was elected County Commissioner in 1814. By authority of the heirs of the Penns, he made an accurate re-survey of

Springettsbury Manor. He resigned his commission as surveyor in 1815, and in 1816 he was elected to Congress by the Federalist party, and resigned April 20, 1818. In February, 1818, he was appointed by Gov. Findlay, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, which office he held until 1821. In 1821, and for years after, he was a director of the York Bank. In 1829 he was one of the four prominent candidates for Governor, and had a formidable following. He was appointed Clerk of the Courts of York county, in which capacity he served until 1830, when he was appointed Surveyor General by Gov. Wolff, which office he retained until 1836. After 1818 he became a prominent Jackson Democrat. His title was obtained as a commander of volunteer and militia regiments and battalions, and he was well versed in military tactics. In his day he was a prominent man in the affairs of York county.

He had the honor of being the chief escort of Lafayette, on his trip from York to Harrisburg, January 30, 1825. They crossed the river at York Haven, took dinner at Middletown, and arrived at Harrisburg at 5 p. m., amid great enthusiasm. In 1837-8 he, in conjunction with Thomas Hartley, Henry Small and others, projectured the culture of mulberry trees—presumably for silk culture,—but the project failed.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1894.

MR. E. W. SPANGLER,

Dear Sir:—As you are getting up a Spangler Pedigree I thought I would ask if you ever heard of the story sister remembers Father, Gen. Jacob Spangler, once told her. It was, that Gosherness Eikelens, or a name like that, went to Germany with powers of attorney to collect a fortune that was said to belong to our branch of the family. He never was heard of afterwards and the family never knew whether he collected it and kept it or whether he was shipwrecked. Means of communication were more difficult in those days. We have been reading "Brave Little Holland, and What She Taught Us," in which it speaks in these terms. "On Erkelens, a Dutchman in Philadelphia, papers of Von Berckel, pensionary of Amsterdam, were found when Henry Laurens, ex-President of the Continental Congress, was captured on the ocean by the British frigate "Vestal," (page 232.) I thought it would be interesting for you to know that fact if you have never heard of it.

Sincerely yours,

SUSAN L. DE-WITT.

He was born November 28, 1767, baptized as John Jacob, December 28, 1767, died in York June 17, 1843.

Susannah Hay, his first wife, was born in 1779, died in York February 24, 1818. She was a daughter of Lieut. Col. John Hay,

of the Revolution.¹ He married Catherine A. Hamilton, his second wife, May 23, 1820, who was born November 13, 1792, and died in York June 12, 1873.

He lived where Gross Brothers' store is now. His children by his first wife were :

1. CATHERINE, wife of HENRY SMYSER, tanner, deceased, born May 16, 1796, died May 24, 1881. Children :

1. CHARLES M. SMYSER, born September 28, 1825, died January 28, 1859. Children :

1. Clara L. Smyser, born Jun. 24, 1849, died Feb. 15, 1873.

2. Mary C. Smyser, born Feb. 20, 1852, died Oct. 19, 1872.

2. SUSAN LOUISE, wife of REV. SOLOMON OSWALD, deceased, born February 7, 1819, married October 11, 1837, died July 24, 1848. Children :

1. Catherine S., wife of William Gilberthorpe, deceased.

2. Mary M. Oswald, died May 12, 1863.

3. John B. Oswald, York.

3. WILLIAM HENRY SMYSER, born January 28, 1817, died December 14, 1832.

2. CARL SPANGLER, born May 12, 1793, baptized Oct. 20, 1793.

3. ANNA MARIA, wife of CHARLES WEISER, merchant and banker, York, born April 2, 1800, baptized May 2, 1800, married March 26, 1822, died January 5, 1873. Children :

1. JOHN A. WEISER, died March 2, 1889, aged 64-7-21.

He was a successful dry-goods merchant, Director of the Farmers' National Bank, York, and York County National Bank ; President of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, Treasurer of the York and Susquehanna Turnpike Company, and York Gas Company. Children :

1. Harry P. Weiser. 2. George U. Weiser.

3. Bertha, wife of Robert D. Croll.

4. Sterrett P. Weiser.

5. Louise, wife of Norman A. Patterson, Oxford, Pa.

6. Anna Weiser.

2. ERASTUS H. WEISER, Attorney-at-Law, York, born January 28, 1826, married Annie Franklin, sister of Gen.

¹App. Notes 49, 54.

Wm. B. Franklin, October 12, 1852; graduated from Yale College in 1849, and died July 11, 1872. Children :

1. William F. Weiser. 2. Charles Weiser.

3. HORACE SPANGLER WEISER, Banker, Attorney-at-Law, and graduate of Yale College, married to Louisa Amy July 14, 1859, born October 22, 1827, died July 19, 1874, at Decorah, Iowa. Children :

1. Amy, wife of Edward G. Carlisle, Chicago, Ill.
2. Charles J. Weiser. 3. Anna J. Weiser, Decorah, Iowa.

4. ADALINE A, wife of JERE CARL, retired Banker, married January 10, 1861. Daughter: 1. Belle Carl.

5. CHARLES S. WEISER, York, retired Banker. Was Treasurer of York Water Co., York Hospital, York Co. Fire Ins. Co., Lutheran Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., and York County Agricultural Society.

6. JOSEPHINE, deceased wife of DR. EDWARD H. PENTZ, deceased, married April 14, 1853. Son :

1. Bransby C. Pentz, Manager of the York Opera House.
Son : Edward H. Pentz, died at the age of 6 years.

7. THEODOSIA WEISER, died in 1889.

8. AMELIA, wife of M. M. GREEN, died August 25, 1872.

4. SAMUEL SPANGLER, born March 1, 1802, baptized March 23, 1802, died November 20, 1831.

Children by the second wife of Gen. Jacob Spangler :

5. JANE MARTHA, deceased wife of JOHN H. SMALL, Car Manufacturer and wholesale Lumber Merchant, York, baptized August 3, 1826, married October 6, 1851, died July 28, 1856. Son:

1. HENRY J. SMALL, Pianist Virtuoso, died in Minneapolis, Minn.

6. MARGARET, wife of STOKES L. ROBERTS, of Doylestown, Pa., married December 8, 1842.

7. SUSAN S., wife of Dr. WM. R. DeWITT, Doylestown, Pa., Surgeon of the U. S. Infantry during the war. Son :

1. WM. RADCLIFFE DeWITT, Attorney-at-Law, Palatka, Florida.

8. JACOB R. SPANGLER, born January 12, 1824, died March 2, 1882. He married Frances R., daughter of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, May, 1747. Children :

1. ELLIOTT SPANGLER. 2. JACOB SPANGLER.
3. WASHINGTON E. SPANGLER.
4. FANNIE, wife of G. A. SHULTZ, Boston, Mass.
9. FANNIE SPANGLER, died March 12, 1840.
10. ROSE A. HELEN SPANGLER, died August 7, 1840.

II. JESSE SPANGLER,

(Son of Rudolf.)

Born July 5, 1775, died September 12, 1860. He married Mary D. Heckert, who died January 13, 1867, aged 86-9-25. He was Postmaster of York, 1812-1814, and Register of Wills of York county, 1830-1833. He lived and died in the dwelling formerly belonging to his father Rudolf, adjoining the Market street bridge, on the south side.

In the great flood of 1817, Jesse and his family did not have time to escape, and during its height they were compelled to seek refuge on the top of the house roof, shouting and crying for assistance. The house escaped the fate of dozens of others, and they were saved.

The commons above the Market street bridge was the terminus of the Codorus Navigation Company's canal, extending from the Susquehanna river to York.

The completion of the canal in 1833, was publicly celebrated, and York was in gala attire. Excursions were run to Barnitz's Springs and Myers' Grove on the Codorus, below Loucks' mill. Round-trip tickets 25 cents.

THE CODORUS CANAL.

From the Pennsylvania Republican of July 22, 1834:

"We renew our list of arrivals through the Canal, the new source of wealth to our Borough, and we feel pleasure in announcing the arrival of a load of glass direct from Pittsburg, via the Pennsylvania Canal. This is one other evidence that the wealth and importance of York are yet in embryo, and that the day is not distant when we shall command the advantages of the whole internal trade of Pennsylvania."

EXCURSIONS ON THE CANAL.

From the Pennsylvania Republican of June 11, 1834:

"The four Volunteer Corps of this Borough—the Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Washington Artillerists, the Citizens Guards, and the National Grays—will parade



JESSE SPANGLER, MARY D. SPANGLER. (P. 188.)

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at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and embarking on board the Canal Boat Codorus, will proceed through the Codorus Navigation to Myers' Grove, where they will fire at a Target for a Silver Cup."

EARNINGS OF THE CANAL.

1835	\$1367 42	1841	\$1398 53	1847	\$2323 75
1836	1824 65	1842	1496 59	1848	no receipt.
1837	1471 09	1843	2602 15	1849	1096 96
1838	2280 09	1844	1513 33	1850	635 19
1839	3668 27	1845	1191 20		
1840	2138 25	1846	2517 00		

The flood of 1848 destroyed large portions of the canal; hence no receipts that year.

Subsequent to 1850 railroad competition killed it.

Jesse Spangler's children were:

1. CASSANDRA, wife of WILLIAM FISHER, Printer, of Philadelphia, born October 11, 1798, married May 30, 1818, died in Philadelphia, February 10, 1872. Children:

1. HENRY FISHER, Printer, died in Philadelphia.
2. EMANUEL FISHER, " "
3. WM. FISHER, died at West Chester, Pa. " "
4. CHARLOTTE, wife of JOSHUA WRIGHT, Philadelphia.
5. JANE, wife of JAMES ALLISON, " "
6. MARGARET, wife of FRANKLIN KRAUMER, Baltimore, Md.
7. MARY, wife of FREDERICK ZORGER, deceased, York.

2. CHARLES SPANGLER, York, born March 21, 1800, married Sarah Shultz February 14, 1826, and died February 23, 1886, aged 85 years, 11 months and 2 days. Children:

1. MARY D., wife of SAMUEL GOTWALT. Children:
 1. Ida K. Gotwalt.
 2. Milton S. Gotwalt.
 3. Samuel H. Gotwalt.
 4. Arthur C. Gotwalt.
2. JANE, wife of CHARLES GINTER, deceased. Child:
 1. Sallie V., wife of Cornelius Garretson, deceased.
 2. Ferdinand S. Ginter, deceased.
3. CHARLOTTE G., wife of SAMUEL SMALL, married April 18, 1860. Child:
 1. Sarah E. Small.

4. ELIZABETH, wife of EDW. S. RUPP, dec'd. Children :
 1. Mary L. Rupp.
 2. Margaret R. Rupp.
 3. Sarah S. Rupp.
 4. Henrietta B. Rupp.
 5. Frances H. Rupp.
 6. Daniel D. Rupp.
5. PETER SPANGLER, Lewistown, Pa. Children :
 1. Charles H. Spangler.
 2. Thomas V. Spangler.
 3. Sarah S. Spangler.
 4. Walter B. Spangler.
3. CHARLOTTE S., wife of GABRIEL BARE, Waynesboro, Pa., born October 15, 1802, married March 31, 1825, died November 5, 1887. Children :
 1. ISRAEL BARE.
 2. HENRY BARE.
 3. MARIA BARE.
 4. JESSE BARE.
 5. ELIZABETH BARE.
4. LOUISA, wife of PETER SHULTZ, York, born May 10, 1806, married April 24, 1828, and died in York May 16, 1885. Peter Shultz died July 15, 1862, aged 61-3-9. Children :
 1. ALONZA SHULTZ.
 2. DAVID P. SHULTZ, Deputy Collector of Int. Revenue.
 3. ABBIE, wife of JOHN M. DEITCH.
 4. WILLIAM SHULTZ.
 5. SALLIE, wife of DR. A. A. WASSON.
 6. EMMA SHULTZ.
 7. MARY, wife of J. H. BOTT.
 8. KATE A., wife of WILLIAM SEIFFERT.
 9. HENRY H. SHULTZ, dead.
5. HELENA, wife of MICHAEL HAY, born March 28, 1812, married March 10, 1831, died in York July 12, 1887. Michael Hay was Postmaster of York. He died January 10, 1851, aged 42 years, 11 months and 10 days. Children :
 1. JOHN HAY, York.
 2. GEORGE HAY, Philadelphia.
 3. EMMA, wife of FREDERICK SPECK, Waynesboro, Pa.

Mr. John Hay has in his possession the Revolutionary pamphlet of his great-grandfather, John Hay, who was First Lieutenant in Capt. Irwin's company in 1775, and who appears as Lieutenant in the original muster roll of Captain William Bailey's Company of York County Militia, dated January 14, 1776.¹ This document is one of the only three now known to be extant, and is of local historic value.²

¹App. Note 34.²App. Note 54.

6. ANNA MARIA, wife of **JESSE DIEHL**, married June 16, 1832; afterwards wife of George Raber; born March 28, 1812, died May 30, 1892, in York. Children:

1. **HENRY S. DIEHL**, Washington, D. C.
2. **CATHERINE**, wife of **HEZEKIAH HETRICK**, Glen-ville, Pa.
3. **AMANDA**, wife of **WALTER PHILLIPS**, York.
4. **JESSE DIEHL**, Renovo, Pa.
5. **MARY**, wife of **HENRY BOGUE**, Harrison, Mich.
6. **GEORGE RAVEN**. 7. **SALLIE RAVEN**.

7. JOSIAH SPANGLER, born 1820. Resides in York.

8. RUDOLPH SPANGLER, born March 30, 1815, married Sarah Michaels May 1, 1842. Resides on West Market street, York. Children:

1. **ELLEN SPANGLER**. 2. **MICHAEL SPANGLER**.

9. JACOB SPANGLER, born October 3, 1817. Died in infancy.

III. JOHN DANIEL SPANGLER.

(Son of Rudolf).

He was born October 9, 1781, baptized October 20, 1781, married Elizabeth King, of York, March 12, 1815. Moved to Winchester, Va. In 1829 he located in Sheakleyville and Georgetown, Mercer county, Pa., where he died July 19, 1851, aged 70 years. Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 5, 1796, died March 18, 1863, at Conneautville, Pa. Children:

1. CATHERINE (Ana Katrina) **SPANGLER**, born February 22, 1816, died in infancy.

2. ANNA MARY, wife of **JOSEPH CARRINGER**, born January 10, 1818, dead. Children:

1. **ANTHONY S. CARRINGER**, Denver, Col.
2. **GEORGE CARRINGER**, Boone, Iowa. His widow is named Hannah.
3. **REV. DANIEL CARRINGER**, dead.
4. **MARY**, wife of **WM. WOLCOTT**, Missouri.
5. **WILLIAM CARRINGER**, Dighton, Kansas.
6. **LOUISA CARRINGER**, dead.

7. HOWARD CARRINGER, Dighton, Kansas.
8. CHESTER CARRINGER, Overland, Kansas.
3. ELIZABETH, wife of BENJAMIN ROBINSON, born January 5, 1822, dead. Children:
 1. HOMER ROBINSON, Henderson, Ill.
 2. THOMAS H. ROBINSON, Waterman, Ill.
 3. LEANDER D. ROBINSON, Washington, Iowa.
 4. MARY, wife of JAMES HARVEY, Peatonia, Kansas.
 5. ITHAMA ROBINSON, Washington, Iowa.
4. SARAH, wife of JOHN CARRINGER, born May 16, 1824, dead. Children:
 1. ANDERSON CARRINGER, dead.
 2. MILO CARRINGER, Marionville, Penna.
 3. MINNIE, wife of DEARMINT, Petosky, Mich.
5. HENRY K. SPANGLER, born March 17, 1820, died in infancy.
6. DOROTHEA M., wife of W. E. McKNIGHT, born December 17, 1827, lives at Boulder, Col. Two adopted children:
 1. JOIE McKNIGHT.
 2. KATIE McKNIGHT.
7. HELEN, wife of JAMES BROWN, born April 23, 1831, married Nov. 28, 1850, and is living at Conneautville, Pa. Children:
 1. EUGENE L. BROWN, Conneautville, Pa.
 2. CARRIE B., wife of Dr. James H. Smith, Conneautville.
8. REBECCA, wife of DANIEL J. CARRINGER, born April 2, 1833, living at Boulder, Col. Children:
 1. EDWARD CARRINGER.
 2. AUSTIN CARRINGER.
 3. EFFIE CARRINGER, San Diego, Cal.
9. LOUISA, wife of NAN POWER, born April 9, 1839, dead. Son:
 1. FRANK POWER, Braddock, Pa.
10. MARGARET JANE, wife of GEORGE W. KELSO, born March 19, 1841, Youngstown, Ohio. Dead. Children:
 1. FRANK KELSOE, Youngstown, Ohio.
 2. LENA, wife of JEROME PYLE, Mahonington, Pa.



PETER SPANGLER, 1810. (P. 193.)



CATHERINE A. SPANGLER, GEN. JACOB SPANGLER, 1835. (P. 184.)

IV. PETER SPANGLER,

(Son of Rudolf).

Born May 16, 1786, died May 22, 1823. He was married Oct. 15, 1812, to Sarah Gardner, who died August 20, 1839; was Postmaster in York in 1816, Deputy Surveyor of York County 1818 to 1821, and Commissioners' Clerk in 1819. He owned, lived and died in the second house on Market, east of Water street, now owned by Dr. Jacob R. Spangler, and in which he kept a dry-goods and general store.

LAFAYETTE AND THE CONWAY CABAL IN YORK.

It was in this then spacious dwelling that many Continental officers were quartered, and in which Gen. Horatio Gates, and the other members of the famous Conway Cabal gave a feast in honor of Gen. Lafayette in 1777, with a view of winning him over to the Conspiracy.

The faith and devotion of this young and gallant French officer never faltered toward the man he so loved and honored. In spite of the frowns and silence accompanying it, he gave as his toast: "The Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies."

From "Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. 2, p. 339:

"Sparks relates that, when Lafayette arrived in York he found Gates at table, surrounded by his friends. The Marquis was greeted with great cordiality, and accepted an invitation to join them at table. The wine passed around, and several toasts were drunk. Determined to let his sentiments be known at the outset, he called to the company as they were about to rise, and observed that one toast had been omitted, which he would propose. The glasses were filled and he gave: 'The Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies.'

"The coolness with which it was received confirmed Lafayette in his suspicions."

THE GATES-WILKINSON PROJECTED DUEL IN YORK.

Coincident with these intrigues were the reflections by General Gates on the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, Adjutant General of the Continental Army. The latter deeming his honor deeply wounded by the course of General Gates, determined to demand satisfaction, and a duel was arranged to take place behind the Protestant Episcopal church on North Beaver street.¹

¹App. Note 55.

PETER SPANGLER'S DEATH.

From the York Gazette of May 27, 1823:

"Died, on Friday last in this borough, Peter Spangler, Esq., after a severe and protracted illness, aged 37 years. Of the many individuals who are daily swept into the grave by the unsparing hand of time, few have fallen over whose grave flow tears of deeper sorrow. His public work requires not the aid of eulogy to perpetuate its remembrance, nor can his private life borrow lustre from panegyric, when all who knew him, unite in testifying that he was prompt, correct and upright in the discharge of his duties as a public officer and citizen."

From the York Recorder of May 27, 1823:

"Died, on Friday evening last, in this borough, after a long illness, Mr. Peter Spangler, son of the late Rudolph Spangler, Esq., in the 38th year of his age. Mr. Spangler was long a useful and worthy citizen of this place. He has left an affectionate wife with four small children to bemoan his loss; also a large circle of relatives and friends. While living, he omitted none of the means of being useful to men, or serviceable to society; he possessed a mind full of verdure, and all the maturity of wisdom, together with those virtues which distinguish and adorn the good man's life. The very numerous train which followed him to the grave, affords a testimony of the respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens."

"Mr. Lewis will please insert the following and oblige a

"READER,"

"ON THE DEATH OF PETER SPANGLER."

"Hark, how the bell so doleful tells

How Spangler's spirit fled;

And how he gave up this world,

And is numbered with the dead.

"Weep not, his friends for Peter's death;

For he is with his Lord.

A happy soul is Spangler's now,

In the presence of his God."

His children were:

1. MARIA, wife of Dr. GEORGE EICHELBERGER, druggist. Moved to St. Louis, Mo.

2. SARAH ELLEN, wife of ROBERT C. WOODWARD, married August 14, 1838, died at Carlisle, Pa., in 1886. Mr. Woodward was Burgess of York in 1847-9. Afterwards removed to Carlisle, Pa., and engaged with his cousin, the late Henry D. Schmidt of York, in the wholesale grain and flour business. He was one of California's Argonauts of 1849. Children:

1. ROBERT WOODWARD, dead.

2. FLORENCE, wife of J. H. HARGIS, Germantown, Pa.

3. CHARLES WOODWARD, died in Carlisle, in 1891; his widow Jessie V., was a daughter of the late Gen. George Washington Elliot, U. S. A. Children:

1. Florence V., wife of Frank Moore.
2. Jessie E. Woodward.
3. Robert S. C. Woodward.
4. Eleanor Woodward.
5. Wm. G. Woodward.
6. C. Rollins Woodward.

3. JACOB GARDNER SPANGLER, born October 15, 1815, died February 15, 1851, buried in Presbyterian churchyard, York. Lydia Ann, his wife, died September 2, 1884, aged 86-6-12. No issue.

v. CATHERINE, wife of Hon. **GEORGE BARNITZ**,
(Daughter of Rudolf Spengler.)

Born December 31, 1769, baptized July 24, 1770, died December 27, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Barnitz lived at the Koch corner, Beaver and Market streets. Honorable George Barnitz was born February 18, 1770, and died April 19, 1844, aged 74-2-1. On October 10, 1826, he married Elizabeth Beitzel, who died November 24, 1851, aged 80 years, and with whom he had no issue. He was appointed Associate Judge of the Courts of York county, by Gov. Snyder, in March 1813, which office he held until within a few years of his death. He held at different times other public offices in his native county, and was twice elected an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. The York county Bench and Bar, Hon. Daniel Durkee, President Judge, presiding, met upon his death, and passed suitable resolutions. Children:

1. JOHN CHARLES BARNITZ, Harrisburg, born February 26, 1795, died January 31, 1872; married Elizabeth Kunkel of Harrisburg, October 17, 1820, born May 9, 1798, died January 19, 1880. Mr. Barnitz was a brewer and moved to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1831, where he died. Children:

1. **FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BARNITZ**, Harrisburg, born September 4, 1825. Daughter:
 1. Margaret Jane Barnitz.
2. **GEORGE CONTLER BARNITZ**, Harrisburg, born October 4, 1825; married December 8, 1850, Henrietta Loucks. Children:
 1. Clara E. Barnitz.
 2. John C. Barnitz.

3. Cassandra S. Barnitz. 4. Henrietta L. Barnitz.
3. JEROME T. BARNITZ, Harrisburg, born September 30, 1830; married October 19, 1852, Mary H. Deming. Children:
 1. James Barnitz. 2. Elizabeth Barnitz.
 3. Mary C. Barnitz. 4. Charles H. Barnitz.
 5. George P. Barnitz. 6. Alice M. Barnitz.
 7. Latrobe M. Barnitz.
4. CAROLINE E., wife of PETER KELLER BOYD, Harrisburg.
5. MARGARET JANE BARNITZ.

2. MARY, wife of JOHN SCHMIDT, born March 25, 1793, baptized as "Anna Maria" April 28, 1793, by the Rev. Philip Wilhelm Otterbein, then a Reformed church minister, and afterwards founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in America, which now numbers over 200,000 members, with six Bishops. Mrs. Schmidt had a vivid recollection of the funeral pageant in honor of Gen. Washington held in York in 1799. She was married April 1, 1816, and died in York March 26, 1886, aged 93 years and one day. In her obituary in the York Daily of March 27, 1886, is the following:

"In acts of piety, thanksgiving and praise, she took delight. In dispensing charity, she was a constant benefactor of the poor, and thanked God for being permitted to do so. She doubtless has gone to that rest which remaineth for the people of God."

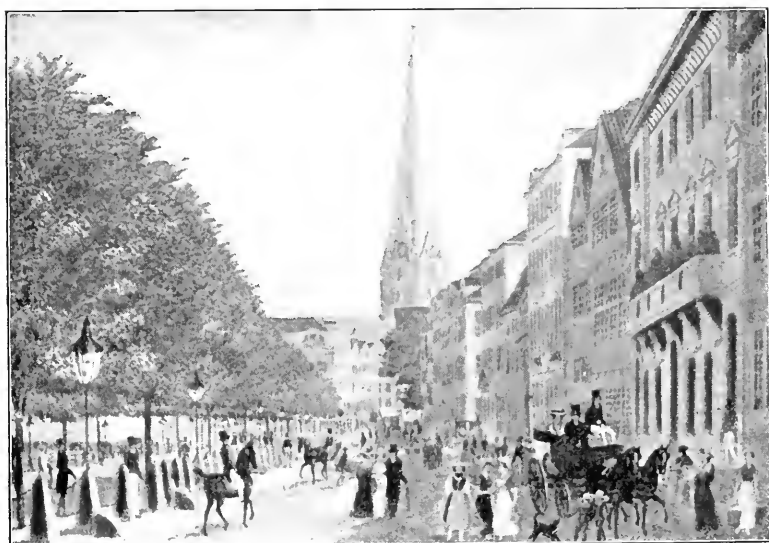
John Schmidt was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 8, 1784. He graduated from a leading German University, and possessed refined tastes and scholastic accomplishments. He arrived in Baltimore in 1812, and immediately came to York.

According to Lewis Miller, the local historian of the times, upon his arrival he quartered at Jacob Upp's tavern on the southwest corner of George street and Court House Square. Upon walking from the inn around the square, his tall and portly form, handsomely attired, arrested the attention of the market people—"caviare to the general"—and the stare and remarks of the assembled crowd caused him to beat a retreat to the inn.

Upon the organization of the York Bank in 1814, he was appointed its teller. In those days the small currency of the country



JOHN SCHMIDT, MARY SCHMIDT. (P. 196.)



SCENE IN HAMBURG, 1800. (P. 196.)

JOHN SCHMIDT'S BIRTHPLACE.

TO NEW YORK
POLICE

ASST. DIR. OF
TULSA

was made up entirely of paper, vulgarly called "shinplasters." A neatly engraved copper plate note ("shinplaster") was issued by the York Bank in 1815. It is as follows:

"10 Cents

This bill received for
TEN CENTS at the
YORK BANK
J. SCHMIDT,
Teller."

About this time there was considerable contention in the bank on account of the unpopularity or inefficiency of its Cashier, and it is presumed that Mr. Schmidt resigned his position in consequence, for we find him starting a mercantile business in 1816, as the following advertisement in the York Gazette of Apr. 11 attests.

"GERMAN GOODS."

"The subscriber is now opening at Mr. John Hahn's House, Main Street, and intends continually keeping an assortment of the following goods: Shirting Linen, Brown Holland, Bed Ticking, Roller Gun Locks, Plain Gun Locks, Scythes and Whetstones, Gimbles, Looking Glasses, Pocket Glasses, Velvet Binding, Tape. All of which he will sell by the Package at City wholesale prices. Also a few hlds. of coffee of a Superior Quality.

"JOHN SCHMIDT.

"March 28, 1816."

In September, 1817, Thomas Woodyear, the Cashier of the York Bank resigned, and Mr. Schmidt was unanimously elected Cashier in his stead, and served in that capacity until his death in 1835. He was also Treasurer of the York and Susquehanna Turnpike Co.

"BIRTHNIGHT BALL," 1833.

"The Company of Mr. J. Schmidt and Lady is solicited at a BALL to be held at the house of Adam Eichelberger, on Friday the 22nd of February 1833.

Jacob Dritt, C. A. Barnitz, Calvin Mason, Geo. S. Morris, Daniel Schriver and
L. A. Rosenmiller, Managers."

YORK, February 18, 1833.

Mr. Schmidt was a man of sterling integrity and held in universal esteem, and in consequence was appointed administrator of many large trusts.

GEN. LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO YORK, 1825.

Mr. Schmidt was a ripe French scholar, and during Lafayette's visit to York in 1825, was the only person in York who could converse with him in his native tongue. *Apropos* of this visit, we copy from the York Gazette of February 1, 1825.

"On Saturday evening January 29, at 9 o'clock the illustrious La Fayette and his son George Washington, M. LaVasseur his secretary, and Messrs. Woodyear and Morris, of the Baltimore committee unexpectedly arrived in this place, and the next Monday Messrs. Jacob Spangler, Adam King and Col. Michael H. Spangler, a committee appointed by our Town Council, proceeded to Harrisburg. The General has engaged to return to-morrow to partake of a Public Dinner, and the Military are making every arrangement that the time will admit of to give him a splendid reception."

The writer's father was a participant of this dinner, he being at the time a member of Capt. Wm. Nes' "York Washington Artillerists."

In the issue of February 8:

"On February 2, Gen. La Fayette was met by a battalion of Volunteers composed of Capt. Nes, Artillery, Captains Small, Barnitz, Frysinger and Stuck's infantry and Capt. Sampson Smith's Rifle Company. At the dinner provided by the citizens (the tickets being \$5.00 each) Jacob Barnitz Esq., presided with Gen. LaFayette on his right, the clergy on his left, assisted by Gen. Ash and Gen. Jacob Spangler as Vice Presidents. About one hundred gentlemen were at the table. Toasts were drunk accompanied by hearty cheering and the music of the band whose concord of sweet sounds pleased the General better than any he has heard since he has been in this country."

To the following toast he responded:

"La Fayette—We love him as a man, hail him as a deliverer, revere him as a champion of freedom, and welcome him as a guest."

To which he gave:

"The town of York—the seat of American Union in our most gloomy times—May the citizens enjoy in the same proportion their share of American prosperity. At his room at McGrath's Inn (Southwest corner Centre Square and West Market street) he was waited upon by a number of Revolutionary veterans, who had been with him in the times that tried men's souls, placed their lives and fortunes upon the destinies of our country, to welcome their old companion in arms—to welcome our Countries benefactor as our guest."

The late David B. Prince, for many years Principal of the York County Academy, in an unpublished letter from York to his father David Prince, of Cumberland, Maine, dated January 15, 1825, describes his impressions of Gen. Lafayette, as follows:

"We had the great La Fayette here about two weeks ago. I was appointed one of the committee to receive, and had the honor to be much about his person, and enjoyed his conversation. He speaks the English very readily, making use of good and appropriate language tho' he has much of the French accent. Has a very pleasing and expressive countenance, eyes full, large nose, eye-brows much arched, and when he speaks he throws them up and down with a smile, every look and gesture manifesting peculiar interest to whatever he says. He is very ready of

access and makes every one easy in his company. When I said to him—General, I am happy to see you look so well—you appear much younger than I expected to see you—He replied—Thank you Sir—I have enjoyed very good health—I am 67 years. You have been in this place before?—I was here once, in '77—I stayed but a short time—36 hours—my business was with *the* Congress and *the* Board of War.”¹

Upon Gen. Lafayette's death in 1834, funeral obsequies were held in York with the attendant procession.²

JOHN SCHMIDT'S DEATH.

John Schmidt died August 2, 1833. On his monument is inscribed :

“This stone is placed here as a memorial by the directors of the York Bank.”

The York Gazette of August 4, 1835, has the subjoined obituary:

“We have the painful task this morning of announcing the decease of John Schmidt, Esq., Cashier of the York Bank. He died at his residence in this borough on Sunday morning last, after a painful and lingering illness.

“Few men occupy a higher place in the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens than did the deceased. He was a faithful, industrious and competent officer of the institution in whose services he laboured for twenty two years. In private life his amiable deportment won for him universal regard and attachment. The death of such a man is a loss to the community and as such is deeply deplored.”

From the Pennsylvania Republican (York) August 5, 1835:

“Died, on Sunday morning last, John Schmidt, Esq., one of the most wealthy and useful citizens.

“For 18 years past Mr. Schmidt had been the Cashier of the York Bank, and discharged its duties with distinguished ability and usefulness.

“His peculiar qualifications and great integrity of character, had secured to him the highest esteem and confidence of all who knew him. His loss to the community will not easily be supplied, while to his family and friends it is irreparable.”

“A tribute of respect to the memory of John Schmidt, Cashier of the York Bank, a personage of high standing in society: he died on the 2nd of August, 1735, aged about 51 years.

“As a parent he was kind, as a husband affectionate, a liberal friend to the needy and poor. In his professional calling, he stood a faithful and vigilant sentinel on the watchtowers of public confidence. His character like fairest linen laid in open air, the more it is exposed the more its whiteness will appear to view. C.”

GARRET RELICS.

Mr. Schmidt was an extensive reader of contemporaneous literature. At the time of his widow's death, in 1886, the attic was still well filled with old, rare and valuable books, coins, etc. There were also stored interesting relics, not less interesting from being

¹App. Note 51.

²App. Note 56.

a bit cobwebby and mysterious, such as bonnets that looked like coal scuttles, and with as many enormous bones as a prehistoric skeleton, andirons, cradles, fire screens,—a long pole with a silk arrangement,—clock with moon face and long chains and weights, faded reticules, blue cups and saucers, mirrors with supporting rods holding a brass candlestick a piece, and resting on a little stand which had a drawer with brass knobs, and tables that looked like a long-legged spider. John and Mary Schmidt's children were:

1. JANE FORSTER, wife of JOHN S. MILLER, of Winchester, Va., married December 26, 1843. Mrs. Miller was born September 5, 1818, and died at York, April 28, 1855. Mr. Miller was a successful merchant in Strasburg and Winchester, Va., and died in the latter city, August 5, 1863, aged 52-2-5. He was for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Winchester, and the minutes of the Bank contain the following:

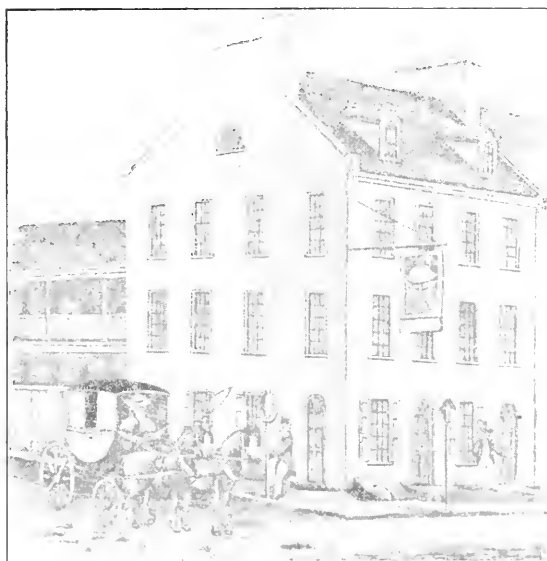
"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Winchester on Thursday August 6, 1863. President, Robert Y. Conrad, Lewis P. Hartman, Robert Steel Hugh Sidnell and Richard R. Brown, the death of John S. Miller, late member of this Board, was announced. On motion, *Resolved*, That we sensibly feel the loss of our late associate and friend, and deplore this bereavement of the family and relatives of the deceased, as well as the community. Without ostentation or pretention, our friend was a man of sound judgment, of perfect integrity, and kind and generous charity. As a token of our respect and regard, we will attend the funeral of the deceased this afternoon. The Cashier is requested to furnish a copy of these minutes to the mother of the deceased, with sincere condolence of this Board."

ROBERT B. WOLF, Cashier,

ROBERT Y. CONRAD, President.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller's children:

1. Mary Frances, wife of Edward W. Spangler, Attorney-at-Law, York, Pa.
2. Rev. Lewis G. M. Miller, Roanoke, Va., married Laura Campbell, of Winchester, Va. Children:
 1. Laura C. Miller.
 2. Jane F. Miller.
 3. Mary F. Miller.
 4. Lewis S. F. Miller.
3. Dr. Wm. P. Miller, Winchester, Va.
2. GEORGE BARNITZ SCHMIDT, died August 2, 1854, aged 34-8. He was one of the California Argonauts of 1849.



McGRATH'S INN, YORK. (P. 197.)

WHERE GEN. LAFAYETTE WAS ENTERTAINED IN 1825.



ROUND DANCES, 1820. (P. 197.)

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3. JOHN FREDERICK SCHMIDT, was one of the Argonauts of 1849, and died in San Francisco, February 4, 1854, of typhoid fever.
4. HENRY D. SCHMIDT, born October 22, 1826, died January 19, 1883. When a boy he entered the large hardware store of P. A. & S. Small, whom he served most faithfully, gaining merited promotions, and after a continuous service of twenty years in this relation he moved with his wife and family to Carlisle, Pa., where he engaged in the grain business until 1862, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish it. After his return to York, and partial restoration of his health, he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank, and continued so for five years, when failing health compelled him to seek the dry climate of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He invested largely in real estate in that flourishing city where he expected to reside permanently. The intense cold winters of that latitude, after a lapse of five or six years, caused him to retrace his steps to York. He was offered fine business positions but was compelled to decline them. In 1873, he, with his family, spent a year in Stuttgart, Germany, where his children attended a German University. At the time of his death in 1883, he was trustee of the mortgage to secure the bonds of the York and Peachbottom Railroad. To high business qualifications and a most conscientious discharge of duty, Mr. Schmidt united a kindness and greatness of manner and deportment which endeared him to all his friends and associates.

Henry D. Schmidt married Mary Louisa Carson, daughter of Charles Smith Carson, who was a prominent merchant and farmer of Harrisburg, Pa. He served in the war of 1812, and when the Confederate forces invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, was commissioned a Captain by Gov. Curtin, of a company raised to protect the Capitol, at the time being one of the oldest men in service. His father, John Carson, married Margaret (Sarah) Duncan, of Carlisle. He served in the Revolutionary war in Col.

Thomas Hartley's Regiment, 1st Penn'a Brigade, Gen. Wayne's Division, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; was Judge of the Courts of Dauphin county for many years prior to and at his death.

John Carson, the first, was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers along the Susquehanna river; he married Ann Pywell and died years before the Revolution. He was a trusted trading merchant. The entries run from 1743 for nearly twenty years. Children:

1. John C. Schmidt, Chain Manufacturer, York. Children:
 1. Katherine Schmidt.
 2. Henry D. Schmidt.
 3. Mary D. Schmidt.
2. George S. Schmidt, Attorney-at-Law, York. Children:
 1. Mary Schmidt.
 2. George Schmidt.
3. Mary, wife of Louis B. Parrott, Importer, San Francisco, California. Children:
 1. Marie Louise Parrott.
 2. Daisy Parrott.

3. GEORGE AUGUSTUS BARNITZ, born August 13, 1801, baptized September 20, 1801, married Maria C. Dondel November 24, 1835, died May 14, 1871. He was educated at Princeton College, and after his graduation was admitted to the York Bar, and was appointed Deputy Attorney General for York county, February 23, 1830. He subsequently became a partner of Adam King as editor and proprietor of the York Gazette from 1829 to 1834. He was also Clerk of the Courts and often acted as School Director. His widow, Maria C. Barnitz, died August 28, 1888, aged 71-9-23. They resided on the south side of West Market street, between Beaver street and Centre Square. Children:

1. JONATHAN D. BARNITZ, Company B, 87th Pa. Inf., born September 23, 1840, died August 1, 1862, at New Creek, W. Va.
 2. FRANK H. BARNITZ, Lake Spring, Missouri.
 3. MICHAEL D. BARNITZ.
 4. MARY BARNITZ.
 5. GEORGE A. BARNITZ.
 6. LAURA BARNITZ.
 7. ANNIE BARNITZ.
 8. CAMILLA BARNITZ.
- 4. CHRISTIANA H.**, wife of ERNEST F. BLECK, Bethlehem, Pa. Child:

1. LAURA E. B., wife of FREDERICK CLOUDER, Bethlehem, Pa. Children:

1. George E. Clouder, New York City.

2. Mary H., wife of John J. Zinmele.

5. REBECCA, wife of ALEXANDER H. BARNITZ, born January 9, 1807, married March 21, 1837, died July 20, 1886. Mr. Barnitz was a druggist and Captain of the York National Grays and Washington Blues, 1830-42, and passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad. He was born July 14, 1804, and died February 27, 1874. Son:

1. GEORGE ERNEST BARNITZ, born January 30, 1840, died December 8, 1892. Children:

1. Mary L., wife of John J. Scoggins, Baltimore, Md.

2. Jennie R., wife of William D. Young, York, Pa.

6. DAVID BARNITZ, died unmarried.

7. MARGARETTA, wife of JOHN EVANS, born October 10, 1812, died August 29, 1843. Mr. Evans read law with the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, (the most distinguished individual during the war in civil life, save Abraham Lincoln), and was admitted to the bar in York, May 3, 1822; President James Buchanan, then an attorney, being one of the committee of examination. On July 20, 1820, he was one of the editors of the York Recorder; March 12, 1821, Eli Lewis purchased the paper. He was Captain of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, of York, 1830-40, and at one time editor of the York Republican, and president of the York Water Company. In 1829 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for York county by the Attorney General of the State.

From the Pennsylvania Republican, (York) December 31, 1833:

MARRIED!

Last evening John Evans, Esq., to Miss Margaret Barnitz, daughter of the Hon. George Barnitz, all of this Borough.

"Tis done, tis done—the pledge is past

The words of love are spoken

And round their hearts a chain is cast

Which cannot now be broken

Its links were there forever set

The moment that their pulses met

And welded in one burning grasp—

A bond no mortal can unclasp."

"May their ways be ways of pleasantness.

And all their paths prove paths of peace."

He was the first president, 1852, of the York County Agricultural Society. He was a most active and distinguished member of the York Bar to the time of his death, January 30, 1876. Children:

1. EDWARD J. EVANS, Attorney-at-Law, born January 5, 1837, died April 19, 1880; married to Fannie Edwards Chapin. Children:
 1. Fannie E. Evans.
 2. Margaretta B. Evans.
 3. Mary P. Evans, all of York, Pa.
2. MARY E., wife of FELIX W. LINEBACH, Reading, Pa. Children:
 1. John E. Linebach.
 2. Ellen Theresa Linebach.
 3. Annie M. Linebach.
 4. Mary Linebach.

VI. ELIZABETH, wife of WM. NES, (Daughter of Rudolf Spengler.)

Wm. Nes, born July 13, 1761, died July 19, 1828. Elizabeth Nes, born February 23, 1773, died April 14, 1844. Both lie in Christ Lutheran churchyard, York.

Wm. Nes kept a general store on the southwest corner of Market and Water streets, and afterwards moved to the northwest corner of Centre Square and Market street, then Court House Square and High street, where he continued as a leading merchant. He was County Treasurer from 1817 to 1820, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly 1820-21. The merchant's advertisements of those days, including the one of Mr. Nes, were unique and quite interesting¹

From the York Recorder, July 22, 1828:

OBITUARY,

"Died on Saturday evening the 19th instant, William Nes, Esq., of an extremely painful and lingering disease, aged about sixty-eight years. Mr. Nes was Treasurer of the County of York the usual time the office is held by one individual, and was afterwards a representative in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. For many years he was one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of York; and in all his vocations, whether public or private, he sustained the character of an honest man. He was of an obliging and friendly disposition; to his friends he was devoted, and in his friendships he was ardent and sincere. He

¹App. Note 57.

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is translated to that world of mystery, where he will rest from his labors and his *works will follow him.*"

From the York Gazette of January 29, 1828:

"Departed this life on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. after a tedious and painful illness, William Nes, Esq., of this place. In this afflicting dispensation of Providence, we have to deplore the loss of one of our most respectable and useful citizens. A man of integrity, virtue and benevolence,—one who in the various situations of father, friend and neighbor, was beloved and respected; and endeared to his acquaintance by the frankness and urbanity of his manner. Honourable and upright in all his dealings, whether public or private, it may justly be said, he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man."

"Could the kind wishes of friends and acquaintance—or the untiring watchfulness and attention of those to whom he was endeared by the ties of kindred and affection have stayed the relentless hand of death, we had been spared the task of rendering this humble tribute to a man of worth. Long will his memory be cherished by the wide circle from which he has thus been unexpectedly separated—but longer, much longer will it be ere the void which is made at the domestic fireside can be forgotten, or the wounded hearts of those to whom the departed was near and dear can be made whole. But even for them there is consolation in the assurance that "to die is gain"—that it is but the exchange of mortality for immortality, and that the husband, father, friend is released from a scene of suffering and misery, to enter upon one of interminable happiness and felicity."

"But why more woe! More comfort let it be.
 Nothing is dead but that which wished to die,
 Nothing is dead but wretchedness and pain:
 Nothing is dead but what encumber'd, gall'd,
 Blocked up the pass, and barred from real life.
 Where dwells that wish most ardent of the wise
 Too dark, the sun to see it; highest stars
 Too low to reach it; Death, great Death above,
 O'er stars and sun triumphant, lands us there."

Their children were:

1. CHARLES NES, died unmarried, January 8, 1864, aged 70-7-26. He was Deputy Marshall for York county in 1820, and Recorder of Deeds 1830-3.

2. SAMUEL NES, died in Baltimore. Children:

1. GEORGE NES, died in Baltimore. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ella McDowell. | 2. Mary Kirkman. |
| 3. Charles M. Nes. | 4. Lucretia Nes. |
| 5. George F. Nes. | |

2. ELIZABETH, wife of MORGAN COLEMAN. Child:

1. Charles M. Coleman.

3. CATHERINE, wife of PETER SHREINER, deceased. Child:

1. Edward C. Shreiner, Baltimore, Md.

4. ALFRED NES.

5. WILLIAM NES, Baltimore, Md., died in the Union Army.
No issue.

3. REBECCA, wife of JOHN R. DONNELL, deceased. Mr. Donnell was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1831-33, of the State Constitutional Convention of 1838, and Prothonotary of York county 1850-53. Children:

1. REBECCA DONNELL.

2. CHARLES DONNELL; Littlestown, Pa.

4. Hon. HENRY NES, M. D., born May 20, 1802, died September 10, 1850. Coroner 1824-1830; married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Weiser, August 25, 1825. She was born January 19, 1806, died April 29, 1845. He received a liberal education; studied medicine, and practiced for many years, and filled several local offices. He was Brigade Surgeon at the time of the Division encampment in York, in 1841.¹

He was elected to represent York county in the Twenty-eighth Congress, as an independent, receiving 4,016 votes against 3,413 votes for Dr. Alexander Small, Democrat, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845; he was again elected to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig; and was re-elected to the Thirty-first Congress, receiving 6,599 votes against 5,989 votes for J. B. Danner, the Democratic candidate, serving to September 10, 1850, when he died at York from pulmonary affections. Dr. Nes was a man of remarkable personal popularity, and possessed an extraordinary faculty for electioneering. He was a member of the House of Representatives when Ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a fellow member, fell from his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Nes was one of his attending physicians.

WASHINGTON, 29th, May '48.

Dear Sir:—An offering of a small memento containing the hair of my late and ever venerated husband, as a token of gratitude to Dr. Nes, for his kind attention to the venerated deceased, during his illness, although delayed, will, I trust prove acceptable as a gift from the widow of J. Q. Adams.

LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens delivered in Congress an eloquent eulogy on the life of Dr. Nes.²

¹App. Note 55.

²App. Note 59.

Children of Henry Nes:

1. DR. CHARLES M. NES, York; inventor of Silicon steel process; married Caroline King, August 25, 1846; was appointed by President Grant, Commissioner on iron and steel to the Vienna Exposition. Children:

1. Henry Nes. Children:

1. H. Gordon Nes.

2. Everett V. Nes.

2. Charles M. Nes.

3. Bessie, wife of Eli L. Forney.

4. Gulick E. Nes.

2. ARABELLA, deceased wife of E. A. King, deceased, married September 5, 1851. Son:

Dr. Harry B. King, York. Son:

Edward Hersch King.

3. FREDERICK F. NES, deceased, born October 21, 1832, died July 2, 1879. He was employed in the U. S. Coast Survey with the rank of Captain in the U. S. Navy. Children:

1. Charles I. Nes, Chain Manufacturer, York. Daughter:

1. Mary E. Nes.

2. David Nes, graduated at the U. S. Naval School, Annapolis, Md. Resigned on account of ill health and died in New Mexico, in 1893.

3. Agnes Fulton Nes.

4. MARGARET, deceased wife of G. W. DOTY, Clintonville, Wisconsin. Children:

1. Frederick Doty.

2. Giles Doty.

3. Harry Doty; Chicago, Ill.

5. ADA E., wife of DR. B. F. SPANGLER, York; married November 12, 1868. Children:

1. Theresa Spangler.

2. Chauncey K. Spangler.

5. WILLIAM NES, born October 3, 1797, died October 10, 1830. He was Captain of the Washington Artillerists at the time of Gen. LaFayette's visit to York in 1825, and subsequently Brigade Inspector 1st Brigade, 5th Division, Penn'a Militia. Married September 19, 1819, Eva C. Eichelberger, who was born January 17, 1798, died September 7, 1880. He was in Capt. Michael H. Spangler's Company in war of 1812-14, and was engaged in the battle of North Point.

From the York Republican of October 19, 1830:

Major Wm. NES whose mortal remains were last week consigned to the final abode of all living, was a member of the old York Volunteers, which marched during the late war, from this place for the defense of Baltimore, under the command of Col. (then Captain) M. H. Spangler. The Major was then only about 18 years old. His funeral was attended by the military of this place; the remaining few (14) of the old York Volunteers marched in citizens dress at the head of the procession. At the time of his death he was Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

Children of Wm. Nes:

1. WM. FREDERICK NES, born March 2, 1823, died March 11, 1845.
2. JEFFERSON NES, born January 14, 1826, died January 28, 1846.
3. HAMILTON NES, born January 3, 1827, died May 17, 1879. Children:
 1. Wm. J. Nes, Attorney-at-Law, York.
 2. L. Kate, wife of Wm. C. Warner, Titusville, Pa.

VII. MARY, wife of PETER SMALL,

(Daughter of Rudolf Spengler.)

Married April 27, 1797. Mr. Small was County Commissioner in 1813, Post-Master of York, 1814-15-17-21, and died April 30, 1823, aged 45 years. Children:

1. DANIEL SMALL, born December 31, 1799, died August 5, 1886. He was Post-Master of York, 1829 to 1839, when the Post Office was located in the Griffith building adjoining the National House. He moved to Schuylkill Haven about 1840, where he became local agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road, and died there. Children:

1. GEORGE F. SMALL, dead. 2. JOHN E. SMALL, dead.
3. MARY M., wife of WM. H. THOMAS, Haddonfield, N. J.
4. ELIZABETH F., wife of DR. JOSEPH W. BIRD, Tremont, Pa.
5. ANNIE F. SMALL, dead. 6. DANIEL SMALL, dead.
7. CATHERINE H. SMALL, Philadelphia, Pa.
8. RUDOLPH S. SMALL, dead.
9. WM. F. SMALL, Philadelphia, Pa.

10. PETER SMALL, Olean, N. Y.

11. ROBERT F. SMALL, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

2. MARGARET MARIA, first wife of **HENRY WELSH**, deceased, born September 29, 1804, married April 27, 1823 died October 8, 1834. Henry Welsh, born January 13, 1800, died June 23, 1883. He was editor of the York Gazette for a number of years, President of the York Bank, and a Director of the Northern Central Railroad. He was a man of dominant political influence in this county, and was on terms of intimate friendship with the late Senator Simon Cameron, the dictator in his day of Pennsylvania politics. Children:

1. **WM. H. WELSH**, Washington, D. C., was President of the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1856-9; private secretary of James Buchanan, Minister to Great Britain, and Auditor in the United States Treasury Department.

2. **LIEUT. GEORGE P. WELSH**, U. S. Navy, born March 26, 1824, died April 26, 1860, on board U. S. Frigate Sabine, in the harbor of Aspinwall. He was buried in York with Military and Masonic honors, June 18, 1860. Children:

1. George P. Welsh. Wm. G. Welsh, Reading, Pa.

3. **MARY**, wife of the late **ADMIRAL CLARK H. WELLS**, U. S. Navy. Children:

1. Harry Wells, Washington, D. C.

2. Ellen S., wife of Lieut. Reeder, U. S. Navy.

3. DAVID SMALL, died August 8, 1885, aged 73-5-4. He was associate proprietor and editor of the York Gazette from 1835 to the time of his death, and was Post-Master of York, 1842 to 1849, and 1857 to 1861; Director of the Poor, 1861; Chief Burgess of York, 1862 to 1871; Director of the York Bank for 30 years, and Farmers' Insurance Company 10 years; Presidential Elector on the Tilden ticket 1876. Children:

1. **JOHN E. SMALL**, Teller, York National Bank. Children:

1. L. R. Morgan Small.

3. Walter Small.

2. Adeline, wife of Frank Motter.

2. **JAMES B. SMALL**, Stationer; Post-Master of York, 1888 to 1892, died January 24, 1892, aged 50 years. Children:

1. Charles E. Small.

2. James H. Small.

3. David J. Small.
3. LUTHER A. SMALL, Journalist, and Chief Burgess of York, 1883-4. Child:
 1. Emma, wife of Melvin W. Fisher.
4. JOHN SMALL, died at Harrisburg, Pa., July 9, 1836, aged 27 years. Catherine Beard, wife of John Small, died February 6, 1883, aged 74 years. Children:
 1. GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., died at Governor's Island, New York, August 1, 1892, aged 61 years. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. On April 9, 1865, he was promoted to Bvt. Brig. General for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion. His remains repose in Prospect Hill cemetery, York.
 2. MARY GERTRUDE, wife of REV. J. P. FUGETTE, Baltimore, Md.

VIII. MARGARET, wife of JOSEPH SLAGLE, (Daughter of Rudolf Spengler.)

Winchester, Va., born in York, March 14, 1773, married in York September 22, 1807, died in Winchester, Va., April 15, 1852. Children:

1. ELLEN E., wife of PETER MILLER, Merchant, Winchester, Va., born September 11, 1811, married August 21, 1834, died September 5, 1856. Children:
 1. PETER MILLER, died September 5, 1861, aged 26 years, in Winchester, Va.
 2. MARGARET, wife of DR. CASPER HINKLE, New Market, Virginia.
 3. LAURA V., wife of MAURICE I. ADLER, Georgetown, District of Columbia.
 4. MARY ELLEN, wife of JACOB E. BAKER, Winchester, Virginia.
 5. A. H. MILLER, Winchester, Virginia.
2. JOHN W. SLAGLE, born March 10, 1813, married in Baltimore to Sarah E., daughter of Alexander Yearly, of that city, died in Baltimore, Md. Had one daughter:



La Fayette offering his services to Dr. Franklin.

(P. 197.)



HON. HENRY NES, 1838. (P. 206.)

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

1. C. B. SLAGLE, who died in Philadelphia, April 20, 1880.
 3. MARGARET A., wife of A. Von RIESEN, born August 8, 1817, died November 5, 1888, at Winchester, Virginia.
 4. HENRY S. SLAGLE, born October 29, 1819, Winchester, Va.
 5. CORNELIUS B. SLAGLE, born December 22, 1821, dead.
 6. CHARLES F. SLAGLE, born March 4, 1824, dead.

IX. HELEN DOROTHEA, wife of CHARLES FREDERICK FISHER,

(Daughter of Rudolf Spengler.)

Married October 2, 1808, died May 15, 1842, aged 52-10-21. Mr. Fisher died August 26, 1842, aged 59 years and 23 days. They lived on the east side of North George street in a two-story brick house, second house from Centre Square. He was a Tin and Copper Smith, and a retired merchant later in life.

"YORK COUNTY SS. Dr.

to John Fisher Senr.

To painting the Coat of Arms to and for the use of the Court House.....£25.00

To carving and Gilding the Image to the same..... 5.00

£30.00"

It was in this Court House that the citizens met to take proper measures against the threatened burning of the town in 1781 by Gen. Wayne's mutineers.¹

"COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 7, 1796.

To John Hay Esqr. Treasurer of York County

Sir, Please pay to the bearer hereof

John Fisher Senr. the foregoing sum of

Thirty Pounds

Allowed Pr.

JOS. WELSHANS }
THOS. BLACK } Commissioners.

Received Payment

CHARLES FREDERICK FISHER."

Children:

1. MARIA M., wife of ALEXANDER DEMUTH, deceased, born August 24, 1814, married September 12, 1837, died August 25,

¹App. Note 59½

1857. Alexander Demuth, born August 15, 1808, died January 17, 1892. Children:

1. CHARLES F. DEMUTH, Des Moines, Iowa.

2. SUSAN DEMUTH, dead. 3. JULIA DEMUTH, York.

2. JULIA MARGARET FISHER, died single, March 18, 1839, aged 21 years.

.

6. JOHN SPENGLER,

(Son of Baltzer, Sr.)



Born June 29, 1747, baptized Spengler July 15, 1747, died October 11, 1796, in York (now Springgarden) township. The remains of himself and wife lie in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Margaret, his wife, (daughter of Michael Beard) died September 1, 1845, aged 92 years. He resided on a portion of the old Baltzer Spengler Homestead at the Plank Road, adjoining York, on the southeast. He was one of the Committee of Revolutionary Correspondence and of the Committee of Safety, 1775, a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and County Commissioner in 1790-3. In the old and handsome family Bible of John Spengler, was found by the writer a letter in German, alleged to have been written by God Himself and delivered by an angel at Madgeburg, Germany in 1783. It exempted the possessors from lightning, fire and water. A century ago it made a profound impression.¹

NEGRO SLAVERY IN YORK COUNTY.

In John Spengler's will occurs the following:

"I also give and bequeath unto my wife Margaret my negro wench Jude and my negro man Tony and his wife Fanny and negro girl Rachael for the term of seven years after which time they shall be set at liberty and be free."

Henry and Baltzer Spengler, Sr., both owned slaves at the time of their demise. The facts and incidents concerning slavery in this county make interesting as well as unsavory reading.²

JOHN SPENGLER'S CHILDREN:

1. Zachariah Spangler.
2. William Spangler.

¹App. Note 60.

²App. Note 61.

3. Sarah, wife of ----- Smyser and Michael Welsh.
4. Rebecca, wife of George Jacobs and Eli Hendricks.
5. John Spangler.
6. Martin Spangler.
7. Maria Margaret, wife of Jacob Buckey, George Miller and Philip Dietrick.
8. Juliana, wife of Dr. William McIlvain.

I. ZACHARIAH SPANGLER,

(Son of John.)

Born March 10, 1778, baptized April 17, 1778, married Sarah, daughter of Philip Gardner of Hellam township. He was Sheriff from 1818 to 1821 and Justice of the Peace, 1828 to 1835. Sarah, his wife, died November 3, 1847, aged 58 years and one day. Children:

1. SARAH MARGARET, wife of JOHN GARDNER CAMPBELL, deceased, of York, born January 2, 1824, married January 22, 1846. Mr. Campbell was born in 1812, in Chanceford township. He was President of the York County Bank and a distinguished member of the York Bar. Children:

1. HELEN, deceased wife of JAMES G. McDOWELL.
2. FLORENCE CAMPBELL.
3. DORA, second wife of JAMES G. McDOWELL.

2. ALEXANDER SPANGLER, died September 5, 1885.

3. HAMILTON G. SPANGLER, born March 14, 1818, died March 1881.

4. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, died April 1881.

5. LOUISA M., wife of COLIN K. McCURDY, Harrisburg, Pa., born November 1809, married April 5, 1834, died at Middletown, Pa., June, 1887. Mr. McCurdy was an editor and State Printer. Children:

1. MARY, wife of KIRK FEW, Middletown, Pa. Children:
 1. Kirk Few, Washington, D. C.
 2. Coline S. Few, Philadelphia, Pa.

2. FANNIE, wife of RUFUS E. CABLE, Probate Judge Wyandotte, Kansas. Children:
 1. Ebert S. Cable.
 2. Marie L. Cable.
 3. Colin Cable.
 4. Kirk L. Cable.
 5. Frank S. Cable, all of Kansas City, Kansas.
3. BENJAMIN F. McCURDY, Omaha, Nebraska.
6. JULIAN SPANGLER, born June 18, 1816.

II. WILLIAM SPANGLER,

(Son of John.)

Born September 21, 1783, died October 28, 1875, aged 92-1-7. He was Sheriff of York county, 1827 to 1830. His first wife was named Anna Mary, (Maria), and after her death, February 14, 1826, aged 32 years. He married October 3, 1830, Sarah, widow of George W. Spangler, son of George Spangler, Jr., with whom he had no issue.

1. REBECCA, second wife of JOHN GETZ, deceased, York.
2. WM. NATHAN SPANGLER, dead.
3. MARIAH SPANGLER, dead.
4. LUCY, deceased wife of EMERSON J. CASE, dec'd. Children:
 1. LUCY CASE, dead.
 2. FANNIE, wife of CHESTER H. THOMAS.
 3. FLORA CASE.
5. EDWARD SPANGLER, Stage Carpenter at Ford's Theatre at the time of Lincoln's Assassination.
6. THEODORE SPANGLER, died unmarried, April 15, 1852, aged 35 years.
7. LEANDER SPANGLER, born July 17, 1815, died unmarried.

III. SARAH, wife of ----- SMYSER,

(Daughter of John Spangler.)

Deceased. She afterwards married Michael Welsh, with whom she had no children.

IV. REBECCA, wife of GEORGE JACOBS,

(Daughter of John Spangler.)

She afterwards married Eli Hendricks, August 14, 1823, with whom she also had children. She was born November 24, 1787, baptized January 15, 1788. Children:

1. MARGARET JANE JACOBS, wife of JOHN R. McDOWELL, died in Washington, D. C. Children:

1. WILDEY J. McDOWELL.

2. JAMES G. McDOWELL.

3. MAGGIE R., wife of SAMUEL B. McNITT, Mifflin Co., Pennsylvania.

4. REBECCA A., wife of SAMUEL F. FREY, York, Pa.

5. WM. H. McDOWELL, Company G, 9th Pa. Cav., died in Andersonville Prison, February 22, 1865.

2. THEODORE R. JACOBS, died unmarried.

3. OLIVER PERRY JACOBS, died in York, Pa. Children:

1. MARGARET V., wife of FRANK SMITH.

2. GEORGE M. JACOBS. 3. WM. H. JACOBS.

4. THEODORE R. JACOBS.

5. ANNIE, wife of ALLEN WOLLET.

6. OLIVER P. JACOBS.

7. SUSAN, wife of CHARLES FOOSE.

8. JOHN D. JACOBS.

9. MARY C., wife of HORACE FREY.

4. JOHN HENDRICKS, died in the army in 1863. No issue.

5. MARIA HENDRICKS, died about 1850. No issue.

V. JOHN SPANGLER,

(Son of John.)

Born December 1, 1779, baptized December 31, 1779, died at Marietta, Pa., October 4, 1841. He married May 27, 1812, Ann (Nancy) Barr, (Bear) of Maytown, Pa., who died in 1870, aged 90 years. Children:

1. BARR SPANGLER, Merchant, Marietta, Pa. Children:

1. CUVIER SPANGLER. Children:

1. Mary Spangler.
2. Annie Spangler.
3. Barr Spangler.

2. CHARLES SUMNER SPANGLER. Children:

1. Sue Spangler.
2. Paul Barr Spangler.
3. Florence Spangler.

3. ANNA BELL, wife of LIMSON STETIGEN. Children.

1. Mary Stetigen.
2. Barr Stetigen.

2. WM. A. SPANGLER, married Rebecca J. Patterson, died in 1849. Children:

1. JOHN A. SPANGLER, Lancaster, Pa.; married Sarah Fahnestock. Children:

1. Carrie, wife of John L. Cohoe.
2. Wm. A. Spangler.
3. Samuel P. Spangler.

2. ANNA MARTHA, wife of FRANKLIN B. SPEAKMAN, Coatesville, Pa. Children:

1. Charles H. Speakman, Coatesville, Pa.
2. Ida F., wife of John A. Coyle, Attorney-at-Law, Lancaster, Pa.
3. Frederick W. Speakman, Coatesville, Pa.

3. MARY J., wife of LEVI S. HALDEMAN, Marietta, Pa. Children:

1. Rebecca S. Haldeman.
2. Bertha P. Haldeman.
3. Edna S. Haldeman.

4. ADALINE, wife of JOHN W. RICH, Marietta, Pa. Children:

1. Harry Rich.
2. Addie K., wife of Charles Harlan, Philadelphia, Pa.

3. JAMES SPANGLER, Humboldt, Tennessee. Children:

1. FRANCIS C. SPANGLER.
2. WM. A. SPANGLER.
3. JAMES BARR SPANGLER.
4. SALLIE A. SPANGLER.
5. JULIA A. SPANGLER.
6. PATTERSON A. SPANGLER.
7. JOHN S. G. SPANGLER.

4. FRANCES, wife of SAMUEL PATTERSON, no issue.

5. JANE, wife of S. P. STERRETT, died in 1890, without issue.

VI. MARTIN SPANGLER,

(Son of John.)

He lived in a house on the lot on which C. E. Lewis built a new structure on West Market street; and owned a tannery on the southeast corner of Market and Newberry streets. He married, April 17, 1810, Lydia Gardner, who died in 1847. He moved to Milburn, N. J., where he died June 6, 1863, aged 81-1-3. Children:

1. ELEANOR, wife of EPHRAIM KIEFFER. Children:

1. HANNAH MARIA, born at Bellefonte, Pa.; married JOHN R. CORNELIUS, Editor of the Lewisburg, Pa. Chronicle, (now deceased). Children:

1. Nellie, wife of Rev. Mr. Sagebeer, a Baptist Minister, Flemington, New Jersey.
2. Edith Cornelius, near Baltimore, Md.
3. Rea Cornelius, dead.

2. JOHN BRAINARD KIEFFER, born October 20, 1839; was for many years Professor of Greek in Franklin and Marshall College; married Lalla M. B. Troup. Daughter:
 1. Josephine Kieffer.

3. REV. JOSEPH SPANGLER KIEFFER, born February 3, 1842; Pastor Zion's Lutheran church, Hagerstown, Md. Married, 1868, Mary Clarke, Harrisburg, Pa. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bessie Kieffer. | 2. John Kieffer. |
| 3. Clark Kieffer. | 2. Eleanor Kieffer. |
| 5. Henry Kieffer. | 6. Paul Kieffer. |
| 7. Richard Kieffer. | |

4. LYDIA JANE, wife of LUTHER C. FURST, Cedar Springs, Clinton county, Pa. She was born December 29, 1843. Children:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Eleanor, wife of Dr. Carrothers, Somerset, Pa. | |
| 2. Dr. Robert G. Furst. | 3. Guy H. Furst. |
| 4. Edgar Furst. | 5. Luther Furst. |
| 6. Henry Furst. | 7. Miriam Furst. |

5. REV. HENRY MARTYN KIEFFER, D. D., born October 5, 1845; married Mary Mylin, of Lancaster, Pa.; is

now Pastor of the Third Street Reformed church, Easton, Pa. This church is the oldest church in Easton, having been erected in 1776. The ground on which it stands was given by the Penns and was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. Some very important treaties between the six Nations of Indians and the U. S. Commissioners, (Thomas Paine, Secretary) were held in this church, to determine whether this powerful Indian Confederation should side with the Colonies or with Great Britain in the great struggle. Dr. Kieffer is the author of "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," "College Chapel Services" and the "New Hymnal of the Reformed Church." Children :

1. Edna Jeanne Kieffer. 2. Henry Mylin Kieffer.

6. BENJAMIN EPHRAIM KIEFFER, born July 18, 1847, dead.

2. JOHN SPANGLER, Milburn, New Jersey. Children :

1. GEORGE W. SPANGLER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

2. MRS. AGNES FLYM, Flagtown, N. J.

VII. MARIA MARGARET, wife of JACOB BUCKEY,

(Daughter of John Spengler.)

Born January 8, 1790, married May 2, 1811. Mr. Buckey died February 12, 1817; wife of George Miller, married 1819. Mr. Miller died in 1832; wife of Philip Dietrick, who died in 1835. No issue.

Children by Mr. Buckey. Son :

1. JACOB M. BUCKEY, deceased. Children :

1. CLARENCE P. BUCKEY, Merchant, Spencer, Iowa.

2. KEMP P. BUCKEY, Frederick, Md.

3. HATTIE B., wife of TYLER WILSON, Chicago, Ill.

4. RIDO LEE BUCKEY, Chicago, Ill.

Children by Mr. Miller :

1. ANN M., wife of CHARLES MANTZ, Merchant, Frederick, Md.

2. SARAH, wife of LEWIS G. KEMP, deceased. Children :

1. CHARLES T. KEMP, Merchant, Frederick, Md.

2. BUCKEY KEMP, Merchant, Chicago, Ill.
3. LOUISA, wife of JOHN H. DIETERICK, Frederick, Md.
3. WM. S. MILLER, married Mary R. Buckey, now deceased.
Children:
 1. EVELYN, wife of DR. A. W. FORD, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2. GEORGE W. MILLER, Ellsworth, Iowa.
 3. DANIEL B. MILLER, Frederick, Md.
 4. ISABEL, wife of WM. N. MARTIN, Merchant, Kingston, New York.
 5. MARY R., wife of WM. P. DENEGRÉ, Manufacturer, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

VIII. JULIANA, wife of Dr. WILLIAM McILVAIN.

(Daughter of John Spengler.)

Born May 20, 1794, baptized July 3, 1794, and died July 15, 1854. Dr. McIlvain was a son of John McIlvain, Capt. of the Fifth Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, and portion of the New Jersey Flying Camp.

The Doctor was a native of Adams, then a part of York county, and was educated at Dickinson College. He moved to York about 1813, where he became a famous physician. In 1816 and many years after, he was Surgeon of the 94th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1818 he was Coroner, and State Senator in 1823, and was twice re-elected. He was a member of the Reception Committee when Gen. Harrison visited York, and in 1840 a Presidential Elector on the Harrison ticket, and in 1848 on the Taylor ticket. He resided on the north side of East Market street, second house west of Duke street.

He died December 15, 1854, aged 71 years. He is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, and on his monument is the following inscription: "In memory of Dr. William McIlvain, aged 71 years. Here ends his busy and useful life; to the public a faithful servant; to his own people and his friends a sure rock of defence." Children: 1. CAROLINE, wife of Dr. THEODORE N. HALLER, deceased, born January 10, 1815, and married May 3, 1836, by Rev. Robert Cathcart. The Doctor was 1st Lieutenant of the "York Rangers,"

afterwards the "York Rifles,"¹ and Lieut. Col. in 1834, of the 94th Regiment, 5th Division, Penna. Militia. The history of the York Rifles is given to show the military spirit and activity that pervaded this community fifty years ago. The Doctor was also President of the Springgarden Plank Road Company. He was born October 30, 1809, and died February 25, 1865. Their daughter

1. JENNIE, is the wife of ANDREW A. CRAWFORD, Baltimore, Md.

2. ELIZA ANN, wife of GEORGE UPP, deceased, born February 28, 1817, married May 1, 1837, and died September 8, 1868. Children:

1. CATHERINE V., wife of FREDERICK EICHELBERGER, deceased. Children:

1. Harry M. Eichelberger. 2. Katie Eichelberger.

2. MARY JANE, second wife of JOHN A. WEISER, deceased. See page 186.

3. FRANCES M. UPP.

4. MARGARET JULIA, wife of HENRY R. HERR, deceased. Children:

1. John Herr. 2. George Herr.

3. Fannie Herr. 4. Lizzie Herr.

5. WILLIAM HENRY UPP. 6. FLORENCE V. UPP.

7. EMMA C. UPP. 8. GEORGE ANN UPP.

9. VIRGINIA, wife of AMERICA JOHNSON, deceased. Children:

1. Emma Johnson. 2. Louise Johnson.

3. JULIA R., wife of Colonel BENJAMIN STODDERT EWELL, C. S. A., graduate of West Point and Assistant Adjutant-General on staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He died at James City, Va., and was a brother to the late Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, Confederate Army. Julia R. Ewell was born May 5, 1821, married April 16, 1839, died in 1894. Child:

1. ELIZABETH S., wife of BEVERLY S. SCOTT, Williamsburg, Va.

4. SARAH C. McILVAIN, born July 25, 1822, baptized May 5, 1823, died September 7, 1880.

¹App. Note 62.

5. MARY LOUISE McILVAIN, born January 2, 1828, baptized August 17, 1828, died September 13, 1869.

6. WM. A. McILVAIN, born March 22, 1826, York, died August 5, 1895.

7. JOHN EDWIN McILVAIN, born February 7, 1830, 1st Lieut. 87th Penna. Infantry, Assistant Surgeon Soldier's Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

8. MARIA JANE, wife of Dr. **JAMES W. KERR**, deceased, born March 17, 1818. On James W. Kerr's monument in the Presbyterian churchyard is inscribed: "1840-1889. In memory of James W. Kerr, M. D. Superintendent 48 years. A tribute from the Sabbath School. He loved the children." Child:

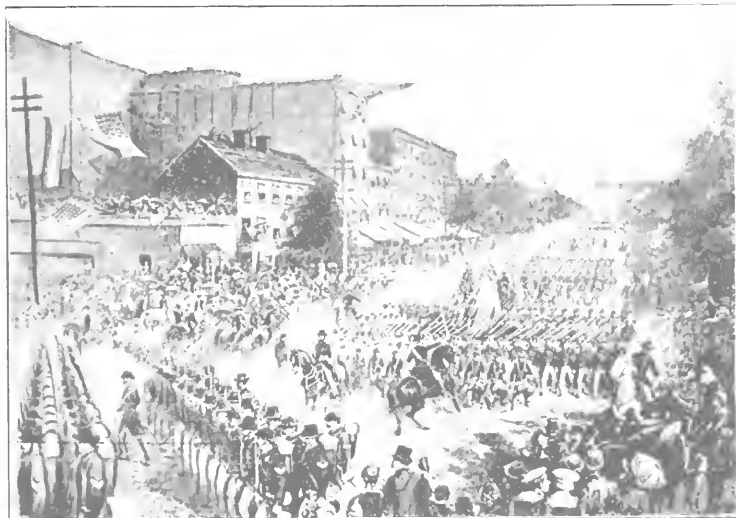
1. **MARTHA**, wife of Dr. **W. F. BACON**, York.



WASHINGTON, 1843. (P. 206.

WHEN HON. HENRY NES WAS IN CONGRESS.

View from the White House.



WASHINGTON, 1865.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE UNION ARMIES.

View from Same Point.

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7. ELIZABETH, wife of FRANCIS KOONTZ,

(Daughter of Baltzer Spengler, Sr.)

Born in 1740, and died November 25, 1825, aged 85 years. Francis Koontz died June 16, 1804, aged 64 years. They lived on South Beaver street where the Burnham residence now stands. He was a member of the Third Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolutionary War.

"YORK COUNTY SS.

Oct. 19, 1785.

To John Hay, Esq., Treasurer,

Sir, Please pay to Frantz Koonts Two Shillings for killing a Red Fox, the scalp of which he produced to me and proved his having killed the same in this County.

WM. SCOTT.

The same day Rec'd the above in full.

FRANCIS KOONTZ.

CHILDREN OF FRANCIS KOONTZ:

1. George Adam Koontz.
2. John Koontz.
3. Jacob Koontz.
4. Michael Koontz.

I. GEORGE ADAM KOONTZ,

Born February 11, 1777, baptized March 30, 1777, died in York, 1816. He was a hatter. Children:

1. FRANCIS KOONTZ, Jr., Seven Valley, Pa., dead. In 1824 his hand was mangled by the premature discharge of a cannon. Wife Elizabeth. Children:

1. CATHERINE, wife of LEWIS H. SUDICK, York.
2. GEORGE KOONTZ, Seven Valley, Pa.

2. ELIZA, wife of WM. JACKSON, married April 22, 1830, and died at Towsontown, Md. Children:

1. ARABELLA, wife of JOHN DUNNING, Towsontown.
2. LUCY, wife of ALEXANDER PARLETT, Baltimore, Md.

3. ELLEN, wife of CHARLES WISSNER, Baltimore, Md.
4. JANE JACKSON.
5. AMELIA, wife of JOHN VANHORN, Washington, D. C.
- 3.** MARGARET, wife of AMBROSE GENTHER, Lock Haven, Pa., married July 26, 1832, both dead. He was born October 1, 1809, and died November 29, 1884. Children:
 1. CHARLES GENTHER, dead.
 2. BAYARD GENTHER, Sunbury, Pa.
 3. WM. GENTHER, Philadelphia, Pa.
 4. ELLEN, wife of WM. SEDAN, Lock Haven, Pa.
- 4.** AMELIA, wife of WM. LEE, married November 30, 1830, and both died in Baltimore, Md. Children:
 1. GEORGE LEE.
 2. ALBERT LEE, dead.
 3. JANE LEE.
 5. CHARLES LEE.
 4. CATHERINE, wife of ----- HUTCHINSON.
 6. SUSAN LEE, Baltimore, Md.

II. JOHN KOONTZ,

Born January 2, 1770, and died July 2, 1836. His wife, Anna Maria, was born 1785, died March 25, 1857. He was innkeeper of the Black Horse Hotel, and afterwards of the Washington House, East Market street. Children:

- 1.** GEORGE KOONTZ, deceased. Children:
 1. JOHN KOONTZ, dead.
 2. GEORGE L. KOONTZ, York, Company I, 11th Penna. Cavalry, and Company F, 166th Penna. Infantry.
 3. MARY E. KOONTZ.
- 2.** CHARLOTTE, wife of ANTHONY ECK, succeeded John Koontz as proprietor of the Washington House, and upon his death in 1843, aged 43 years, his wife conducted it until 1864. Children:
 1. WETER ECK, died November 2, 1881, aged 36 years.
 2. JOHN A. ECK, York.
 3. AMANDA K. ECK, died March 31, 1862, aged 19 years and 6 months.

3. SPANGLER KOONTZ, born January 8, 1801, baptized March 22, 1801, died childless, February 18, 1829.
4. AMANDA, wife of GEORGE W. LOUCKS, died April 16, 1841.
-

III. JACOB KOONTZ.

He was a hatter. Children:

1. JACOB KOONTZ, York, aged 87 years. Children:
1. JACOB KOONTZ, Jr.
 2. MARY, wife of SAMUEL RUTH.
 3. JENNIE, wife of JACOB SMITH.
 4. EMMA, wife of JOSIAH M. JONES.
 5. CALVIN KOONTZ.
2. JOHN KOONTZ, dead. Children:
1. JOHN KOONTZ.
 2. FRANK KOONTZ.
 3. JACOB KOONTZ, York.
 4. GEORGE KOONTZ, Reading, Pa.
-

IV. MICHAEL KOONTZ,

Born November 13, 1778, baptized December 8, 1778, died June 30, 1821, childless. He was a hatter.

8. JULIANA, wife of FRANCIS BICKLE,

(Daughter of Baltzer Spengler, Sr.)

Johann Frantz Wilhelm Bickell married Maria Juliana Spengler, December 12, 1751. Moved out of the county towards the end of the last century. Children :

I. FREDERICK BICKLE.

Was a member of his uncle, Captain Rudolph Spengler's Company, also of the 7th Company, 3rd Battalion, in the Revolutionary War.

II. MAGDALENA BICKLE.

III. HANNAH BICKLE.

IV. JOHN BICKLE.

Born March 19, 1762, baptized April 5, 1762.

V. ELIZABETH BICKLE.

After the most diligent efforts none of the descendants could be discovered.

(4)

GEORGE SPENGLER.

HANS GEORGE SPENGLER was born in Germany. The Spengler German genealogical tree does not disclose the relationship between him and Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler, aforesaid. His close association with the latter indicates a cousinship of some kind. He may have been a grandson of Jacob Spengler, of Schoeftland' Switzerland, and if so, he was a first cousin of Caspar and his brothers. All efforts to obtain the names of the other children of Jacob, if any, from the civil authorities of Schoeftland, proved abortive.

George Spengler arrived with his wife and children on the ship St. Andrew, at Philadelphia, in the beginning of September, 1751, and qualified the 14th of the same month. Upon his arrival in York county, he settled in Manchester township. His family consisted of his wife, Rosina, and children, George Michael, David and Elizabeth. What became of David and Elizabeth and their descendants, if any, the writer was unable to discover. They probably died unmarried. The will of George Spengler seems to indicate that both David and Elizabeth remained in Germany.

George Spengler died in March, 1754, and Rosina, his wife, in April, 1767.

GEORGE SPENGLER'S WILL.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, Whereas I George Spengler, of the Township of Manchester in the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania Yoeman, being at present very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and sound memory, thanks be given to God, Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner following:

1st.—I recommend my soul into the Hands of Almighty God hoping and believing a Remission of my Sins, by the Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ, and my body I commit to the earth to be buried in a Decent and Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named and as to such worldly estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me, I give and dispose of the same in the manner and form following viz.

Imprimus, It is my will and I do order that in the first Place all my just Debts and Funeral charges to be paid and Discharged,—

2nd.—I give devise and bequeath unto my Dearly beloved wife Rosina Spengler my Feather Bead and a Spinen Wheel aforehand.

3rd.—It is my will and I do order that all my Estate shall be divided equally between my said Beloved Wife Rosina Spengler, and my beloved son George Michael Spengler, Every one of them the half of it, paying thereout, to my son David Spengler and to my daughter Elizabeth Spengler, to every one, one English Shilling Sterling because they have both had their Portion in Germany.

4th.—It is my will and I do order that my Plantation shall be sold by my Executors hereafter Named at the best price as they can get, and the Money thereof to be equally divided between my said Wife Rosina Spengler, and my said Son George Michael Spengler, and do give hereby full Power to my Executors to convey and confirm all such title and writing which shall be necessary to the buyer of my said Plantation.

5th.—It is my will and I do order that my said Son George Michael Spengler, shall be sent to a Dutsh School to learn to Read and Write and afterwards to bind him out, to Learn a trade which he shall Like.

6th.—It is my will that if my said Son George Michael Spengler, shall Dye before my said Wife Rosina Spengler, without issue or wife then I give devise and bequeath unto my said Dearly beloved Wife all my aforesaid Estate to her heirs and assigns forever, but if my said wife should Dye before my said Son George Michael Spengler, without issue then I give devise and bequeath all of my aforesaid Estate to my said Son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Lastly,—I Constitute, Nominate and Appoint my beloved Wife Rosina Spengler, and my Beloved Friends Bernard Lowman, and George Kentz, to be Executors of my last Will and Testament and I do hereby writtenly Revoke and Disanul all and every other testament Will and Legacies and Etc., by me in any ways before this time named Willed and bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. IN WITNESS Whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal the twenty sixth Day of January in the twenty seventh year his Magestys Reign Annoque Domini one thousand and seven hundred and fifty four —1754.

GEORGE SPENGLER.

(SEAL.)"

"SIGNED, SEALED, PUBLISHED PRO-

NOUNCED AND DELIVERED by the

said George Spengler as

his last Will and Testament, in

the presence of us the Subscribers Viz

GEORGE LEVISTONE, JACOB FLESER."

I. GEORGE MICHAEL SPENGLER,

(Son of George and Rosina Spengler.)

He was a Cordwainer by trade, and afterwards became an Inn-keeper. The records show that he was an extensive real estate owner in Yorktown. His first wife was Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Probst, and his second wife Christiana, daughter of Philip Voglesong, of Warrington township, York county, Pa. George Michael Spengler was Ensign of the 4th Company of York County Militia, which formed part of the New Jersey Flying Camp of 1776.¹ He was afterwards a member of the Seventh Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia.²

In 1788 he kept the Inn at the southeast corner of Market and Water streets. Subsequently he moved to his farm in Paradise township where he died in 1823. It may not be amiss here to give the tavern rates in the olden times, that the reader may know the drinks then imbibed, and compare the prices with those of to-day.³

GEORGE MICHAEL SPENGLER'S CHILDREN :

1. Elizabeth Kesselring.
2. Jacob Spangler.
3. John Spangler.
4. Michael Spangler.
5. Charles Spangler.
6. Daniel Spangler.
7. George P. Spangler.

I. ELIZABETH KESSELRING.

Moved with her husband to the West.

¹App. Note 14.

²App. Note 34.

³App. Note 63.

II. JACOB SPANGLER.

Born March 18, 1777, died in Carlisle, Pa., 1852. Children

1. JAMES W. SPANGLER, Carlisle, Pa.
 2. JOHN K. SPANGLER, Carlisle, Pa.
 3. KATE, wife of DAVID RHOADS, Altoona, Pa.
 4. EMANUEL SPANGLER, Carlisle, Pa.
 5. BENJAMIN K. SPANGLER, Carlisle, Pa. Company A, 130th Regt., Pa. Infantry; and present member of the State Legislature.
 6. WM. B. SPANGLER, Carlisle, Pa.
 7. LETITIA, widow of JAMES P. WILSON, Altoona, Pa.
-

III. JOHN SPANGLER.

Baptized October 10, 1783, died in Abbottstown, Pa. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. EMANUEL SPANGLER. | 2. CONRAD SPANGLER. |
| 3. EDWARD SPANGLER. | 4. HENRY SPANGLER. |
| 5. AGNES SPANGLER. | 6. MALINDA SPANGLER. |
| 7. HENRIETTA SPANGLER. | |
-

IV. MICHAEL SPANGLER.

Born November 20, 1785, died at East Berlin, Pa. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. GEORGE SPANGLER. | 2. JOHN SPANGLER. |
|---------------------|-------------------|
-

V. CHARLES SPANGLER.

Born January 28, 1792, died in Paradise township. Children:

1. CHARLES SPANGLER.
 2. CORNELIUS SPANGLER. Son:
 1. ANDREW SPANGLER, Bigmount, Pa.
 3. JACOB SPANGLER, Mountville, Pa.
 4. LUCY, wife of ISAAC HARE, Farmers, Pa.
 5. REBECCA, wife of ---- LILLICH, Abbottstown, Pa.
-

VI. DANIEL SPANGLER.

Born March 8, 1794, died in Dayton, Ohio.

VII. GEORGE PHILIP SPANGLER.

Born in York, Pa., August 5, 1779, and baptized Aug. 15, 1779. He learned the hatting trade in York, moved to Abbottstown, Pa., and there married Christina, daughter of Christiana Leab, first wife. His second wife was Catherine Myers. Children by first wife:

1. POLLY, wife of DANIEL BENDER, near East Berlin, Pa.

They had four children, all dead.

2. SARAH, wife of WILLIAM DEATRICK, Heidlersburg, Pa.

Children:

1. AUGUSTUS DEATRICK. 2. BOURES DEATRICK.

3. DANIEL DEATRICK. 4. EDWARD DEATRICK.

5. GEORGE DEATRICK.

6. ELIZA, wife of WM. J. FUNK. All of Adams county, Pa.

Children by second wife:

3. CHARLES SPANGLER, merchant, of York, and a director of the Farmers' National Bank; born November 24, 1815, died March 21, 1889. No issue.

4. ELIJAH SPANGLER, merchant, East Berlin, Pa., died aged 71-11-0. Married Miss Myers, of New Chester, Adams county, Pa. Second wife, Eliza Miller. Children by first wife:

1. GEORGE P. SPANGLER, York, Co. I., 209th Regt. Pa. Inf'y.

Children by second wife:

2. HOWARD SPANGLER. 3. ROBERT SPANGLER.

4. HENRY SPANGLER. 5. ANNIE K. SPANGLER.

5. SOLOMON SPANGLER, farmer, near E. Berlin, Pa. Children:

1. CHARLES C. SPANGLER. 2. JAMES L. SPANGLER.

3. CURTIS SPANGLER.

4. IDA, wife of G. W. STRAYER, Dover, Pa.

5. KATE, wife of DR. LEWIS FACKLER, E. Berlin, Pa.

6. ALEXANDER SPANGLER, Grain Merchant, Gettysburg, Pa. Married Miss Haywood, Rossville, York county, Pa. Children:

1. CLINTON SPANGLER, York.

2. COLLINS SPANGLER. 4. LAURA SPANGLER.

3. A. FRANKLIN SPANGLER, East Orange, N. J.

7. HAMILTON SPANGLER, died at the age of 17 years.

8. GEORGE W. SPANGLER, Merchant, Gettysburg, Pa. Married Charlotte Hantz, of York, Pa. No issue.

9. MICHAEL SPANGLER, Merchant, Gettysburg, Pa. Married Matilda Myers, York, Pa. Died September 7, 1871, aged 35-8. No issue.

10. HENRY E. SPANGLER, East Berlin, Pa. Stone Cutter, died, aged 52 years. Married Sallie Albert, of York county, Pa. Died childless.

11. LYDIA, wife of **JACOB BROUGH**, Hartford City, Indiana. Dead, aged 70 years. Children:

1. SPANGLER BROUGH. 2. ELIJAH BROUGH.
3. JACOB BROUGH. 4. ANDREW BROUGH.
5. MARGARET BROUGH. 6. ANNIE BROUGH.
7. CATHERINE BROUGH. 8. ELIZABETH BROUGH.

12. AMANDA, wife of **JACOB STOUFFER**, Lancaster county, Pa. Their only son Bertie, died when 3 years old. Her husband died, aged 67 years.

13. CAROLINE, wife of **JACOB GEISELMAN**, East Berlin, Pa. Died at Houston, Texas. Children:

1. GEORGE GEISELMAN. 2. LULIE GEISELMAN.
3. KATIE GEISELMAN.

14. ADALINE, wife of **JOHN S. DIERDORFF**, Bigmount, Paradise township, York county, Pa. Died March 6, 1881, at the age of 52 years. Children:

1. CHARLES DIERDORFF, dead.
2. LATIMER DIERDORFF.
3. WILLIAM DIERDORFF.
4. CLINTON DIERDORFF.
5. BURTIES DIERDORFF.
6. MINERVA, wife of **JACOB C. MYERS**.
7. BELLE, wife of **GEORGE P. JACOBS**.
8. ANNIE, wife of **JACOB STEIN**, McSherrystown, Pa.

15. EMELINE SPANGLER, died at the age of 16 years.

16. CATHERINE, wife of **I. S. TROSTLE**, Harrisburg, Pa. Children:

1. ANNA L., wife of **SAMUEL L. SLOANE**, Harrisburg.
2. CHARLES A. TROSTLE, Harrisburg, Pa.

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION TO APPENDIX.

While writing the genealogical part of this work, it occurred to the writer, that those who were pious and interested enough to ascertain their ancestors, would, in the nature of things, like to know their hardships and perils, customs, habits, pastimes and pleasures, as well as the local history contemporary with the periods in which they flourished.

The present generation, in general, has little acquaintance with the inconveniences, privations and perils to which the early settlers were exposed, and the invincible fortitude with which these sacrifices were borne. They are too often forgetful of the fact that the present comforts, affluence and prosperity were dearly bought by the sacrifices of these pioneers who went in advance of civilization. The unbroken forests were felled, and the wilderness subdued and converted into fruitful gardens only after incessant hardships and privations.

It is necessary to look back constantly to the chronicles of the border contests, to realize that centuries have not yet passed since these flowing fields, and sites of happy and flourishing towns were often contested for hand to hand by the white and red man. It was only one hundred and forty-one years ago—following Braddock's defeat—that the increasing inroads of the lurking and subtle savages on the settlements in this and adjacent counties, compelled many of the inhabitants to abandon their farms, and congregate at the rude forts scattered along the frontiers where they could resist to more advantage the dangers which threatened them.

The valiant and conspicuous part taken by our forefathers in the great Revolutionary struggle and subsequent wars, and their creditable participation in the local as well as general history, it was believed would also add considerable interest to this work.

The biographical and historical sketches correct many errors of current history. Many of the facts are entirely new—notably the York county Revolutionary muster rolls and the local Revolutionary correspondence. Many of the new facts—entirely or practi-

cally new—were obtained after laborious and indefatigable research, from old York newspapers, found cobwebbed and dust-laden in unexplored garrets, from archives and rare and out-of-print publications in the public libraries of Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, and from ancient local documents and manuscripts hitherto undiscovered or inaccessible.

The Pennsylvania Archives contain a great deal of valuable information in regard to the Revolutionary war, and probably the portions most referred to are those containing the imperfect rosters of the many Pennsylvania regiments, Line and Militia, which have been of immense value to many of those desiring to join the various Revolutionary societies. But the Archives do not contain the names contained in the thirty-two muster rolls herein for the first time published.

The writer has already supplied to many applicants for Revolutionary recognition, the names of their patriotic ancestors, found alone in these newly discovered lists. Hundreds, hitherto unaware of their eligibility, will now be able to join these societies.

The By-Laws of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, provide: "That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the 'Minute Men' or Militia, it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States, and performed garrison or field duty." Kindred Revolutionary Societies require substantially the same essential prerequisites to membership.

These pages show, not counting the many York County companies and battalions attached to and incorporated with the regular commands, that the York county militia proper were not mere "Home Guards," consigned to a condition of impotent passivity, but were frequently called into the service of the State or United States, marched to the field of war, and participated in some of the combats.

Five battalions from York county, in 1776, marched to Eastern New Jersey to form the Flying Camp with the enemy within striking distance. They aided in the defence of the fort at Paulus Hook opposite New York, and were engaged in the skirmishes at Amboy, and arrested the threatened invasion of New Jersey by the British on

Staten Island. Portions were at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1777, to repel the British invasion, and were engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; they were on duty at Doylestown subsequent to these engagements. In 1778 they marched to the western frontier, Westmoreland county, Pa., to repel the incursions of the Indians and their English allies. In other Revolutionary emergencies they were called out by the State authorities. Some were engaged to guard prisoners to and from York and to and from Western Maryland and Virginia. The militia was also called into service during the Revolution to guard the many hundreds of English and Hessian prisoners confined, in and around the historic town of York, in stockades, in relief of the regular troops so sorely needed at the front. In this capacity they were the equals of the regulars, and by their services the numerical efficiency of the armies in the field was unimpaired.

The objects of the Revolutionary societies are to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved the independence of the American people; to inspire them and the community with a more profound reverence for the principles of the free government; to encourage the study of American history; to acquire ancient documents and relics, mark sites and erect memorials; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the country and the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address.

By an affiliation with these patriotic societies, the descendants will contribute their share in revering the memory of valorous forbears, who went to the front at the "times that try men's souls," to fight for that freedom which is the birthright of men worthy of being free.

NOTE 1.

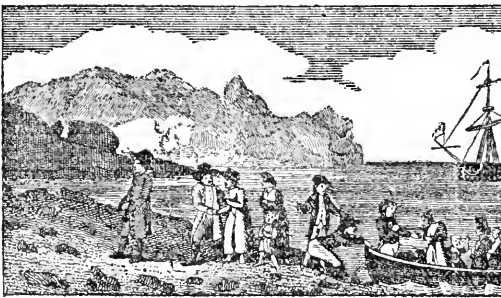
(PAGE I.)

The Discovery of the Spengler Kin in Germany.

SELECTIONS FROM THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE first three of the subjoined letters were in answer to inquiries made before the writer obtained a clue to the foreign residence of the immigrant Spenglers, as stated in the first introduction.

In the letter of Prof. Hans Von Schubert the assumption that the Spenglers who emigrated to America came from the Nuremberg branch, is discredited, (1) for the reason that they are not



ARRIVAL IN AMERICA. (Old print.)

mentioned in his family papers, (2) because the christian name Balthaser and Caspar are quite unusual in this branch. "But," he says, "it is not entirely impossible, as not all the side lines are carried out."

It was not contended, by the writer, in December, 1894, that the York county Spengler ancestors belonged to the Nuremberg branch, for at that time he had not located their German domicile. It is true that the names Balthasar and Caspar do not appear in the Nuremberg pedigree as at first furnished, but of their German christian names, Johann Balthasar and Hans Kaspar, Johann and Hans frequently appear.

In order to obtain the fullest information, the writer returned the Nuremberg tree to the U. S. Consul to have the "side lines" carried out, which was done; and they unmistakably show that Hans Rudolf Spengler, of Weiler, the father of the York county

immigrant Spenglers, was a descendant of the Nuremberg family. In the "side lines carried out," the christian names Hans, Johann, George, Philipp, Anna Maria and Margaretha are also quite familiar names in the Weiler-American branch, and they are removed but two generations from the Weiler ancestor.

The third and fourth letters disclose the fact that "Weyler (Weiler) under Steinsburg" is not within the confines of the Palatinate as *now* constituted, but was subsequently discovered by the writer to be in Baden.

The fifth and sixth letters show that Jacob Spengler was not a native, but merely a "*citizen*" of Schœftland, Switzerland.

The seventh letter relates to information subsequently conveyed by pastor Fuchs, and will be found in the section entitled "The Spengler Ancestors of Germany."¹ The eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth letters explain themselves.

In the eleventh letter the Nuremberg Consul states that the name Jacob Spengler was not found in the Nuremberg archives. The theory advanced by Martin Spengler of Weiler, that Jacob himself was probably a native of Nuremberg, was erroneous. It was Jacob's father, *Hans*, born 1594, "who left his native land," Nuremberg, and settled in Switzerland. That Hans was the father of Jacob and emigrated to Switzerland, is plainly indicated by the Nuremberg Spengler family tree (not discussed by the consul at Nuremberg in his letter), and is corroborated by every presumption of fact.

LETTER NO. I.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
MANNHEIM, GY., December 14th, 1894. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ., Attorney-at-Law.

Dear Sir:—Your letter dated December 1st, addressed to the Mayor of the U. S. Consul here, has been handed to me for further attention.

I have looked over the names of the City Directory, but could not find the name of "Spangler" mentioned therein.

Also have I not been able to find out from the Military Authorities whether any Mayor "Spangler" belongs to the German Army.

I have been informed that a Mr. Burger whose address I will give you below, may take and investigate your matter.

¹Ante, p. 1.

Should you desire him to do so, you can write and arrange with him direct as to his charges for taking up your matter.

I am yours respectfully,

MAX GOLDFINGER, U. S. Consul.

The address of Mr. Burger is: "Karl Burger, Esq., Deutsch-Amerikanisches Incasso Geschäft, Karlsruhe, Baden, Gy."

LETTER NO. 2.

KARLSRUHE, BADEN, January 15, 1895.

MR. E. W. SPANGLER:

Your esteemed dated 24th ult. is at hand and I learn from it that you desire to get information concerning a family

SPENGLER

especially concerning their ancestry and relationship,—I am, of course quite willing to take the matter in hand, but since by reason of the very meagre records and also in order to reach satisfactory results, advertisements must be published in various newspapers and also an extensive correspondence must be conducted with various officials at different places who as a rule impart information only in consideration of fees necessitating no doubt considerable expense, I would for the present ask you to kindly place at my disposal the sum of \$100.00.

It is needless to say that at the proper time I shall place in your hands detailed account of all expenses together with the vouchers. My own charge will be in proportion to the labors entailed and the time expended in your service which cannot be very well determined beforehand. They will however be moderate.

You may rest assured that I shall do my very best in this matter, and awaiting further welcome communications from you, I would yet respectfully submit that I have not yet fully mastered the English language, wherefore you will please, if possible conduct the correspondence with me in the German language.

Most respectfully,

KARL BURGER.

LETTER NO. 3.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT NUREMBERG, }
BAVARIA, January 22nd, 1895. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ.,

Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of December 1st, 1894, and in reply would say, that the archives of this City do not show, that any members of the Spengler family who resided in this city ever emigrated to the United States. I found in the archives a family tree of the Spengler family, a copy of which I obtained and which copy I enclose you herewith. It ends about the year 1729, and it is possible that this tree may give you some clue.

I made a very thorough investigation and while doing so I found that there is a descendant of the Spengler family living at Kiel, namely, Professor Dr. Hans von Schubert. I communicated with him and give you herewith a translation of the material part of his letter which I received in answer to my inquiry:



CASTLE STEINSBERG, NOW PARTLY IN RUINS. (P. 11.)



SCENE ON THE RHINE OF OLD.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Translation of the letter of Professor Dr. Hans von Schubert at Kiel, Germany:

"According to the family papers now in my possession the Spenglers who emigrated to America do not belong to this branch. However it is not entirely impossible as not all the side lines are carried out. But it seems improbable as the christian names Balthasar and Caspar are quite unusual in this branch.

"The Nuremberg Spenglers whose most celebrated member was Lazarus Spengler, Rathschreiber (City Clerk) and one of the supporters of the Reformation, came to Nuremberg in the 15th century from Donauwörth. First of all I would mention here, that the name Spengler may have originated at several places independent from each other, as the name Spengler means in German 'Klempner,' that is a 'tinman;' the same is the case with names such as 'Schumacher,' 'Müller,' 'Schmidt,' 'Meier,' etc. It seems, therefore, almost impossible to find out any connection between Spenglers who in the beginning of the 18th century emigrated to America and of whom family papers, family trees, do not exist, and any of the Spengler families who live in Germany. There are also Spenglers in Dresden and in Hamburg. I know also, that there is a family Spengler living at Mannheim, one of this branch, a Dr. A. Spengler, was, as I hear from my colleague, Prof. Peterson, founder of the cure-resort Davos in Switzerland. It may be, that the American Spenglers are descendants of this line, as you write that they emigrated from the Rheinpfalz. Otherwise I would believe, that the American Spenglers are descendants of the Holland branch. It is true, that these Holland Spenglers originated from the Nuremberg tree, as I have proofs of that in my family papers.

"I should be glad if this proves of any use to you. Should the American Spengler be inclined to express his gratitude he could do that best by contributing something from his fortune in order that I may issue the works of the celebrated Lazarus Spengler, which I am just about to do.

"Please ask your friend whether the American Spenglers are in possession of old family papers. Only through these could something be found out."

I acknowledge the receipt of the \$1.00 you enclosed to me towards the expenses and beg to say, that I make a further charge of \$5.00 for the work done, which you will be kind enough to remit me by postal money order.

Yours truly,

Enclosure as above.

WM. J. BLACK, U. S. Consul.

LETTER NO. 4.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
MANNHEIM, GERMANY, February 1, 1895. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—On receipt of your letter, dated January 18th, I wrote and requested the Burgermeister at Weyler, Unter Steinsberg,—Pfalz, to kindly let me have whatever information he can ascertain about the family history of the Spenglers; at the same time giving him translated copies of the letters you wrote to me.

To-day the above-mentioned letters have been returned to me from the Post Office authorities, marked delivered, which proves that there must be a mistake

in the address named in your last letter. I will enclose herein the original envelope that you may see the same, and will if you can find out and let me have the name of the birth-place of the "Spenglers;" write again to the proper authorities of the place, to kindly let me have, whatever information they can find out in regard to your matter.

On the same day, I also wrote to Mr. Burger at Karlsruhe, asking him, why he has not answered your letters.

The following day, I received his reply, saying that at the time he received your letter, he had to attend to very important matters and that he had written to you, already about two weeks ago. I am yours truly,

One enclosure.

MAX GOLDFINGER, U. S. Consul.

LETTER NO. 5.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT NUREMBERG, }
BAVARIA, February 26th, 1895. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQUIRE,

Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant and also the post office money order for \$5.—, payment for the services rendered, for which I thank you.

You say that Weyler under Steinsberg is the place from which the Spenglers emigrated and is in the Palatinate (Rheinpfalz). I cannot find any place in the Palatinate bearing either one of these names, in Schwabisch Bavaria there are 4 places by the name of Weiler, and there is only one place in Bavaria by the name of Untersteinsberg, and that is situated in Neiderbayern, (Lower Bavaria) near the Bohemian border.

The word "Weiler in German means a very small village and it may be, that you intended it to be read "Weiler—the small village of—Untersteinsberg."

If the place to which you refer should be in the Rheinpfalz you would have to address yourself to the United States Consul at Mannheim, the Rheinpfalz being in his district and not in mine.

Yours truly,

WM. J. BLACK,
United States Consul.

LETTER NO. 6.

Letter from Pastor Fuchs to the Pastor of Schöffland, Switzerland.

HILSBACH, DISTRICT SINSHEIM, GRAND }
DUCHY OF BADEN, March 4, 1895. }

HIGHLY RESPECTED COLLEAGUE:

During the past 160 years many of my brethren "Spengler" emigrated from my pastorate to America. A descendant of the family lately requested information concerning the origin of the family.

The Reformed Marriage Record Book (Weiler of this place) of the year 1678, contains the following: "On the 16th of July, Hans Rudolf Spengler, v. Weiler,

a son of Jacob Spengler formerly a citizen of Schefflanden, Dist. Bern, was married to Judith, etc., etc."

This Hans Rudolf Spengler is ancestor (Stammhalter) of the Hilsbach-Weiler and American families of Spengler; and I entreat you, respected colleague, kindly to furnish me information concerning him—his birthday, ancestry, and how far back the family can be traced in your church records, and if any of the family are still found in your congregation.

Send bill for services, and I will remit by return post.

Hoping you will give this matter your earliest attention, I am, with thanks in advance.

With much respect,

W. FUCHS, Ev. Pastor.

THE REPLY.

By request of the pastoral head of this place, the records of the parish have been consulted.

There is without a doubt a mistake (or exchange) in the name of the locality, as in the 7 congregations of the parish of Schöftland the family named Spengler does not occur.

Respectfully,

SCHÖFTLAND, April 8, 1894.

OFFICE CIVIL STATION.

LETTER NO. 7.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. }
MANNHEIM, GY., April 1st, 1895. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—Your favor of March 21st came duly to hand. No doubt you will be in receipt by this time of my letter dated March 12th wherein I enclosed the letter from the Bürge meister of Weiler.

From the information contained therein you will see that your matter is being attended to by Pastor Fuchs of Hilsbach.

Weiler being located out of this Consulate District you should correspond direct with Pastor Fuchs and look to him for all further attention in your matter.

I am yours truly,

MAX GOLDFINGER, U. S. Consul.

LETTER NO. 8.

ZEIST (HOLLAND), July 28th, 1895.

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—My aunt, Mrs. Spengler, formerly living at Utrecht, now at Zeist near that town, received your letter of July 10th, and has charged me to answer it. Her late husband, Rudolf Cornelis Spengler, in fact possessed a history of the Spengler family, but after his death it came to a younger brother, who is absent travelling now. When he comes home however, your letter will be forwarded to him, and I don't doubt he will try to find out who the Spenglers you mentioned

were. I, for my part, have a doubt whether anything concerning the Spenglers from Switzerland, will be found in that history. So far as I remember from having seen it once or twice many years ago, it deals with the story of the Spenglers who traced their origin to Austria, in the times of Frederick Barbarossa, and who in the later middle ages settled in Nuremberg where Lazarus Spengler, a friend of Luther, was a man of importance at the time of the Reformation. Some of them left Nuremberg for Meissen in Saxony, while at a later period a branch of that family settled in Silesia, and another in the 18th century, in the Netherlands. People of the name of Spengler are at the present time living in Switzerland; there is a Doctor Spengler at Davos-Platz (Canton Graubünden), but I have always supposed them to be a separate family from the Austrian-Nuremberg Spenglers, descendants of whom are now living in Holland. At least on the old wooden bridge at Lucerne, where I found among many other inscriptions the name recorded of a Spengler, who was in his time a burgomaster or something else of that place, his armorial bearings are depicted as quite different from those which successive German Emperors granted to the Spenglers I am related to.

I would therefore think it probable that information about the Swiss Spenglers could best be obtained from the members of that family still living there.

Believe me truly yours,

F. U. DE MONTIVER LEREW.

LETTER NO. 9.

DAVOS, SWITZERLAND, August 1st, 1895.

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ., York, Pa.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter d.d. July 10th I give you the following information.

My great-great-grandfather went from Lauterbach to Holland; one of his sons returned to Germany and was my great-grandfather. I was born at Mannheim in 1827. As to the family of Jacob Spengler of Schefflanden and the other Spenglers you are after, I regret not to be able to give you any information.

Truly yours,

DR. A. SPENGLER, SR.

LETTER NO. 10.

ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND, 9th August, 1895.

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ., York, Penn'a.,

Dear Sir:—You favored me with your letter of the 15th last month and I will try to answer in your language though little accustomed to it.

After many searches in this town principally near the chancery of the House of Commons I learned that the family Spengler had many representatives in the past centuries in this town. But there is no branch which would conduct to the person of Jacob Spengler at Schöffland which you seek, Schöffland belongs now to Aargau, but belonged before to Bern. The families of Spengler belong to the old generation at Bern (already 1294) St. Gall (1364) Luzern and Basel (15th century) Aarau and Lonzberg (this town L., is in the proximity of Schöffland, 1631 and

1693 Jakob and Johannes Spengler were their mayors) then at Ravensburg, Freiburg, in Baden, Nuremberg, etc. They are also known at Zurich, Schaffhausen, and Thurgau.

The Spengler ennobled at St. Gall was the son of the Mayor Jacob Spengler, named Nicolaus. He was ennobled for his merits in the battles in Ungern against the Turks.

Hoping that these news may serve to you to reach your aim I remain

Dear Sir, yours respectfully,

FERD SPENGLER,

care of the St. Gallische Kantonal Bank.

My father was born at Lautenbach near Weinheim, Baden.

My father was tutor at Mannheim, Baden. I have four brothers and four sisters, all married.

Names of my brothers:

A. Spangler, Doctor at Davos (Graubünden) H. Spengler, pastor at Ettlingen near Karlsruhe (Baden), K. Spengler, at Winterthur (13 children), Aug. Spengler, at London, and my family has 11 children.

From the old generation of Spenglers at St. Gall exists only one descendant who lives at Zurich.

LETTER NO. II.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT NUREMBERG, }
BAVARIA, October 10th, 1895. }

E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ., Attorney-at-Law, York, Pa.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your letters of September 21st and 23rd, and in reply would say that I have duly carried out the side-lines of the family-tree as requested, but I have not been able to find any trace in the archives of this city of Jacob Spengler who, you say, is believed to have been driven out of Nuremberg during the Thirty Years war. Upon inquiry at the parsonage where the records of that time are kept, I was informed, that a thorough search of the registers of birth, marriage and death would involve an outlay of at least \$10.00, and it would be necessary for you to name the exact period of time through which you desire the search to be made, as well as the full name of the person whose genealogy you seek, as these old registers are without indices, and sometimes written in an ancient and very peculiar handwriting. With all this, however, it is very uncertain whether any satisfactory results would follow—but it is the only way you can discover with any certainty the residence or non-residence of a person in this city.

As to your request contained in your second letter I have been more successful. I found in the City Archives the following memorandums, written by an unknown author concerning one Hans Spengler and his descendants, which might prove useful to you in your further investigation, viz.:

Hans Spengler, born 1491, was a son of George Spengler and Agnes Ulmerin. His wife was Barbara, daughter of Hans Ubel of Königsberg, in Franken, he died in 1545. His children were:

1 Gabriel. 2 Lorenz 3 Hieronimus born in 1502. 4 Anna. 5 Sebald. 6 Hans.

Hieronimus, son of Hans Spengler and Barbara Ubelin, born 1502, was "Fähn-

drich" in the year 1528. His wife was Barbara, daughter of Hans Loschge. Of her he had:

1 Dorothea.

2 Margaretha.

Johannes Sinapius, in "Schlesischer Curiositäten," I. part, page M 1022, reports: "That this Hieronimus Spengler became Captain under Emperor Charles V. and, in Flanders, in the year 1540, (20 February), was raised to the nobility 'by reason of his valuable and brave services.'" Sinapius says that his wife's name was Barbara von Kothagen, not Loschgen as above said, and that of her he had:

3. Hieronimus von Spengler, Lieutenant under Emperor Maximilian I. His wife was Catherina Wollerin of Molsdorf. Of her he had a son, Adam von Spengler, Fändrich, under Emperor Rudolf I. His wife was Margaretha von Burgers of Austria. Of her he had a son, Adam von Spengler, Inspector at Brixzen, in der Mark, he died in 1665, (March 17th). His wife was Anna Morizin, of Treuenbrixzen, born 1627, died 1678. Of her he had:

1. Jacob von Spengler, he became in 1681, "Churfürstlich Sächs General Auditor Lientenant." His wife was Maria Catherine Theresia von Hentschel. He died at Breslau, December 27th, 1719, so writes Sinapius.

2 Adam von Spengler.

3. Nicholaus Spengler.

Besides the foregoing I found the following notes which might be of interest to you, viz.:

Lazarus Spengler, born 1552, died 1618, was "Procurator" in Nuremberg.

Christopher Spengler, born 27 May, 1608, died 21 July, 1668, was "Handelsmann" in Leipzig.

August Spengler, born 16 September, 1663, died 28 May, 1730, was "Handelsmann Kirchenvorsteher" in Budissin.

Philip Spengler, born 9 October, 1600, emigrated to foreign lands.

Philip Jacob Spengler, born 3 May, 1556, left his native land.

Hans Spengler, born 1594, left his native land.

The keeper of the Archives of this city has apprised me, that this information is all that can be discovered in the records of that office bearing upon the subject of Spengler and his descendants.

My charges for the work involved in his report amount to fifty marks which you will be kind enough to remit me by postal money order.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosure—Family-tree.

WM. J. BLACK, U. S. Consul.

LETTER NO. 12.

HOTEL TO THE SUN, JOSEPH SPENGLER, Proprietor. }
LUZERN, SWITZERLAND, October 17, 1895. }

Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter I can inform you that there is still a large Spengler family here. I am sorry to say, however, that I have not a very good knowledge of our family records. By far the greater number of the Spenglers are still living in Horn, Canton Luzern. How they got there, however, I do not know.

Enclosed I send you two seals, one of Melchior Spengler, and the other of Joseph Spengler, my sainted grandfather and father respectively, who also hailed from

Horn, but acquired citizenship in the city of Luzern where I still perform the functions of host in the Hotel of the Sun, my grandfather's old homestead.

From the enclosed seals you may perhaps be able to find out whether we are the Spengler family you are seeking.

Most respectfully yours,

JOSEPH SPENGLER.

The seals above mentioned represent the crest of Joseph Spengler's branch—Gules, monk affrontee, &c., a variation of the Nuremberg Spengler crest; showing their Nuremberg origin. The St. Gall, Switzerland, Spengler family crest is entirely different from the above, having been granted for later service as shown in letter No. 10. Letter No. 11, however, shows that the St. Gall Spenglers belong to the Nuremberg tree.

LETTER NO. 13.

WEILER BADEN, October 22nd, 1895.

MOST ESTEEMED COUSIN:

I desire to let you know that for several weeks past I have been in receipt of your welcome letter, in which you informed me that you had received the pictures of the Spengler house and church, and that 15 Marks of the money sent should go to Rev. Fuchs. A few days later the money arrived and I carried out your instructions in regard to the minister.

The name of our church I cannot give you as yet, as nobody around here knows it and I must await the result of the investigation of Rev. Fuchs among the Archives of the church where no doubt it will be found. (Remark of the translator: Very likely it will *not* be found for the simple reason that village churches in Germany have no special names as is the case in this country). The four brothers were members of the Evangelical (Lutheran) church.

I am sorry to say that I received no information as yet from Schöftland, Switzerland, although it is about 10 weeks since I wrote to the civil authorities there, asking for information, assuring them at the same time that they would be paid for their trouble. I would have gone there myself, but for the great distance, the distance being from 90 to 100 hours (270-300 miles).

In conclusion I would most heartily thank you for the money sent me for the pictures hoping that they will always keep alive in you the remembrance of your dear German home-stead.

Trusting that this letter will find you in the best of health, I remain with many greetings from dear mother, sisters and brothers and all the relations; in true friendship.

Yours,

MARTIN SPENGLER.

As to other letters of Martin Spengler, see pp. 7 to 11.

NOTE 2.

(PAGE 5.)

Lazarus Spengler.

A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR AND REFORMER. COADJUTOR OF
MARTIN LUTHER. HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE
DIET AT WORMS.

THE most distinguished of the German Spenglers was the elder Lazarus Spengler, of Nuremberg, born 1479, died 1534. He was one of the most noted, courageous and learned men of his time—a famous author and composer of hymns. He was one of the supporters of Luther at the Diet of Worms, and his description of the debauchery and dissipation of the dissolute clergy at that famous convocation is the most graphic extant. The subjoined letter of Martin Luther to him, found in Luther's published works, and the biographical sketch of this remarkable man was discovered in the Astor Library, New York. His biography was published by Hansdorff, Nuremberg, 1741; by Pressel, Elberfeld, 1862; and his complete works are about to be published by a Spengler scion, Professor Dr. Hans von Schubert, of Kiel, Germany.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER'S LETTER TO LAZARUS SPENGLER.

"EXPLANATORY REMARK:—The Elector apparent, John Frederick, had caused a golden seal ring to be made by a Nuremberg artist, and on his return from Augsburg presented it to Luther. Very likely it is this seal ring which Luther describes and explains to his friend, Lazarus Spengler, the Secretary of the City Council of Nuremberg. It showed a cross in a heart in the centre of a white rose."

"GRACE AND PEACE IN CHRIST.

HONORABLE, AFFECTIONATE, DEAR SIR AND FRIEND:

Since your wish to know whether my seal ring was well done I will let you know my first thoughts I had regarding the same, as a characteristic of my theology. In the first place it was to be a cross, black, in the heart having its natural color, in order that I might remind myself that faith in the Crucified saves us; for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness. But though it be a

black cross, mortifying, and it must, indeed mortify, yet leaves the heart its true color, does not destroy nature, that is, it does not kill, but keeps alive. For, the just shall live by faith, but by faith in Christ crucified. This heart, however, is to be in the centre of a white rose, in order to indicate that faith gives joy, consolation, and peace, in a word, places one in a white cheering rose, not as the world gives peace and joy; therefore the rose is to be white and not red, since white is the color of the spirits and of all angels. This rose is standing in a sky-colored (azure) panel, because such joy in the spirit and faith is a beginning of the future heavenly joy now, indeed, already therein contained and grasped by hope, but not yet revealed. And in this panel a golden ring indicating that such bliss in heaven is to continue forever, having no end, and at the same time is precious above all joys and riches as gold is the highest, most precious metal. Christ our dear Lord be with your spirit until the life that is to come, Amen"

EX EREMO GRUBOK, 8 Julii MDXXX.

I. i. e. "from the Desert Grubok-Koburg inverted."

MARTIN LUTHER.

From People's Library containing select writings of Dr. M. Luther, Vol. 8, p. 25.

Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.

LAZARUS SPENGLER'S BIOGRAPHY.

From the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Vol. XXXV, 118. (Translation.)

"Lazarus Spengler, Secretary to the Town Council of Nuremberg, and the zealous promotor of the Reformation, was born at Nuremberg on the 13th of March, 1479. He was the ninth child of his parents, George Spengler, Town-clerk to the City Council of Nuremberg, and his wife Agnes Ulmer. At the age of sixteen he went to the University of Leipzig to study law, but returned after two years without having completed his studies. His father had meanwhile died, and owing to the number of children in the family, and the lack of means, he could not go back to the University. In order to earn his daily bread and that of his family, he took employment in the chancery of his native town and in 1507 was appointed to the laborious and responsible post of first clerk of the Council. In 1516 his nomination to membership in the Great Council of the City followed, and with an increase in the influence, already great, which he exercised in that body, to such an extent that in all weighty city matters, and especially in the prevailing innovations in religious affairs, nothing was decided upon without his advice. He was an industrious, conscientious, and studious man, who carefully noted the signs of the times and followed their drift with a true grasp. Notwithstanding the continually increasing work of his office he found leisure for literary occupations, and a bright and busy correspondence with similar minded friends, especially with Albert Dürer. In 1514 he translated the life of the Blessed Hieronymus, his patron, into German.

"In 1520 he made public the 'Good sensible teaching and advice' which he had gradually collected, and which consisted of German proverbs, Latin sentences and German rhymes, applied to the separate virtues, and entitled 'Exhortation and Direction to a Virtuous Walk in Life; by Lazarus Spengler.' Many short and long jocose and bantering poems, still extant, testify to his friendship for the great painter, Dürer. But the Reformation first gave him the opportunity to develop his gifts and capabilities. His native city, which sheltered citizens distinguished

above many others for their wealth and education, became soon after Luther's appearance upon the scene, a firm rallying point for the new movement. Hieronymus Ebner, Hieronymus Holzschuher, Christopher Schaur, Anthony Andreas and Martin Tucher, Sigismund and Christopher Fürer, Albrecht Dürer and Lazarus Spengler formed that host of polished and talented men which rallied around John Stumpf during his visit to Nuremberg in 1512 to 1516, and received from him the first impulse towards the acceptance of the evangelical teaching. After Stanpitz left Nuremberg, Winscelas Link, like Stanpitz, an Augustinian monk, and friend of Luther, became the center of the movement. They assembled frequently in the Augustinian Convent, and hence gladly called themselves, after first taking the name of Stanpitzinians, Augustinians. They were won over to Luther through Link before the former had made public his theses. When these were made known, and Luther stopped twice at Nuremberg on his way to Augsburg, this circle of friends met him with inspiring sympathy.

"Spengler, however, whose forceful nature being deeply stirred, was impelled to aid the bold but despised Wittenberg Augustinian monk with noble testimony. He composed the 'The christian and protecting answer of a lover of godly truth as set forth in the holy writ to sundry opponents, and why Dr. Martin Luther's teaching should not be thrown aside as unchristian, but should be received; an open apology for Luther, 1519.'

"The natural consequences followed; Spengler, with Pirckheimer, Luther, Karstadt and many others were put under ban which Eck, the papal Prothonotary and Nuncio laid upon Luther's followers after the debate at Leipsic in September, 1520. Spengler and Pirckheimer were neither so well founded in their evangelical belief, nor so sure of their position at home, as to be able to brave the papal fulminations. After all the attempts at reconciliation, made at first through the mediation of the Bishop of Bamberg, then by that of the Duke of Bavaria, and finally by a direct appeal to the Pope, had failed, they determined to apply directly to their fated adversary. After many difficulties pardon was finally granted, but only in the harshest form, that of the *absolutio simplex*: i. e., after recantation of the heresies they had been accused of, and after giving pledge under oath that they would yield faith and obedience to the church. This was on the 1st of February, 1521.

"In 1521 Spengler was present at the Diet of Worms on behalf of the council, and, through Luther's example, reaffirmed his religious faith, which, for a moment, had wavered. His account of the transactions there, is one of the clearest and most pertinent which we possess. Above all he complains of the want of faith which he finds prevalent among the clergy as well as the laity. The greater part of the time of the Diet, and especially during the sacred forty days fast, up to the Week of the Martyrs, was consumed in daily banqueting, drinking-bouts and games, and 'this by those who should have had some sense of shame, especially the foremost prelates (I will go no further).' At a single meal, and that 'during the whole fast, more than forty costly dishes were daily served.'

"A prominent member of the clergy lost, at play, in one week, the sum of 3400 florins; another gentleman of high rank '60,000 florins at one sitting, and the winner lost the entire sum at a single entertainment. Sundry gentlemen and noblemen, to the number of seventy-two, drank, in one night, at a certain banquet, twelve hundred French measures of wine.'

"He naturally took part with Luther against Rome and the defenders of the

Papacy. In these matters Luther behaved so bravely, honorably and like a christian, that I think the Romanists would have given many thousand florins if they had not summoned him to this place (Worms), and had not seen or heard him.

"If he had ever turned from the Reformation, now he was again won over to it, and especially to Luther. He sent his eldest son Lazarus to study at Wittenberg, and to him expressed his renewed confidence in his religious faith in the following short but loving and joyful tract: 'A comforting and christian help and medicine in all tribulations. Nuremberg 1521.' It was dedicated 'to my dear sister Margaret, wife of Törge von Hirnbofen, protector of married women at Hilpoltstein,' and fully exemplifies the teachings of the evangelical belief.

"Still more tinctured with evangelical belief is his anonymous tract which appeared at Wittenberg in 1522. 'The principle which has hitherto governed our



MARTIN LUTHER, LAZARUS SPENGLER AND OTHER REFORMERS AT THE DIET
AT WORMS.

common christianity, to which is added the reason and direction, for a christian walk.' 'It was evidently written to influence his fellow-citizens at the opening of the Diet convened at Nuremberg for the spring of 1522. It can well be compared with the best product of the pen of any layman, and evidently answered to its purpose. At the Diet, which only assembled in the autumn of 1522, the number of those who adhered to the new faith was not small, especially among the princely members who for the most part were good Lutherans. At the head of all stood the jurist Johann von Schwartzenberg, the most influential member of the Diet, and the Saxon privy councilors Hans von der Plinitz and Philipp von Freilitzach, who, like their sovereign, were on an intimate footing with the government of the city of Nuremberg, especially with Lazarus Spengler, Kasper Nützel, and other members of the Diet. Very naturally the sympathy felt for Luther and the new belief at the Diets of 1522 and 1524 had its influence on the evolution of the affairs of the church. The result of the dissolution of the Diet of 1524 was more favora-

ble than that of the previous year to the Lutherans. Neither an imperial edict, a brief from the pope, nor the opposition of the Bishop of Bamberg could stop the course of events. Nuremberg became evangelical, and the Venetian ambassador sent word home that the city was lost to the Catholic church.

"Spengler had not a little contributed to this result. Of course his efforts did not always appear on the surface, but in certain matters it can very plainly be seen, especially in the confession of faith at Nuremberg in March, 1525. He had formulated with Osiander its twelve articles which ended the Discussion. He appeared with Schurl as representative of the Diet, and through his firmness brought about the principle ending of the dispute, notwithstanding the objections of the Catholics. Nuremberg thereby openly and formally declared itself in favor of the Reformation.

"He also influenced the masses as a religious poet. When Nuremberg was menaced, within and without, by the peasant's war, he composed that well known hymn 'In Adam's fall we sinned all,' (Hymn 236 in German Lutheran Hymn Book, Missouri Synod), which first appeared in Walter's Christian Song Book in 1524, and soon gained such a reputation that it was translated into several foreign languages. Less well known is the later song which first appeared in 1535 in I. Klug's Wittenberg Song Book: 'All trouble and cost is useless.' Naturally he was bitterly hated and abused by his opponents; not only by the Papists, but in a measure by former friends who took offense at his appearance in the train of the Reformation; especially by B. Pirkheimer whose exasperation never grew weary of slandering Spengler and Osiander: 'That a haughty clerk lost to all sense of honor' and 'a supple charlatan without experience, should despotically govern the famous city of Nuremberg.' Again: 'O that you would hang the haughty charlatan with his own golden chain and drown the dishonored clerk. It were better that these two rascals paid with their skins, than that so many honest pious people should suffer;' of Spengler he said: 'I wish you knew what kind of traffic this man is guilty of, then you would wonder that any man's speech and actions should be so contradictory,' a saying which at that time applied with more force to Pirkheimer than to Spengler.

"But both agreed that he who would heal the wounds of the times should give great care to the education of the young, and so with Nutzels, Ebner's and Baumgärtner's help he persuaded the city to found a good high-school. Spengler himself travelled to Wittenberg in the beginning of 1525 to ask Luther and Melancthon's advice. By that of the former the Scottish foundation of St. Egidins was turned into an Evangelical high-school, and solemnly opened by Melancthon in 1526. Up to the close of his life Spengler continued his helpful interest in education and its weighty teachings, and so too he never wearied in his care for church matters; in order to make a radical renovation in these Luther proposed a church to church visitation. External matters aided in its successful accomplishment. While the Margrave George von Brandenburg was making a visitation through his territories, Spengler proposed to him to make the same in conjunction with the authorities of Nuremberg,—23 articles of visitation were agreed upon on the Wednesday after Ascension at the convent of Schwabach in 1528.

"Spengler not only was present, but used all his influence to forward the difficult undertaking. All that he undertook in this direction, got its durability and consistence from the regulations which he formulated. These were more difficult to put in practice for Nuremberg than for the outlying territory on account of

Osiander's jealousy and opposition. But Spengler's persistence and tact overcame all difficulties. All these successes increased his influence in evangelical circles. His sound and wise advice was sought for in all weighty matters. He recommended the citizens of Nuremberg not to kill, but only to banish, the anabaptists (1529). At the Nuremberg convention he strove by his pen and tongue to defend the right of the evangelical princes to resist the Emperor by arms 'with never-ending logical shrewdness he substituted christian obedience with forbearance, for oaths of allegiance and feudal homage.' Therein he fully agreed with Luther, whose opinion he followed in the matter of the Zwinglians. His writings and letters on this very subject show his steadfastness in the faith, and his successful use of dialectics. He hoped for nothing from an attempted reconciliation between Luther and the Swiss; personally he had nothing to do with it.

"His life, so full of work, did not pass without trials and sorrows. His wife died early; she bore him nine children—none of his sons rose to eminence. His second sister, Magdalena, was subprioress of Weyda, later of Nordlingen, and died a Catholic in 1536.

"To his youngest sister, Margareta, he sent a consolation piece full of beautiful faith, which is still in print; its title is: 'How a christian should console himself in trouble and adversity, and where he should seek help and medicine, Nuremberg, 1529.' He turned with the same affection to his brother George, who lived in Venice, with this tract: 'A short summary of how a true christian should conduct himself in all his walk and life towards God and his neighbors, Nuremberg, 1525.'

"After a somewhat prolonged life he prepared himself for death with faith and courage. His beautiful confession of faith, which Luther published, with a preface, is entitled: 'Confession of Lazarus Spengler, formerly Syndic of the city of Nuremberg—Wittenberg, 1535.' He died on the 7th Sept. 1534."

NOTE 3.

(PAGE 19.)

Early Mills and Houses in York County.

EARLY MILLS.

WHEAT or corn was ground to some extent the first year or two of settlements west of the Susquehanna in a "Pioneer mill"—a mortar hollowed in the end of a log, or a stump in which it was ground, Indian fashion, with a pestle. Mills there were none for the first few



MILL OF THE EARLY TIMES.

years—the people being obliged to cross the Susquehanna for nearly all their flour and meal. Even from the Conewago settle-

ment, Diggs' choice, (now Hanover) the long journey was made, first to Downingtown and later to Lancaster county. After the primary essentials were attended to, the small grist mill, run by water power, was constructed.

The first mill in York county was built on Kreutz creek about 1735. John Day built the first mill in the northern part of the county, before 1740. It was twelve and one half miles from York. The first mill in the western end of the county, Paradise township, was erected by George Jacobs about 1750. One of the earliest mills of the county was the one erected by Martin Weigle about 1738, on the Little Conewago near the present road from York to Dover. He had first tried to build it on the Codorus, but found the stream too large for his pioneer adventure. His Indian neighbors viewed this encroachment with weird astonishment.



SETTLERS BUILDING THEIR CABINS. (Old print.)

EARLY HOUSES.

From Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition :

"It did not take long to build a house in those days. Logs were felled and hewed the proper length, and arranged with a friendly aid into the frame work of a one roomed log cabin. A roof of puncheons rudely shaped with the broad-axe

was placed upon it, and an outside chimney of stone and sticks, filled in with clay, adorned one end of the edifice. The interstices between the logs were then plastered up with mud and moss, a door, and an aperture for a window added, and, if the building were a luxurious one, a puncheon floor, and the house was done. A block or two served for stools; a broad slab of timber for a table; a rude frame work for a couch. In one chamber would sleep all the family; here was their kitchen; here they did eat. In some more elegant establishments, a double cabin or even a loft was to be found. A few wooden bowls and trenchers, some spoons carved from a horn, a calabash and an iron pot, with two or three forks and knives, completed the simple furniture. China or even ordinary delf ware was unknown in these early times; a few pack horses on their annual journey were the only means of communication with the seaboard. For food, the chief reliance was upon the product of the chase, the corn, pumpkins and potatoes which were cultivated upon the little farm, and the invariable dish of pork. Their cows yielded them milk; and cornmeal either ground by hand or powdered in a wooden mortar, furnished their only bread.

"The most important feature of a settlement was, however, its fort. This was simply a place or resort for the people when the Indians were expected, and consisted of a range of contiguous log-cabins, protected by a stockade and perhaps a block-house or two. It was chiefly in summer and fall that the approach of the savage was to be dreaded. Families would move into the fort. Panics would crowd the inland towns."

NOTE 4.

(PAGE 24.)

Wm. Penn's Letter.

THE RELIGION AND HABITS OF THE ABORIGINES. THEIR WEAPONS, CANOES, FOOD, HUNTING, APPAREL, &c.



PENN'S TREATY WITH THE INDIANS. (Old print.)

THE religious ideas of the aborigines have been a matter of much comment, as well as how far they possessed a knowledge of a Supreme Being. William Penn in a letter, writes thus :

“ They say there is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the Southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither where they live again. Their worship,” he says, “ consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. Their sacrifice is the first fruits. The first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt with a mournful ditty of him, that performeth the ceremony, but with much marvelous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is the cantico performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts ; two being in the middle that begin ; and by singing and drumming on a board direct the chorus. ‘ Their diet is maize, or Indian corn divers’ ways prepared ; sometimes roasted in the ashes ; sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call hominie ; they also make cakes, not un-

pleasant to eat. They likewise have several sorts of beans and peas, that are good nourishment : and the woods and rivers are their larders.'

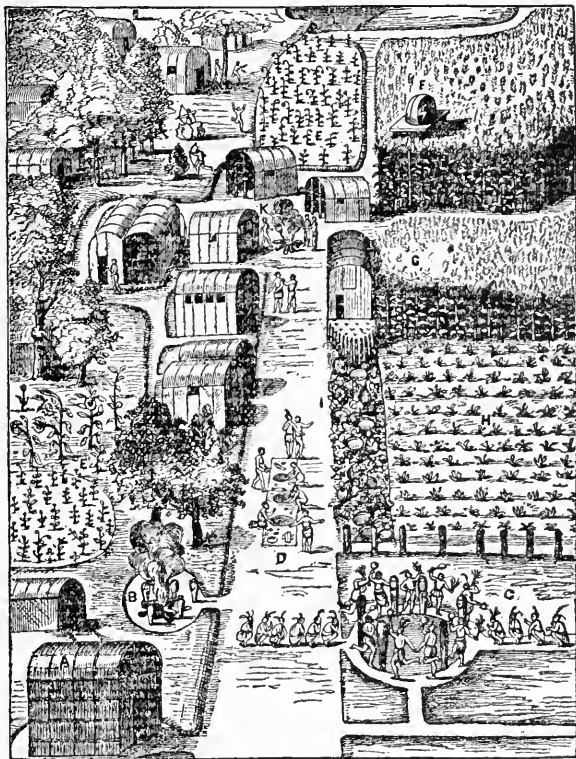
"If any European comes to see them or calls for lodging at their house, or wigwam, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *Itah* ; which is as much as to say, good be to you, and set them down ; which is mostly on the ground close to their heels ; their legs upright ; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat or drink, well ; for they will not ask ; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen but say nothing. They are great concealers of their own resentment ; brought to it by the revenge that hath been practised among them. But in liberality they excel ; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks ; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like blood ; all parts partake, and though none shall want what another hath ; yet exact observance of propriety. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land : the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners ; but the neighboring Kings, and their clans being present, when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned, consulted on what, and to whom, they should give them. To every King, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded and with that gravity that it is admirable. Then that King subdivideth it in a like manner ; they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects. And be it on such occasions as festivals, or after their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for but little because they want but little, and the reason is a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us ; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live : their pleasure feeds them, I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and their table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening, their seats and tables the ground.

"In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already ; to which all come that will. I was at one myself—their entertainment was a great seat by a spring under some shady trees ; and twenty bucks with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans ; which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes ; and after that they fall to a dance, but they that go must carry a small present, in their money ; it may be sixpence, which is made of the bone of a fish ; the black is with them as gold ; the white silver ; they call it all wampum.

"The justice they have is pecuniary ; in case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their wampum, which is proportioned to the quality of the offense or person injured. It is rare that they fall out, if sober ; and if drunk they forgive it, saying 'it was the drink and not the man that abused them.' Since the Europeans came into these parts, they have grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially ; and for it is exchanged the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep ; that is their cry 'some more, and I will go to sleep ;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world. The

worst is that they are the worse for the Christians ; who have propagated their vices and yielded them tradition for ill and not for good things. It were miserable indeed for us to fall under the just censure of the poor Indian conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

“Their government was by kings, which they called sachems, and those by succession always of the mother’s side. For instance the children of him who is now king will not succeed him, but his brother by his mother, or the son of his sister, and after them the children of her daughter, but no woman in-



INDIAN VILLAGE. (Old print.)

herits. Every king had his council, consisting of all the old and wise men of his nation. War, peace, selling of land, or traffic, were only undertaken after advising with them, and also with the young men. The king sat in the middle of a half-moon, and had his council of the old and wise men on each hand ; behind them, or at a little distance, sat the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me ; he stood up, came to me, and in the name of the king saluted me ; then took me by the hand, and told me he was ordered by the king to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the king, that spoke, because what he should say was the king’s mind. He first prayed me, to excuse them, that they had not complied

with me the last time : he feared there might be some fault in the interpretation, being neither Indian nor English ; besides it was the Indian custom to deliberate and take up much time in council, before they resolve ; and that if the young people and owners of the land, had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.

"Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price, which now is little and dear ; that which would have bought twenty miles not now buying two. During the time that this person spoke not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile ; the old, grave ; the young, reverent in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition ; and he will deserve the name of wise, that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand.

"When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and the English must live in love as long as the sun gave light ; which done, another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the sachamakers or kings, just to tell them what was done, next to charge and command them 'to love the Christians, and particularly to live in peace with me, and the people under my Government ; that many governors had been in the river ; but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before ; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong.' At every sentence of which they shouted and said Amen, in their way."

INDIAN WEAPONS, CANOES, FOOD, TRAPPING, FISHING, HUNTING, APPAREL, &C.

From Hinton's History of the United States of 1834 :

"Prior to their intercourse with Europeans, the weapons of the Indians were bows and arrows, clubs, tomahawks, and spears of wood, curiously wrought with stones, shells or other sharply-pointed implements. The tomahawks, spears and arrows, were generally edged with stones, bones or other materials that could be shaped to an acute point. For the defence of their persons, they had targets, fabricated of the bark of trees and other flexile substances. The bark of the small shrub called moose wood, which was plentifully found in the woods, furnished excellent cordage, and a sort of wild hemp was used for the same purpose.

"In the construction of their canoes, which were of the highest importance in many of their expeditions, as well as their ordinary business, they were singularly curious; these were fabricated from the bark of certain trees, generally of the white birch, or hollowed out of the trunks of soft timber, by burning and scraping with their rude implements. The former, though they required skill in the workmen, were not so difficult in their construction as the log canoe; they were ingeniously shaped and curiously sewed together with roots, and besmeared with gums of various trees to render them tight, and strengthened within with ribs, or transverse pieces. A bark of this kind, sufficient for the transportation of five or six Indians, was portable on the back of a single man; and in this manner they were carried with facility over the portages between rivers and lakes.

"The construction of the log canoe required much labour, as well as patience and perseverance. A large tree was to be felled and hollowed out by fire, or by

their imperfect tools, or with both united. Roger Williams, who had many opportunities of observing their modes of construction, says, 'I have seen a native go into the woods with his hatchet, carrying only a basket of corn, and stones to strike fire; when he had felled his tree, and made a little house or shed of bark, he puts fire and follows the burning in many places; his corn he boils, and hath his brook by him, and sometimes angles for a little fish; but so he continues his



INDIAN FORT ON THE SUSQUEHANNA. (Old print.)

burning and hewing, until he hath, within ten or twelve days, finished his boat.'

"The food of the natives was principally obtained from the game and fish with which the country abounded. But they cultivated in the intervals considerable quantities of corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes; the forest furnished a great variety of nuts and other fruits, which in the sale of their lands to the English, they generally reserved for their own use. Indian corn was an important article; this after being parched and pounded to a coarse meal, and moistened with water was called *noke-hick*, and eaten on all occasions, when animal food could not be procured, or expedition forbid the time necessary for more protracted cookery. On all excursions, parched corn was carried in small baskets, or sacks, and was a sure preservative against famine.

"Various were their devices for taking large game. One was the constructing of slight fences of brush, in two lines, wide at one extremity, and converging at a point at the other, where was a narrow opening. Here the huntsman placed himself, under some cover, and shot the game as it passed through. Sometimes a curious kind of a trap was contrived at the opening, by bending down a flexible staddle, to which was attached a snare for seizing the animal. When caught in this trap, his struggles disengaged the staddle, and suspended him in the air.

"Fish were an important article of food, and were taken with nets, hooks and long spears. With the latter they supplied themselves with shad and salmon in

abundance, as they ascended the cataracts of the rivers, in the spring season. The contrivance was the following: The extremity of the horn of a deer, or other animal, having a cavity at one end, and sharply pointed at the other, was loosely placed upon the end of the spear; a cord attached to the horn was stretched along the shaft, and held in the hand that directed the stroke. On plunging the point into the fish, the spear was drawn a little back, and the horn, slipping off, turned across the perforation, and the fish was drawn from the water.



BARTERING WITH THE INDIANS. (Old print.)

“For their apparel, the Indians were indebted to the moose, deer, bear, beaver, otter, fox, raccoon and some other animals. The skin of the deer was an important material; these when dressed, furnished a pliable cover, and were much worn. But their clothing was but imperfectly fitted to their bodies, and some parts were left uncovered. After the arrival of the English, the natives very readily exchanged their fur dresses for woollen blankets, and other clothes of European manufacture, and in this change the English found a profitable trade.

“For travelling in cold seasons, they wore a rude kind of shoe, called a moccasins, which was fabricated from moose and deer skins, gathered to shape the feet, by sinews of animals; but they were a poor defence for the feet in wet weather. In travelling in deep snows, they had recourse to snow shoes or rackets.”

NOTE 5.

(PAGE 49.)

Witchcraft and Conjuration Among the Pennsylvania Germans.

MANY of the early Pennsylvania Germans held among themselves the superstitions of the peasantry of the land from which they came. The howl of the dog, the hoot of the owl, the croak of the raven were to them prognostications of evil. They believed in dreams, love spells and charms, and in incantations for the relief of aches and hemorrhages. The horse shoe nailed to the door was fatal to the witch, and the tail or ear of the black cat, or young dog, would counteract the machinations of the sorcerer.¹ Some of these superstitions in a modified form, yet linger among the agricultural class of their descendants.

Many of them still own mystic books which their forefathers scrupulously guarded. They are, of course, in the German language, and give full details of the black art—"Hexerei" conjurings, producing spells, discovering thieves and producing cures.

The pow-wow doctor was also in the olden times an interesting character. This venerable type of magic healer is still prevalent in a few sections, but is fast passing away. Pow-wow healing—"braucha"—was effected by faith and prayers. For each affliction there was a special prayer; and among the curable complaints were, hemorrhages, burns, erysipelas, wildfire, felons, lameness, sprains, poison, plague and many other afflictions, such as wasting away, fits and St. Anthony's dance. After inaudible prayers, or Biblical quotations, and the passing of the hands over the patient, the consuming evil spirit within was driven out, and the sufferer healed. It must, however, be remembered in extenuation of this mysterious magic cure of baffling afflictions of human life, that one hundred and fifty years ago there was not in the forests of this

¹ Introductory Memoir to Braddock's Expedition.

country a patent medicine advertised for every ill that flesh is heir to.

The reader will find an action for slander instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, of York County, to No. 6 June term 1880, by Bartholomew Heckenyo and Anna Mary his wife, against Henry Kindig (all German peasant born) in which the writer was attorney for the plaintiffs. The declaration filed averred that the defendant had maliciously slandered, villified, and defamed the wife by stating to the neighbors that she was a sorceress, and had bewitched his cows so that they gave bloody milk. The defendant was firmly of the belief that Mrs. Heckenyo had cast a spell over his cows producing the lacteal disorder. The matter was afterward amicably adjusted and the action discontinued.

"ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 26, 1895.—Belief in witchcraft still exists in the rural districts of Lehigh County, and to-day a lawsuit was started which is founded on this belief.

George Winch, through his counsel, Hon. William H. Sowden, entered suit against Lovine H. Laub. Both are residents of Shoenersville. The father-in-law of Laub, an old man named Trieble, has been ill for a long time. Various physicians were tried, but no relief was afforded. Laub is a firm believer in witchcraft, or hexeri, as the Pennsylvania Germans call it. He went to Reading to hunt up a witch doctor. The latter diagnosed the case and said that Trieble was undoubtedly bewitched and announced to the family that the first person who called at the house was the witch.

About the same time that the Reading witch doctor was diagnosing the case Farmer George Winch discovered that he needed some cordwood and he at once left for Neighbor Laub's house to order it. He was the first person to arrive after the Reading hexari doctor had given his opinion and Laub at once concluded that Mr. Winch was the person who practiced diabolical acts and cast a spell over Trieble.

Mr. Winch states that Laub called on his family physician at Bethlehem and said he would soon have Winch for a patient, meaning he would be taken ill when the spells of the witch doctor began to work on him. The plaintiff also claims that Laub told all the neighbors that his father-in-law was bewitched and that in nine days they would find out who the witch was. This had the effect of stirring up the neighborhood to a high pitch of curiosity. After the nine days Laub told the people who the witch was. This announcement was made at a picnic.

Mr. Winch claims that all this has tended to injure him in the estimation of his neighbors, many of whom are firm believers in witchcraft and think that he has communication with the evil spirits. He claims \$5,000 damages for loss of his reputation. The case will come up for trial at the next term of court and will be one of the most interesting ever tried here.

The number of people in Lehigh county who believe in witchcraft is astonishing and many of them are persons who are generally accredited as being intelligent."

The only trial for witchcraft in Pennsylvania took place before

Wm. Penn and a jury, December 12, 1683, and resulted, not in a Puritanical hanging, but in a verdict of acquittal.



A CHARGE OF WITCHCRAFT.

WITCH TRIAL AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1683.

In volume 1, Colonial Records, page 95, is given the following trial of two witches in this State in 1683:

"Att a Council held in Philadelphia ye 7th 12th Mo., 1683. Present: Wm. PENN, Propor and Govr; Iasse Cock, Wm. Clayton, Jno. Smycock, Tho Holmes.

Margaret Mattson and Yeshro Hendrickson, Examined and about to be proved Witches; whereupon, this board Ordered that Neels Matson should Enter into a recognizance of fifty pounds for his Wiff's appearance before this board the 27th Instant, Hendrick Jacobson doth the same for his wife.

Adjourned till the 20th 12th Mo., 83.

Margarit Matson's Indictmt was read, and she pleads not Guilty, and will be tryed by the Countrey.

Iasse Cock attested Interpreter between the Propor and the Prisoner at the Barr.

The Petty Jury Impanneled; their names are as followed: Jno. Hasting, foreman, Robt Wade, Wm. Hewes, Jno. Gibbons, Albertus Hendrickson, Nath, Evans, Jer. Collet, Walter Martin Robt Piles, Edw Darter, Jno. Kinsman, Edw Bezac.

Henry Drystreet attested, Saith he was tould 20 years agoe, that the prisoner at the Barr was a Witch, & that severall Cows were bewicht by her; also, that James Saunderlings mother tould him that she bewicht her cow, but afterwards said it was a mistake, and that her Cow should do well agane, for it was not her Cow but an Other Person's that should dye.

Charles Ashcom attested, saith that Anthony's Wife being asked why she sould her Cattle; was because her mother had Bewicht them, having taken the Witchcraft of Hendrick's Cattle, and put it on their Oxen; She myght Keep but noe

Other Cattle, and also that one night the Daughter of ye Prisoner called him up hastily, and when he came she sayd there was a great Light but just before, and an Old woman with a Knife in her hand at ye Bedd's feet, and therefore shee cryed out and desired Jno. Symcock to take away his calves, or Else she woud send them to Hell.

James Claypoole attested Interpritor betwixt the Propor and the Prisoner.

The affidavid of Jno. Vanculin read, Charles Ashcom being a Witness to it.

Annakey Coolin attested saith her husband tooke the Heart of a Calfe that dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft, and Boyled it, whereupon the Prisoner at ye Barr came in and asked them what they were doing; they caid boyling of flesh; she said they had better had Boyled the Bones, with severall other unseemly Expressions.

Margaret Mattson saith that she Vallues not Drystreets Evidence; but if Sanderlins mother had come, she would have answered her; also denyeth Charles Ahscom's Attestation at her soul, and Saith where is my Daughter; let her come and say so.

Annakey Cooling's attestation concerning the Gees, she denyeth, saying she was never out of her Conoo, and also that she never said any such things Concerning the Calve's heart.

Jno. Cock attested, sayth he Knows nothing of the matter.

Tho. Baldings attestation was read, and Tho: Bracy attested saith it is a True copy.

The Prisoner denyeth all things, and sayeth that ye Witnesses speak only by hear say.

After which ye Govr gave the jury their charge concerning ye Prisouer at ye Barr.

The jury went forth, and upon their Return Brought her in Guilty of having the common fame of a Witch, but not guilty in manner and form as Shee stands Indicted.

Neels Mattson and Antho. Nelson Enters into a Recognizance of fifty pounds apiece, for the good behavior of Margaret Matson for six months.

Jacob Hendrickson Enters into Recognizance of fifty pounds for the good behaviour of Getro Hendricksou for six months.

Adjourned till ye 20th day of ye first Mo., 1684."

NOTE 6.

(PAGE 67.)

Wagoning, Pleasure Carriages, Turnpikes, and Harvests in the Early Days.¹

WAGONING.

MOST of the hauling by the first settlers was done in the winter, when the horses were not needed on the farm. The famous "Conestoga wagons" were used, and many teamsters made it a business, year after year, to follow wagoning from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg. Four, six and eight-horse teams were common; some of the animals were furnished with bells, fitted so as to form an arch over the collar. The large wheel-horse carried the bass bells, and the other animals had bells producing different notes, selected to harmonize or chime. The wagons were masterpieces of workmanship, with the wheels painted red and the bed blue. This wagon business caused taverns to spring up without number along the leading thoroughfares. To men who followed this wagoning, as well as the tavern-keepers the railroad and canals were innovations and unwelcome improvements. Each successive improvement of the highways of travel and commerce met its full share of opposition. The turnpike provoked a fierce antagonism; for the stage coach and Conestoga wagon rendered the pack horse² a useless institution.³

General Alexander Ogle, member of Congress in the days of General Jackson, in the course of a Fourth of July oration, described the opposition to the turnpike and wagon transportation: "Your grandmother," said he, "can tell you what a rumpus these ninnies raised around the first wagon road over the mountains to Pittsburg. It would break up the packhorse men and the horse

¹ Gibson's History of York County, with additions by the writer.

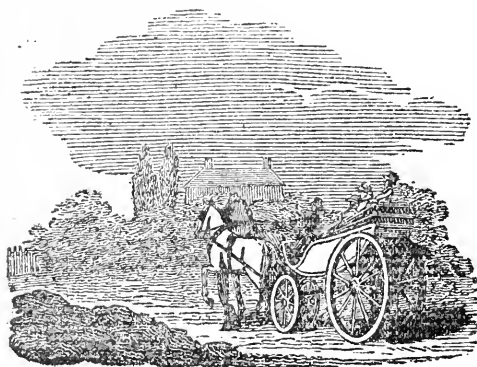
²Ante p. 65.

³Ante p. 174.

breeders would be ruined. I told them that one wagon could carry as much salt, bar iron and brandy from Philadelphia or Baltimore as a whole caravan of half starved mountain ponies, and I further told them that of all the people in the world fools have the least sense."

PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

The old-fashioned gig and barouche were owned by a few persons, and some of the wealthy owned a chaise for a pleasure wagon as far back as 1770. In 1783 there were but thirty of them as-



GRANDFATHERS' BAROUCHE.

assessed in the entire county, including Adams county. They were then generally called a "chair." In 1830 the modern carriage began to be made. Previous to that time most of the traveling was done on horseback. People went to church in that way. In the southern part of the county many went in ox carts. Among the

Quakers horseback riding was the universal mode. The women of those days became very skillful and daring in the practice. Children were frequently taken along and made to sit in front or behind the rider. Maidens of sixteen or eighteen would take butter and eggs to market on horseback and heartily enjoy it.

THE OLD TIME HARVESTS.

The fields were plowed in "lands" by several furrows being thrown together. In harvest time two or four reapers would take a "land." The harvest season was a time of great enjoyment. Neighboring farmers assisted each other. Ten, fifteen, and sometimes as many as a hundred reapers, both men and women, worked in one field as a gay lively company. Town people went to assist. One "through" was reaped, the "grips" were bound on the re-



SCENE ON THE YORK NAVIGATION CANAL. 1835



PRIMITIVE PASSENGER TRAIN. 1874

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

turn, and the keg of ardent spirits tapped at the end of each "round." Before the introduction of the cradle, tradesmen and townspeople all temporarily dropped their vocations, and went to "help harvest." On the farm of George Hoke, afterwards William Hoke's place, in West Manchester, in 1828, there were 102 reapers, men and women, reaping with the sickel in one field. They soon cut the grain of that field, and went to another. About the same time, near by, Peter Wolf had fifty-four reapers at work. They passed along like a moving battle line, and made an interesting sight. A good reaper could cut forty-two dozen of sheaves in a day. The German scythe, made of malleable iron, sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, was used for mowing. The whetstone was carried by the mower, with a horn containing water mixed with vinegar. For cutting spelts, rye and wheat, the sickel was almost universally used until about the beginning of the war of 1812, or possibly five years earlier, when the grain cradle came into use in York County, and the country in general. The sickle was indeed extensively used much later.

NOTE 7.

(PAGE 69.)

Account of the Personal Estate of Rudolph Spengler, Deceased.

THE ACCOMPT of Philip Jacob and Barbara his Wife (late Barbara Spengler) and George Kann, Administrators of all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits which were of Rudolph Spengler late of Paradise Township in the County of York yeoman deceased, as well as all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits which were of the said deceased at the Time of his Death, which came to their Hands Possession and knowledge, as of their payments and disbursments, out of and against the same Viz.

"The said Accomptants charge themselves with all and singular the goods and Chattles, rights and Credits, which were of the said deceased, according to an Inventory and Appraisement thereof, exhibited and remaining in the Register's office, at York, amounting to the sum of.....		£299	2	1¼
The said Accomptants further Charge themselves with the advance of Sales of Vendue to the sum of.....		21	2	8
They also charge themselves with Part of a Debt due by Michael Swoope of £38 18 0 whereof the sum of £20 16 2 only was charged in the Inventory.....		18	1	0
Also with Old Maryland and Pennsylvania Paper money.....		2	13	9
Also with Interest received on John Treber's Bond more than what is charged in the Inventory.....		1	3	0
		<hr/> £342 3 4¼ <hr/>		

"The said Accomptants, also Pray allowance for their several Payments and Disbursements, out of and against the said Estate as follows pr receipts

By Cash pr. the Register for Letters of Admon.....		£	1	3	9
1	Jacob Wymer for decds. Coffin as per rect.....	2	5	0	
2	Christian Wust for appraising &c per rect.....	2	5	0	
3	Saml Arnold for " pr do	0	15	0	
4	John Miller for Clhs'hp pr do	1	8	6	
5	Wm Mummert for Crying Vendue pr do	0	15	0	
6	Joseph Sherch Colr for 1782 pr do	3	3	6	
7	Peter Trump Do 1783 pr do	1	18	2	
8	Jacob Howry Do 1784 pr do	"	15	10	
9	Jacob Ziegler as pr provn Acct pr do	3	16	0	
10	Jacob Bertesen as pr do pr do	1	3	6	
11	John Threber as pr do pr do	0	16	0	
12	Geo. Lewis Lefler as pr Receipt.....	1	0	0	

ESTATE ACCOUNT OF RUDOLPH SPENGLER. 271

13	Michl Swope as	pr	do	.....	I	9	7½
14	Jacob Howry as	pr	do	.....	"	5	11
15	John Moyer as	pr	do	.....	"	5	0
16	Elizabth Grezemer as	pr	do	.....	"	5	0
17	Jos. Welshans as	pr	do	.....	"	4	0
The said Accomptants further pray allowance for the old Mary-							
land and Penns'a Paper money charged on the Debit side of							
this acct.							
					2	13	9
The Clk for Stating this Acct.							
					7	6	
The Register's fees for examining &c this account and & Copy..							
					15	9	
Thomas Hartley Esqr a Counsel Fee concerning this estate....							
					I	10	0
The Orphans Court fee.							
					12	9	
The allowance made to George Kann one of the Adr. for his							
trouble and expense.							
					10	0	0
The allowance made to the other Adrs. for their trouble and							
expense							
					3	0	0
Balance in the Hands of the said Admrs Subject to Distribution..							
					301	11	4

£342 3 41¼

" Exhibited in the Registers Office at York the 27th Day of Novr. 1789

Novr 1789
By. BARBARA JACOB }
GEORGE KANN }

Administrators both sworn to the truth of this
acct. as stated.

Cor. J. BARNITZ, Regr.

NOTE 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(PAGE 75.)

The Vituperative and Acrimonious Harrison Van Buren Campaign of 1840.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S PASSAGE THROUGH YORK. THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON BROUGHT TO YORK;
THE OBSEQUIES AND PROCESSION.

THE Presidential campaign of 1840 was the longest in the history of the country, and, excepting that of 1860, altogether the most exciting. It began eleven months before the election with the nomination of Gen. W. H. Harrison, at Harrisburg in December, 1839, a nomination effected by the most extraordinary of sharp political contrivances, ingenious and complicated. Mr. Harrison was nominated by a majority of 42 over the united votes of Gen. Scott and Mr. Clay, Scott receiving 16 votes, Mr. Clay 90, and Gen. Harrison 148.

The campaign that succeeded was one of extraordinary excitement and incident. According to Mr. Benton it was conducted on the Harrison side by the banks and their agents, who "used money in fabulous amounts, and in ways not dreamed of."

In an address to the country, Amos Kendall declared that "contempt of the people lay at the bottom of the whole Harrison scheme of electioneering." "We have seen vast assemblages collected together," he said, "at great labor and cost, not to respond to any principles, or to listen to any argument, but to drown the voice of reason in the shouts of revelry, and to lead captive the feelings of the people in a senseless excitement, aroused by the hauling of log cabins, canoes and cider barrels through the streets; the display of banners with unmeaning mottoes; the singing of doggerel rhymes, and the exhibition of vulgar pictures; riot and drunkenness, joined with mummerly and mockery—all alike disgraceful and insulting." Above everything else, however, according to the

same authority, was the "use of money without stint, the abuse of official station, and privilege without restraint, and the violation of the law without reserve;" altogether forming "a flood of demora-



HARRISON AND PROSPERITY. (From an old print in N. Y. Sun.)



VAN BUREN AND RUIN. (From an old print in N. Y. Sun.)

lization," in "some of the states resting in stagnant pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and threatening death to everything virtuous, noble and free—" even to the Republic itself.

This was putting the case very strongly, but no doubt Mr. Kendall devoutly believed all that he alleged.

The Harrison men—otherwise the Whigs—were not in the least moved by the complaints and charges of the Democrats, otherwise the “Locofocos,” but continued to hold their big meetings, to exhibit their vulgar pictures, to sing their doggerel rhymes, to drink their hard cider, and to drag their canoes and log cabins on wheels through the streets and along the country roads. They got “back” at the Locofocos with charges quite as serious as those against which they were called upon to defend. They declared that Mr. Van Buren—whose father had kept a country tavern—was an aristocrat, a monarchist, in fact; who lived in royal style in the White House, who ate his soup out of spoons of gold and his pie with knives of silver; who honored the rich and despised the poor; who demanded a standing army of 200,000 men under his own control, for what sinister purpose of enslavement of the people is easily inferred. He had wasted the public revenues, had increased the public expenditure, and had added \$20,000,000 to the public debt. He was hostile to the churches in all their sects, and sought the destruction of the ministers of religion. He was the enemy of free labor, who aimed to bring the wages of American workmen to the European level, and to destroy the profits of the American farmers. Among the minor charges were two; that he had established new mints in which it cost 40 per cent. of the value of gold eagles to coin them, and that turned out ten cent pieces at a cost of thirty cents each! And a great deal more of the same kind, ending with the declaration that one term was enough for any man.

The local campaign in point of vituperation and bitterness was fully equal to the general standard. In the York Democratic Press of 1840 a local candidate was designated as a “man of business habits, and no discarded preacher like his competitor, who has said the Democrats want but horns to make them oxen.”

“Gen. Harrison carries his pockets full of paper certificates, vindicating him from the charge of being too prudent, but bears no bodily evidence of ever having been within gun-shot of the enemy, while the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency bears upon his frame seventeen scars, enduring memorials of his valor.” A

"British Whig" spoke of the York County Germans, says the Press: "The Black Dutch, with black rings around their necks, I can buy any of them with a half pint of whiskey."

Among the newspaper headings in the Democratic Press we find the following: "Brutal Assault by Captain Joseph Garretson, of the York Cavalry Troop, upon the Editor of the Press." "The Liar Nailed." "The Wild Bear Show." "British Gold Opposed to the Rights of Freemen." "The British Nobility and the Rag Barons of this Country." "Fraud Proven." "The Hard Cider, Coon Skin and Extra Pay Ticket." "To Your Tents, Oh Israel." After the campaign: "For Salt River: the Well Known and Fast Sailing Schooner, Locofoco, will Sail for the Head Waters of Salt River on Monday the 30th."

The real issues of the campaign related to currency, banking and tariff. As to the latter, the Harrison (or Whig) doctrine was immensely removed from what is now called "McKinleyism." Gen. Harrison's position on that subject was authoritatively stated in these words: "He is in favor of such judicious tariff regulations as shall provide for the actual wants of the Government and protect the national industry, without affording the means of extravagance, or a surplus beyond what may be necessary to discharge its current and existing obligations, holding it "to be the duty of the Government to keep the expenses within its ordinary revenues." It was, however, the opinion of Gen. Harrison and his supporters that, even upon this moderate view of tariff legislation, a sufficient protection might be had to give to the farmers profitable prices for their products, and to the artisans and laborers of the country constant employment, fair wages, and prompt pay—in short, "\$2 a day and roast beef." The industrial state of the country was one of great depression; and as Mr. Van Buren was held responsible for it, it was not surprising that he was beaten, badly, both before the people and in the electoral colleges. Out of a total of 2,411,700 votes, of which 7,059 were for an anti-slavery candidate, Gen. Harrison had a majority of 146,315, and in the electoral colleges 234 votes against 60 for Mr. Van Buren.

Among the Whig pictures described by Amos Kendall as "vulgar," are here reproduced two of the most characteristic entitled respectively "Harrison and Prosperity," "Van Buren and Ruin." The

method of these pictures is familiar enough now, but they were a great deal of a novelty then, and rendered powerful service for the Whig cause, as although much exaggerated of course, they were descriptive of an actually existing condition, for which, however, Mr. Van Buren was not in fact responsible.

A VISIT FROM PRESIDENT VAN BUREN IN 1839.

From the York Republican of June 26, 1839.

"His excellency, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, arrived in our borough on last Friday afternoon from Washington—remained at the White Hall Hotel, (now the National) until Saturday morning at six o'clock, and then pursued his journey to Harrisburg, taking that route to New York, in which State he intends to remain during the month of July. He travelled in a carriage and pair, accompanied by one of his sons and attended by two colored servants, one driving him and the other riding on horseback.

"During his stay here he was called on by a number of our citizens, who were introduced to him and shook the hand of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; we are, however, unable to say anything of his personal appearance or social qualities as we did not see the distinguished functionary."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LAMENTED DEATH. FUNERAL HONORS IN YORK IN 1841.

The Republican, York, April 22, 1841.

"The citizens of our borough manifested on Saturday last, their profound sorrow for the death of President Harrison, with becoming solemnity. Agreeably to previous arrangement, a military civic procession was formed at 12 o'clock, which was composed of from twelve to fifteen hundred persons, and after it had moved in a slow and solemn order through some of the principal streets, it terminated its march at the first Lutheran Church, where prayers were offered up to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Schmucker, and the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, and an address delivered by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz. The choir also performed the appropriate anthems. All the business was suspended during the exercises, and there was an unanimity of feeling on the occasion which gave a moral beauty to the scene. Citizens who had long indulged in party strife were commingled together without distinction, in the sacred office of rendering homage of their respect to the departed Patriot."

THE ARRIVAL IN YORK OF THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON. THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The Republican, June 23, 1841.

"The sacred relics of a great and good man were brought from Washington to Baltimore on Saturday last, and remained in the latter city until Monday morning, the volunteers supplying a military guard for the body, which was also attended

by a guard of honor from the Marine Corps at Washington, commanded by Col. Henderson, who are to accompany it to its final resting place at North Bend. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company with a liberality which does them the very highest credit, tendered to the committee charged by the citizens of Cincinnati with the duty of removing the body to the West, a special train of cars to carry it to Columbia, and also invited the military companies of the city to attend it to that point. Intelligence of the intention to bring the remains through this place having reached here on Sunday last, measures were taken to pay the last sad honours to the memory of the deceased President. A committee on the part of the volunteers and citizens started early on Monday morning to meet the incoming train from Baltimore and attend it to town. At 10 o'clock the military corps paraded, and the Beneficial Association, Fire Companies, Literary Societies, the Clergy, members of the Bar, Physicians, Borough Officers and citizens generally united with them in forming a Procession—the several associations having their banners clothed in mourning—under the command of Gen. Michael Doudelet, the Marshal at the funeral ceremonies on the 17th of April last. In this order the procession moved out the Railroad to the South Borough line where it halted to await the arrival of the cars. These came about 12 o'clock, and in addition to the Cincinnati committee, were filled with the President and Directors of the Railroad Company, and a number of military corps of Baltimore, among which we noticed the Eutaw Infantry, Independent Blues, National Guards, Junior Artillerists, and the First Baltimore Light Infantry, all of whom immediately alighted, formed in front of the cars, and passed along the line of the York Procession, which saluted them and immediately fell in at the rear of the train, which moved at a very slow rate, and in this order to the strains of funeral music, the entire body proceeded to the Rail Road Depot, presenting a most impressive and solemn appearance. There the procession dismissed and the York volunteers and many citizens joined the companies which came from Baltimore, proceeding in the cars to Wrightsville and thence to Columbia, where the military companies, having been reinforced by the arrival of the Baltimore Independent Grays, escorted the body to the canal and saw it safely deposited on board of the boat, which was to convey it towards its western destination. The York and Baltimore volunteers, returned thence to this Borough, and after unitedly forming one of the handsomest parades through our town that we ever witnessed, the latter resumed their places in the cars and wended their way to the Monumental City. We are aware that we have furnished a very important description of the appropriate ceremonies of the day, but those who saw or participated in them will not readily forget their beauty and solemnity hallowed as they were by the sentiment of reverence for the virtues, character and patriotism of an illustrious man who had been summoned from the affections of a devoted people, and gathered to the grave from the highest pinnacle of earthly honor to be mourned by a mighty nation."

NOTE 8.

(PAGE 76,)

Captain Yost Herbach.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS. A TEAMSTER IN THE BRADDOCK EXPEDITION; AT THE INDIAN BATTLE OF BLOODY RUN; A CAPTAIN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From the York Gazette of August 16, 1831.

"ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

"At Antietam, near Hagerstown, in Washington county, Maryland, on the 2nd inst., Captain Yost Harbaugh, a soldier of the Revolution, a native of York county, Pa. in the 90th year of his age. He was formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature."

From the York Weekly of April 13, 1894.

"Captain Yost Harbaugh, whose death, in 1831, is recorded in the York Gazette of that year, and copied under 'The Glimpses of York Sixty Years Ago,' in another column of this issue, was Captain of the Seventh Company of the Second Battalion of York county's contingent in the Revolutionary war, and was in active service in that struggle. He was the sixth son of Yost Herbach, the elder, a Swiss emigrant. He was born in 1741, and in 1755, when but 14 years old, accompanied Braddock's expedition as teamster, and was also at Bloody Run in the Indian wars. (Gen. Braddock in a letter said: 'In every instance, but in my *contract for the Pennsylvania wagons*, I have been deceived, and met with nothing but *lies and villainy*.') In 1799 he represented York county in the State Legislature.

"He was a very large man, fully six feet in height and well proportioned. His dress continued throughout his long life to be of the old Continental style. He remembered, and, in his extreme old age, loved nothing so well as to sit, on winter evenings, by the big fire on the hearth, surrounded by groups of young folks, and tell them tales of the olden times, of the times and things when he was young, of the early days when the Indians were about.

"How, when he lived on his farm, now Samuel Rutter's near Emigsville, where still stands the old Swiss barn erected by him in 1793, and which still bears his name carved in a stone in the gable, the children went to gather whortleberries in the woods on the hills beyond the Codorus, and found in the leaves several pretty little puppies as they supposed, which the girls took pity on and carried home, where they were told by him, to their great surprise and consternation, that the little foundlings were young wolves. How some of the farm hands proposed to kill them, and how he, on the score of prudence, as well as humanity, accompanied by several of the men with loaded rifles and an ample supply of ammunition against a not improbable emergency, carried the mistaken and unwelcome pets

back to their forest home. In those days," he said, "it was nothing unusual for wolves to attack and destroy sheep at night and carry the lambs away.

"He lived to the great age of eighty-nine years, nine months and nine days, and died in the full faith of the German Reformed church, and in the full possession of all his senses and mental faculties, on August 1, 1832, of a violent attack of cholera, after an illness of four days, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Emmert, in Maryland, and was buried in the Antietam cemetery, located near the bloody battlefield of that name. His remains were recently taken and deposited in the Emmert lot in the graveyard near Funkstown, Washington county, Maryland.

"He was grandfather of the distinguished lawyer, Henry L. Fisher, Esq., of York, from whose invaluable contribution on the 'Pennsylvania Germans' to Gibson's York County History, many of the foregoing facts were obtained; and also the great grandfather of Edward W. Spangler, Esq., who at the battle of Antietam, in 1862, fired eighty-eight rounds, and had the stock of his rifle shattered by a Rebel bullet, within cannon shot of the sepulchre of his Revolutionary ancestor."

The following interesting notice of his life, character, and death, is from the "York Republican," of August 16th, 1831.

A WORTHY CITIZEN AND HERO AT REST.

"Died—On Monday, the 1st ult., at Mr. Emmert's, his son-in-law, near Hagerstown, Md., the aged and venerable Yost Harbaugh, Esq. Mr. Harbaugh was at-



THE LURKING SAVAGE.

tacked by the cholera, and only survived this rapidly mortal disease four days. He was born on the 11th of October, old style, (22nd of October) 1741, therefore, he lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, nine months and 9 days. The deceased always lived on plain, frugal diet, the substantials of life, and was per-

fectly temperate and sober, free from all passion, and excessive indulgence of every kind. He was an uneducated man, but possessed a native vigor of intellect, and a large share of common sense, which gave him a conspicuous, as well as useful standing in society. Mr. Harbaugh well remembered when the Indians, whose name as a nation, has long since become extinct, had a town on the banks of Canoe run, near Kreutz church, in Hellam township, and that the borough of York had to be guarded by sentinels during the night, against their hostile incursions. With a plow, a furrow was drawn around the town, serving as a demarkation, along which the sentinels marched in the execution of their duty. What a wonderful change has taken place since the birth of Mr. H., in our own town and country and throughout the Union! 'Solitary plains have been made glad, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose!' The desert has become studded with towns and cities, and covered with an immense population, evidently and anxiously pushing the spirit of enterprise further on, which, indeed, seems as if it had just commenced, marking with striking evidence, the onward march of mind. From the year 1770, to the close of the year 1815, a period of forty-five years, the American Revolution commenced and closed, with the establishment of a new Empire, growing and extending itself to illimitable bounds, and by its example and moral influence operating upon and fanning the spark of liberty amongst all nations. Within this period, the French Revolution commenced and terminated, and all the excesses of that bloody and murderous time passed into oblivion, with all the splendid battles, glory and victories of Napoleon, whose brilliant career caused an astounded world to pause, and gaze with amazement—all, all had their rise and termination in the space of one man's lifetime. These causes of deep reflection are naturally awakened in the mind, when we contemplate the life and death of such a patriarch as the subject of this obituary notice, teaching us a knowledge of our utter nothingness, and the extreme vanities of human life. Well might such men as Edmund Burke exclaim: 'Oh, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.'"

The original Muster Roll, in German, of Captain Herbach's (original spelling) Company in the Revolutionary War is in the writer's possession. (Notes 15 & 34.)

NOTE 9.

(PAGE 88.)

Indian Incursions into York County in 1755.

GREAT CONSTERNATION AMONG THE INHABITANTS. LETTER
OF SUNDRY PERSONS AT YORK, TO GOV. MORRIS, 1755.

"May it please your Honour,

"We receiv'd sundrie Acc'ts lately, all concerning in this, that a numerous Body of Indians & some French are in this Province, which has put the Inhabitants here in the greatest Confusion, the principal of whom have met sundrie Times, & on examination find that many of us have neither Arms nor Ammunition.



THE DECLARATION OF WAR. (Old print.)

"Herewith we send a copy of an Express just arrived from John Harris's Ferry, by Way of James Anderson, with Intelligence that the Indians are encamp'd up Susquehannah within a Day of two's March of that Place and 'tis probable, before this comes to Hand, part of these back counties may be destroyed.

"We believe there are men enough willing to bear Arms & go out against the Enemy, were they supplied with Arms, Ammunition & a reasonable Allowance for

their time, but without this, at least arms and Ammunition, we fear little to purpose can be done.

"If some measures, are not speedily fallen upon, we must either sit at home till we are butcher'd without Mercy or Resistance, run away, or go out a confused Multitude destitute of Arms and Ammunition & without Discipline or proper Officers, or any way fixed on to be supplied with Provisions.

"In short we know not what to do, & have not much time to deliberate.

"As the Company who go, from this Town & Parts adjacent, to Morrow, to the assistance of the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, will take almost all our Arms & Ammunition with them, We humbly pray your Honour to order us some Arms & Ammunition, otherwise we must desert our Habitations.

"We have sent the Bearer Express with this letter, and also a Petition to the Assembly, which our People were signing, when the Express came to Hand.

"We humbly hope your Honour will excuse this Freedom, which our distress has obliged us to use, and beg leave to subscribe ourselves.

"Honoured Sir,

your most obedient

Humble Serv't.

GEO. STEVENSON.

GUR. UPDEGRAFF.

THOS. ANNGR.

JAMES SMITH.

JOHN ADLUM.

"Endorsed.—Letter from the Magistrates of York County, to the Govr.

"York Saturday 11 o'clock, P. M., 1st Novr. 1755.

GEORGE STEVENSON TO R. PETERS, 1755.

"Dr. Sir,

"By the Express which I suppose, more than daily come to yr. Hand from the Frontier Parts of this Province, you can conceive the Confusion, Horror & Distress, with which every breast is filled; All possible Attempts have been made here to Stockade this Town, but in vain, on receipt of the Governors Summon I dispatch'd the Sub Sheriff to David McConaughys, knowing that Mr. Hamilton was over the Hills, I doubt he will not go down, his Family & Neighbours being in such consternation.

"I'm inform'd John & Jas. Wright do not go, We have sent down a petition by the Bearer sign'd in about a quarter of a Hour, whilst we were yet signing it We received the Express from Harris's. a Copy of which we have sent to the Governor, together with a Letter, five of us have made bold to write to him on this Important Subject I beg you will use your Influence with the Governor and Mr. Allen, to whom I made free to write two days ago, I am so fatigued with the People, & 'tis now so late that I must conclude.

"Dr. Sr,

yr most obliged

& obedient Servt,

GEO. STEVENSON.

"York, 12 O'Clock, Saturday Night, 1st Nov., 1755.

"Mr. Peters.

"Indorsed

George Stevenson, 1st Novr, 1755."

GEORGE STEVENSON TO R. PETERS, 1755.

“ Dr Sir :

“ As the Bearer carries the same News to you which he brought to me, 'tis needless to say anything about that.

“ We have sent 53 Men, well filed, from this Town last Monday 2 o'clock P. M. & a Doctor, some Medicines & what Ammunition we could spare to Tobs Hendrick's to join the main Body of English Tories on the most needful Part of the Frontiers, Mr. Adlum is with them, Mr. Hamilton is gone towards Conigogeeg last Sunday with a Company.

“ Mr. Bay yesterday with & at the Head of another. We are all aloft and such as have Arms hold themselves ready, but alas they are few in Number ; 40 men came here yesterday willing to defend, but had but 3 guns & no Ammunition, and could get none here, therefore went home again.



THE RESULT OF THE DECLARATION. (Old print.)

“ We stay all here yet, how long God knows, 6 Families fled from their Homes, Dist. about 15 miles viz : Conewago last Night, the last came into Town about Day Break This Morning. I am determined to stay & by the assistance of Mr. Lispy & the other Justices, on the spot spirit up the People & keep 'em together (if possible,) till I hear from the Government.

“ A few of us have pledged our Credit for publick services, if we are encouraged we will stand till we are cut off, if not or if no News comes to us (wch we shall construe as discouragement,) some of us are bound to the lower Parts Maryland immediately, if not scalp'd by the way.

“ Herewith you have another of our Petitions to the Assembly, all I shall say about it is that the biggest Part of its Signers are Menonists, who live about 15 miles westward of York.

“ Pleas to deliver it to the Assembly, the Express waits which hastens to me to

the only agreeable part of my Letter, to my self & that is that in Peace or War,
Comfort or Distress, I am, Dr. Sr, with great Esteem,

Yr most obedient

Hble Servt,

GEO. STEVENSON.

"York, 11 o'clock, A. M. Wednesday, 5th Novr.

Mr. Peters.

"Tell Hannan we are all Well.

"Indorsed.

Geo. Stevenson.

NOTE 10.

(PAGE 88.)

The Abduction and Massacre of the Jemison Family by the Indians.

The first settlements on the southwestern portion of York, now Adams County, were made by the Scotch Irish. The father of Mary Jemison was one of these settlers. He settled near Marsh Creek, cleared and cultivated a large farm and resided there ten years. His family consisted of four sons and a daughter. One day in the spring of 1755, they



ABDUCTION BY THE INDIANS. (Old print.)

were alarmed by the discharge of a number of guns. William Buck, a neighbor, was killed. Jemison was seized, as also were the mother and two brothers, the sister and neighbors with them. The marauding party consisted of six Indians and four Frenchmen. They were Shawanese Indians. The two older brothers escaped. The captured family suffered under great distress from

fatigue and want of food. They were lashed by the Indians, and hurried, or rather dragged to a Fort in Cumberland County, either Fort Conococheage, or Fort Chambers. Eight of the captives were murdered and scalped. Mary Jemison and the little child of Mrs. Buck were spared. After a painful journey of seven days and a half they reached Fort DuQuesne. Mary Jemison was taken possession of by two Indian squaws and treated as one of the tribe. They were of the Seneca Nation. At first she had a desire to escape whenever she met persons who talked English. When she was fourteen or fifteen years of age, she was married to a Delaware Indian, to whom she became attached, and to whom she bore children. She said that the labor required of her was not severe. But she had at another time to undergo an exhausting and fatiguing journey of several hundred miles, from the Ohio river to the Genesee. The Senecas were the allies to the French. The war came to an end in 1760. In the meantime her husband had died. She defended the moral character of the Indians, and evaded opportunities of being released by the whites. In 1763 she married an old Seneca warrior. She was twenty years old and he was fifty-five. He died at the age of one hundred and three. The war of the Revolution again subjected her to hardships. The Six-Nations joined the English. After the Revolution she refused to return to the whites, and was given a large tract of reserved land. She was known as Dick-e wamis, or the White Woman of the Genesee.

NOTE 11.

(PAGE 88.)

Indian Abductions and Massacre in York County, 1758.

ON the 13th of April, 1758, a man was killed, and nine persons abducted by the Indians near Archibald Bard's, at the South Mountain, within the then limits of York county. On the 21st of May, one man and five women were taken from the Yellow Breeches.¹

Richard Bard was of the number abducted. The following is an extract from a thrilling narrative of his captivity, as written by his son, collected from the manuscript of his father:

"My father, Richard Bard, lived in York County, now Adams, and owned a mill, now called Marshall's Mill, in what is called Carroll's tract, where, on the morning of the 13th of April, 1758, his house was invested by a party of nineteen Indians. They were discovered by a little girl, called Hannah M'Bride, who was at the door, and on seeing them, screamed, and ran into the house.

"At this time, there was in the house, my father and Lieutenant Thomas Potter, (brother of General Potter) who had come the evening before (being a full cousin) together with a child of about six months old, and a bound boy. The Indians rushed into the house, and one of them, with a large cutlass in his hand, made a blow at Potter, but he so managed it as to wrest the sword from the Indian, and returned the blow, which would have put an end to his existence, had not the point struck the ceiling, which turned the sword so as to cut the Indian's hand.

"In the meantime my father, (Mr. Bard) laid hold of a horseman's pistol that hung on a nail, and snapped it at the breast of one of the Indians, but there being tow in the pan it did not go off; at this, the Indians seeing the pistol, ran out of the house.

"By this time one of the Indians at the door, shot at Potter, but the ball took him only in his little finger. The door was now shut, and secured as well as possible; but finding the Indians to be very numerous, and having no powder and ball, and as the savages might easily burn down the house, by reason of the thatched roof, and the quantity of mill wood piled at the back of the building, added to the declarations of the Indians, that they would not be put to death, determined to surrender; on which a party of the Indians went to a field, and made prisoners of Samuel Hunter and Daniel McManimy. A lad of the name of William White, coming to the mill, was also made a prisoner.

"At the distance of about seventy rods from the house, contrary to all their promises, they put Thomas Potter to death; and having proceeded to the moun-

¹ Loudon's Narrative.



THE RELIEF ATTACK BY THE SETTLERS. (old print.)

tain about three or four miles, one of the Indians struck the spear of his tomahawk into the breast of the small child, and after repeated blows scalped it. After crossing the mountain, they passed the house of Mr. Halbert T—and seeing him out, shot at him, but without effect. Thence passing late in the evening M'Cord's old fort, they encamped about a mile in the gap—the second day having passed into the Path Valley, they discovered a party of white men in pursuit of them; on which they ordered the prisoners to hasten, for should the whites come up with them, they should be all tomahawked. Having thus hurried, they reached the top of the Tuscarora mountain, and all had set down to rest, when an Indian, without any previous warning, sunk a tomahawk into the forehead of Samuel Hunter—He was scalped and the Indians proceeded on their journey, &c.'"

The Indians were constantly prowling in quest of victims, and while the contiguous counties presented scenes of many murders, the savages occasionally fell, as is their custom, unawares upon the people of this county, as late as 1759; for on the 29th of May, of that year, Mr. Dunwiddie and one Crawford were shot by two Indians in Carroll District, York county. The inhabitants had their fears and hopes constantly excited till the close of the French and Indian war.

It might be here remarked, that York county furnished four companies of foot soldiers, in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1758, which was committed to General Forbes, at the head of 8,000 men. The captains from York county were, Robert M'Pherson, Thomas Hamilton, David Hunter; the Lientenants, Andrew Findlay, James Ewing, Alexander M'Kean, Victor King; the ensigns were William Haddin, Peter Mim, James Armstrong and William M'Dowell.¹

¹ Note 41,

NOTE 12.

(PAGE 89,)

The Pennsylvania (including York) Troops in the Battle of Long Island—Miscarriage of Orders Imperilled the American Army.

LIEUT. COL. CHAMBERS' LETTER.

"From all I can learn, we numbered about twenty-five hundred and the attacking party not less than twenty-five thousand, as they had been landing days before. Our men behaved as bravely as ever men did, but it is surprising that, with the



BRITISH CAVALRY AT THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND. (Old print.)

superiority of numbers, they were not cut to pieces. They behaved gallantly, and there are but five or six hundred missing.

"General Lord Stirling fought like a wolf, and is taken prisoner. Colonels Miles and Atlee, Major Burd, Captain Peebles, Lieutenant Watt, and a great number of other officers also prisoners. Colonel Piper missing. From deserters we learn that the enemy lost Major General Grant and two brigadiers and many others, and five hundred killed. Our loss is chiefly in prisoners.

"It was thought advisable to retreat off Long Island, and, on the night of the 30th, it was done, with great secrecy. Very few of the officers knew it until they were

on the boats, supposing that an attack was intended. A discovery of our intention to the enemy would have been fatal to us. The Pennsylvania were done great honor by being chosen the *corps de reserve* to cover the retreat. The regiments of Colonel's Hand, Magaw, Shee and Hazlett were detailed for that purpose. We kept up fires with outposts stationed until all the rest were over. We left the lines after it was fair day, and then came off.

"Never was a greater feat of generalship shown than in his retreat—to bring off an army of twelve thousand men, within sight of a strong enemy, possessed of as strong a fleet as ever floated on our seas, without any loss, and saving all the baggage. General Washington saw the last over himself."

GENERAL HAND'S ACCOUNT.

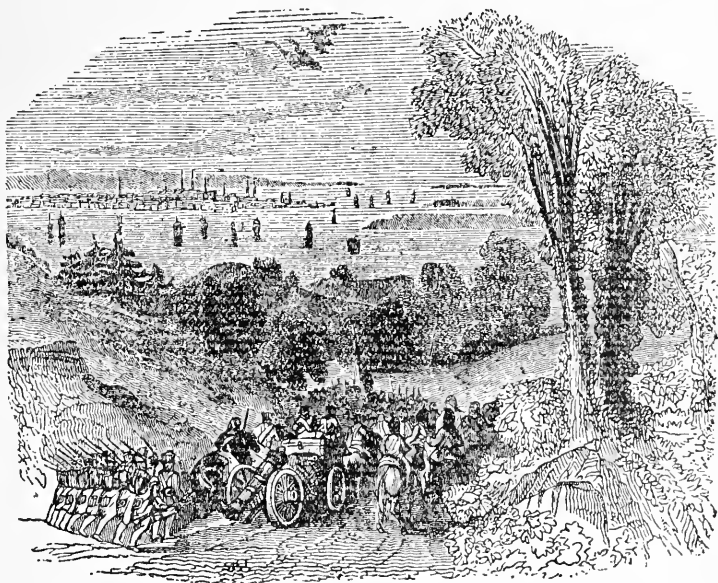
The following account of the retreat appears among the papers of General Hand :

"In the evening of the 29th of August, 1776, with several other commanding officers of corps, I received orders to attend Major General Mifflin. When assembled, General Mifflin informed us that in consequence of the determination of a board of general officers, the evacuation of Long Island, where we then were, was to be attempted that night; that the commander-in-chief had honored him with the command of the covering party, and that our corps were to be employed in that service. He then assigned us our several stations, which we were to occupy as soon as it was dark, and pointed out Brooklyn Church as an alarm post to which the whole were to repair, and unitedly oppose the enemy in case they discovered our movements, and made an attack in consequence. My regiment was posted in a redoubt on the left and the lines on the right of the great road below Brooklyn Church. Captain Henry Miller (of York) commanded in the redoubt. Part of a regiment of the flying camp of the State of New York were, in the beginning of the night, posted near me; they showed so much uneasiness in their situation, that I petitioned General Mifflin to suffer them to march off, lest they might communicate the panic with which they were seized, to my people. The General granted my request, and they marched off accordingly.

"After that, nothing remarkable happened at my post till about two o'clock in the morning, when Alexander Scammell, since adjutant general, who that day acted as aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, came from the left, inquiring for General Mifflin, who happened to be with me at the time. Scammell told him that the boats were waiting, and the commander-in-chief anxious for the arrival of the troops at the ferry. General Mifflin said he thought he must be mistaken, that he did not imagine the General could mean the troops he immediately commanded. Scammell replied he was not mistaken, adding that he came from the extreme left, had ordered all the troops he had met to march; that in consequence they were then in motion, and that he would go on and give the same orders. General Mifflin then ordered me to call my advance piquets and sentinels, to collect and form my regiment, and to march as soon as possible, and quitted me.

"Having marched into the great road leading to the church, I fell in with the troops returning from the left of the lines. Having arrived at the church, I halted to take up my camp equipage, which, in the course of the night, I had carried there by a small party. General Mifflin came up at the instant, and asked me the

reason of the halt. I told him, and he seemed very much displeased, and exclaimed: 'D—n your pots and kettles! I wish the devil had them! March on.' I obeyed but had not gone far before I perceived the front had halted, and hastening to inquire the cause, I met the commander-in-chief, who perceived me, and said:



RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY FROM LONG ISLAND. (Old print.)

'Is not that Colonel Hand?' I answered in the affirmative. His Excellency (General Washington,) said he was surprised at me in particular; that he did not expect I would have abandoned my post. I answered that I had not abandoned it; that I had marched by order of my immediate commanding officer. He said it was impossible. I told him I hoped, if I could satisfy him I had orders of General Mifflin, he would not think me particularly to blame. He said he undoubtedly would not. General Mifflin just then coming up, and asking what the matter was, His Excellency said: 'Good God! General Mifflin, I am afraid you have ruined us by so unseasonably withdrawing the troops from the lines.' General Mifflin replied, with some warmth: 'I did it by your order.' His Excellency declared it could not be. General Mifflin swore: 'By God, I did,' and asked: 'Did Scammell act as an aid-de-camp for the day, or did he not?' His Excellency acknowledged he did. 'Then,' said Mifflin, 'I had orders through him.' The General replied it was a dreadful mistake, and informed him that matters were in much confusion at the ferry, and, unless we could resume our posts before the enemy discovered we had left them, in all probability the most disagreeable consequences would follow. We immediately returned, and had the good fortune to recover our former stations, and keep them for some hours longer, without the enemy perceiving what was going forward.'"¹

¹ 10 Pa. Archives, N. S. 307.

Col. Michael Swoope's battalion of York county troops suffered severely in this battle and many were taken prisoners.² But eighteen of Captain Graeff's company returned to join their battalion. Captain Henry Miller, in command of a York county company, for his gallantry, was proposed for promotion by his Colonel, Edward Hand. Captain Philip Albright's company of York riflemen was attached to Col. Samuel Miles' regiment of riflemen. The regiment displayed great gallantry, but was overcome by superior force, and surrendered.

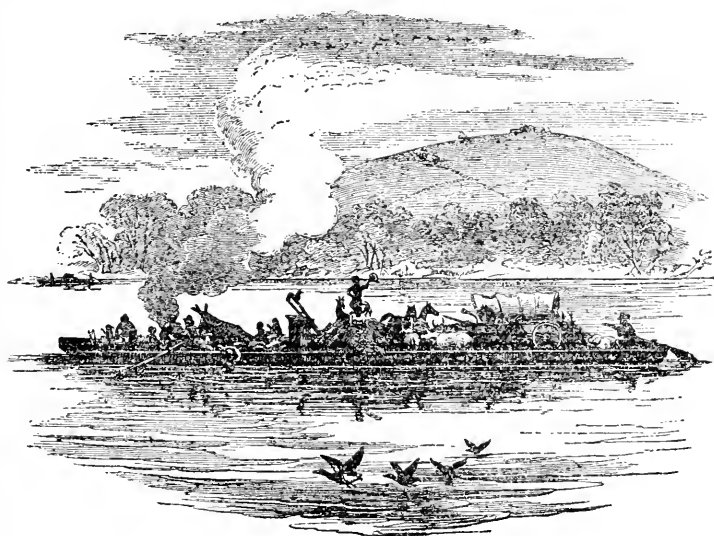
² Note 34.

NOTE 13.

(PAGE 95.)

Early Southern and Western Emigration.

THE long period of distress which followed the Revolution, and continued until after the adoption of the Constitution, had sent the people from this section of Pennsylvania to the rich and well-watered Valley of the Shenandoah, in Virginia. Seven of the eight sons of Philip Caspar



EMIGRANT ARK DOWN THE OHIO RIVER. (Old print.)

Spengler settled there about 1790. The Swoopes and Diehls, intermarried with the Spenglers, and hundreds of others populated this forest valley, and by their superior knowledge of agriculture and untiring industry, transformed it into the garden spot of the old Commonwealth. In the late Civil war it was the grainery of the Southern Confederacy.

Subsequent to 1800, the tide of emigration from this and adjoining counties changed toward the West. In that year the Government adopted the system of selling land in Ohio on credit, and this, coupled with the return of peace in Europe, and the consequent decline of business in the agricultural and commercial States, sent the wave of population into Ohio, which enabled it, 1803, to enter the union of the States. Such was the outpour thither that, for the moment, it seemed as if Indiana must soon follow Ohio into Statehood.

A letter from Robbstown, in Westmorland county, a village lying on the western highway to Pittsburg, announced that in one month, toward the end of 1811, 236 wagons, with men, women and children, and 600 Merino sheep, passed through on their way to Ohio. Four of the wagons were attended by sixty persons, but as it was then customary to consider eight as an average in such cases, it is probable that not far from eighteen hundred persons took part in this emigration. The record is confined to one month and to one town. Ohio which in 1810 contained a population of 230,000, was believed to have 400,000 in 1816. Fed, in subsequent years, by this never ending stream of new-comers, including many Spangler families, the West was almost transformed. Towns grew and villages sprang up with a rapidity, which, even in these days of rapid and easy communication, would be thought amazing.

NOTE 14.

(PAGE 114.)

York County Troops at the Flying Camp in 1776.¹

IN July, 1776, five battalions of militia marched from York County to New Jersey. Out of these five battalions there were formed in about six weeks after their arrival, two battalions of the Flying Camp; those who did not belong to the camp returned home. The reason of so many more, than there was occasion for, being called forth from all the counties seems to have been firstly to try the spirit of the people, and secondly to show the enemy the power of the nation they warred against.

As the Flying Camp is closely connected with the honors and the sufferings of many men in this county, we will briefly state its history. Congress on the 3d of June, 1776, "Resolved, that a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of 10,000 men," to complete which number, it was resolved that the colony of

Pennsylvania be required to furnish	6,000
Delaware " " " "	600
Maryland " " " "	3,400
	<hr/>
	10,000

The militia were to be engaged until the 1st of December following, that is, about six months. The conference of committees for Pennsylvania, then held at Philadelphia, resolved on the 14th of June, that 4,500 of the militia should be embodied, which, with the 1,500 then in the pay of the province, would make 6,000, the quota required by Congress. The same conference on the 25th, recommended to the associators of York County to furnish 400 men.

¹ Notes 15 and 34. Glossbrenner's History.

Thus York County furnishing	400
The other counties, and Philadelphia city, in all,	4,100
Troops under Col. Miles,	1,500
	<hr/>
Total,	6,000

The convention of the State, on the 12th of August, resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp, York County being required to furnish 515 men towards making out the number of 2,984, the aggregate of the four new battalions. On the same day Col. Geo. Ross, Vice-President of the Convention, Col. Thomas Matlack, of Philadelphia, and Col. Henry Schlegel of York County, were chosen, by ballot, commissioners to go to headquarters in New Jersey, and form the Flying Camp.

The Flying Camp was accordingly soon formed ; it consisted of three brigades. The Brigadier General of the first Brigade was James Ewing, of York County ; his brigade consisted of three battalions, the first of which was commanded by Col. Swoope, of York County ; the second by Col. Bull, of Chester County ; and the third by Col. Watts, of Cumberland County, father of the late David Watts, Esq., of Carlisle. Of the other brigade and battalions we are not at present able to speak with much certainty.

NOTE 15.

(PAGE 114.)

Quarter-Master George Lewis Leffler's Unpublished Diary.

NEW INFORMATION OF HISTORIC LOCAL INTEREST. THE YORK COUNTY MILITIA AT THE NEW JERSEY "FLYING CAMP."

SUBJOINED will be found extracts from the Diary (never before published) of George Lewis Leffler, who was in 1774 and 1775 Secretary of the York Revolutionary "Committee of Safety," and in 1776, appointed by Col. Michael Swoope, Deputy Quarter-Master of the First Battalion of York County Militia. He died in York, March 16, 1813.

This Diary supplies very important historic matter not heretofore disclosed;—the quantity and character of the rations furnished to the Revolutionary heroes; the route of the York county contingent to the "Flying Camp;"¹ the locality of the camp; the general orders issued at the time; the paroles and countersigns; the names of the captains of five of the York county companies.

As Mr. Leffler was Quarter-Master only of the First Battalion, he gives the names alone of the captains of the same. He does not furnish the names of the officers in the other York county battalions at the "Flying Camp," among whom were Captains Michael Hahn and Rudolf Spengler.

"MEMORANDUM BOOK
&
POCKET CALENDER
OF THE WAR OF ENGLAND
&
THE UNITED THIRTEEN COLONIES
PER GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER.

Note 13.

MEMORANDUM OF THE RATIONS PER MAN.

"8 lbs Soap for 100 Privates 1 week & 6 lbs Candles.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill Vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meal per Man.

"1776 The Cities and Towns I Marched through, are to wit, on Thursday the 12th day of July sat off from York Town and on the 13th came to Lancaster, from there we went to Philadelphia, and arrived save at Phil'a. Barracks the 16th of the same Month, from thence by Water to Trenton, where I got my discharge of Col. Jos. Donaldson, and went back to Philadelphia by Water with Captain Clunn where I remained a few days at the House of Michael Immel, when I engaged again being the 26th day of July (aforesaid) with Captains Herbach and Long to keep their Books at sixty shillings per month per Captain besides a private pay of fifty shillings. I then sat off again to Trenton, from there through Maidenhead, from there to Princeton College, from there to Kings Town from thence to Brunswick Barricks, where a certain Conrad Beck drowned in the River Raridan, being the second day of August, from thence I sat off to Head Quarters, Perth Amboy, where I was appointed by Maj. Michael Swoope, as Deputy Quarter-Master, having then received the following orders:

" 'HEAD QUARTERS, AMBOY August 6th 1776.

" 'Parole Bristol, Countersign—Field officers for to Morrow, Maj. Burd.

" 'The General thinks it necessary to inform the Pennsylvanian Association that there are a great Number of Troops for the Flying Camp now on their Way to this place, and as soon as a sufficient Number to form said Camp shall arrive, the Associators shall immediately be dismissed, and it is hoped no Associators will be so lost to all sence of Honor and Love for his country as to think of returning home, until those Troops shall arrive.' "

" 'HEAD QUARTERS AMBOY, August 7th 1776.

" 'Parole Kingsbridge—Countersign Roxbury, Field officers for to morrow, Maj. Bobst. The long roll is to be beat immediately after the revellie, every Morning when the Troops are to turn out to exercise, and the Fatigue Parties to work.

" 'Mr. Carpenter Wharton is appointed by the Commissary General to issue provisions to the Troops, he will furnish the army so, as to give no cause of Complaint, that this Business may be carried on, with the Necessary Regulatory.

" 'It is again Ordered, that the Quarter Master with the Quarter Master's Sergeant and Camp Colour men, by Returns, signed by Commanding Officer of his Corps is to draw Provisions, and that no other officer or soldier is to interfere, so as to interrupt, the Commissary in the Execution of his office.

" 'It is recommended to the Commanding Officer of the Regiments to draw rations of Flour and to contract with Bakers or have it Baked up by the Men of their own Battalions. Mr. Ludowick from a desire to serve the Army has offered his service and will undertake to bake for any Corps that may choose to employ him for which purpose a sufficient number of ovens will be fitted up by Saturday next.

" 'No Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier is to go one Mile from Camp or Quarters without leave, of absence, in writing from the Adjutant General.' "

DETAIL OF GUARDS AND FATIGUE PARTY.

"Swope

1 Subaltern	} For Fatigue to Parade at Reveille Beating.
1 Corporal	
18 Privates	

Head Quarters Elizabeth Town
August 10, 1776.

" Parole—Lancaster, Countersign Charleston.

no orders 11th do.

" Parole—Williamsburg, Countersign, Boston
no orders

Eliz'th Town 12th, 1776

" Parole—Washington, Countersign Putman

Eliz'th Town 14th 1776

Parole—Pennsylvania, Countersign Philadelphia
no orders were given for the Day.

" Maj. Swoope with 6 Companies marched from here being the part of the 1st Battalion of York County Militia that we were to be attacked to Night or to Morning Early,
People in great Confusion."

RATIONS.

" A Pound of Beef each man per day
Three pence three farthings each man per day in Cash
A jill of Vinegar each man per Week
A pint of Indian Meal or half a pint of Wheat Meal per Man per Week.

" If the privates of any Company chuse to take a pound and a Quarter of Bread each Man per Day, then each man is to receive only Soap and Candles as Customary.

" Price upon Presentation to the Commissary General on his appointment,—

" General orders in acc't by themselves Militia accounts by themselves, and to be transmitted, to the Commissary General once a month, all Captains who have not joined Regiments their accounts to be kept seperately.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1776.

" I do hereby Certify that the Established Rations as Mentioned (on the upper part of beginning) is for the Government of Mr. Ogden appointed, Deputy Commissary at New Jersey, in Behalf Joseph Trumble Esq'r General

WILLIAM HUSKENS

a copy

Robert Ogden Ju'r

Copied per Geo. Lewis Lefler, D. 2. M.

" A Provision Return for five Companies of Col. James Smith's first Battalion of York County Militia (for one day) now at Elizabeth Town East New Jersey. August 1776. Captains Dritt Capt. George Diehl Capt. Wright Capt Yost Herbach Capt. George Long, Michael Swoope Major, (alias) Colonel. Staff and Field officers 10, Rank & file 335.

Head Quarters Elizabeth Town August 15, 1776

Field officers for Tomorrow

"Major Morgan Parole, Greene, Countersign Pence. General Mercer having ordered the Jersey Troops near Cranes Ferry to march to Bergen in Consequence of intelligence from General Washington, received since the orders of Yesterday the guards at Trembly's Point is now to be relieved by Detachment from Philadelphia, Lancaster and York Militia. (They were at Newark, August 21st.)

"Rec'd Aug. 29 1776 of Geo. Lewis Leffler Quarter Master, five pounds & four pence Pennsylvania Currency in full for 133 rations due my Company this day for rations retained £5 0 4.

RUDOLF SPENGLER,
Captain."

NOTE 16.

(PAGE 114.)

Col. Michael Swoope at the Surrender of Fort Washington.

“ MOUNT WASHINGTON,
15 March 1776.

“ Dear General,—

“ A flag of truce came out just now from King’s Bridge. The Adjutant General was at the head of it. I sent down Col. Swoope. The Adjutant General would hardly give two hours for an alternative between surrendering at discretion, or every man being put to the sword. He waits for an answer. I shall send him a proper one. You’ll, I dare say, do what is best. We are determined to defend the post or die.

ROB’T MAGAW,
COLONEL CONIG.

To General Greene.”



BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON. (Old print.)

15 November 1776.

"Sir,

"If I rightly understand the purport of your message from Gen. Howe, communicated to Col. Swoope, this post is to be immediately surrendered or the garrison put to the sword. I rather think it a mistake than a settled resolution in Gen. Howe to act a part so unworthy of himself and the British nation.

"But give me leave to assure his Excellency that, actuated by the most glorious cause of mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity.

ROB'T MAGAW.

To the Adjutant General of the British Army."

"List of Pennsylvania officers who were upon York Island when the engagement began near Mount Washington:

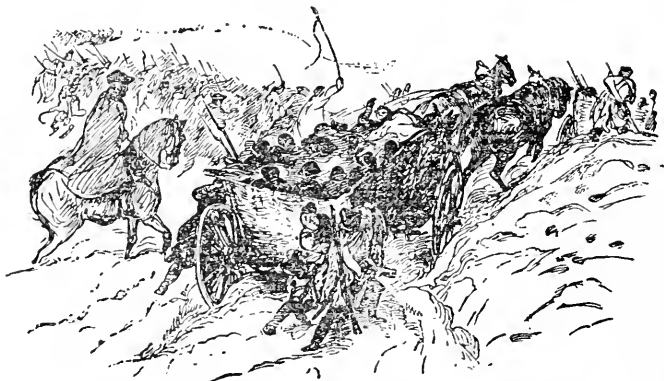
SWOOPE'S BATTALION.

"Col. Swoope.

"Captains: Smycer, Trett (Dritt) McDonald, Stake.

"Lieutenants—Shugart, Robeson, Patton, Clayton, Holsinger, Davis, Welsh.

"Ensigns—Barnet, (Barnitz) Myers, How, Doctor, Fullerton."¹



RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY THROUGH NEW JERSEY. (Old print.)

For a full biographical sketch of Ensign Jacob Barnitz, who was severely wounded at the action of Mount Washington, see *York Daily* of December 1 and 27, 1895.

¹ Peter Force's American Archives, 5 Series, Vol. 3, pages 700-730.

NOTE 17.

(PAGE 115.)

Commodities in York in 1779.

Iron, \$3750.00 per ton. Sugar, \$6.75 per pound.

Wheat, \$30.00.

THEIR PRICE REGULATED BY YORK COMMITTEES. ENERGETIC
LANGUAGE BY THE PATRIOTS. DEPRECIATION OF THE
CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

ON the shelves of the New York Historical Society, is the only printed copy extant of a pamphlet, issued by the inhabitants of York, which exhibits the embarrassments and financial tribulations during the Revolution. It is therefore copied entire. It was printed in 1779 at Lancaster, be-



CONTINENTAL BILLS.

cause there was then no press west of the Susquehanna, the press (Hall & Sellers') which accompanied Congress, having left Yorktown with that body the preceding year.

The money power of England had been exercised, through the Tories resident in the colonies, to depreciate the value of Continental money, to enhance prices and to embarrass and break the independent spirits of the patriots. This will account for the energetic action and strong language embodied in these resolutions and addresses:

YORK, 18th June, 1779.

"A meeting of the inhabitants of this town, being formerly called to consider of prudent and effectual measures for putting a stop forestalling extortion, and the depreciation of the Continental currency, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to draw up resolves for that purpose, and transmit the same to the several battalions of this county for their concurrence, and the deputies from said battalions, properly authorized and instructed, should be appointed to meet with the said committee of the town, to consider of proper measures for the carrying the same into execution.

"At a meeting of the committee of Yorktown and the deputies from the Second, Sixth and Eighth battalions of the militia of York County, present as follows:

FOR YORKTOWN.

Henry Miller, John Hay, Wm. Alexander, Robert Galbreath, Wooleree Meng, Christopher Lauman, Peter Mondurf, Robert Henry, David Jameson, Wm. Scott, Archibald M'Clean.

FOR THE SECOND BATTALION.

Thomas Gould and James Sharp.

FOR THE FIFTH BATTALION.

Col. Joseph Jefferies and Captain John Erman.

FOR THE SIXTH BATTALION.

Colonel Wm. Ross, Captain Joseph Reed, Joseph Reed, (Ferryman,) Wm. Gemble, Andrew Thompson, John Thompson and Nicholas Strehr.

FOR THE EIGHTH BATTALION.

Major John Clark, John Henderson, John Hinckle, Andrew Schriber and Jacob Rudisel.

"Archibald M'Clean voted Chairman for the present meeting.

"The resolves of the town meeting of Philadelphia were read, and we concur with them in opinion.

"That the prices of goods and provisions have, within the space of five or six months last past, arisen to an enormous height, far beyond what they ought to be, in proportion to the quantity of the money or the circumstances of the times.

"1st. *Resolved*, That the public have a right to inquire into the causes of such extraordinary abuses, and prevent them; that the prices of all goods and necessities of life, in the last month, without any real or apparent cause, have arisen very considerably, and it is our resolution not to be eaten up by monopolizers and forestallers; therefore,

"2dly. *Resolved*, That we unconditionally insist and demand that the advance or monopolized prices of the month last past, and of this month, be instantly taken

off, and that the prices of those articles be reduced to what they were the first day of May last.

"3dly. *Resolved*, That a committee of three or more reputable persons from each battalion be appointed (where the same is not already done,) who shall meet together at York Town on the 28th day the instant, June, to ascertain the retail prices of all goods and necessaries of life as they stood on the first day of May last, and to publish the same for the government of buyer and seller, and to receive in writing all complaints against such dealers as may refuse to comply with or obstruct the execution of this regulation, and report the same to the next district meeting.

"4hly. *Resolved*, That we will support the committee in the execution of their duty, encourage fair and honest commerce, and suppress to the utmost of our power, and at the hazard of our lives, engrossing, monopolizing, forestalling and depreciation.

"5hly. *Resolved*, That it is to the interest of town and country to concur in measures for the mutual relief of both; that the proceedings of this committee be transcribed and sent to the several districts of this county for their consideration and their assistance therein.

"6hly. *Resolved*, That this meeting will support the laws of this Commonwealth, and aid the civil magistrates and officers in the execution thereof, and the assistance of the several districts of this county is requested for this purpose.

"7hly. *Resolved*, That no goods, or any of the necessaries of life be removed for sale into any district, county or state that does not enter into these or similar resolutions, and that the committee be authorized to seize any goods or provisions so removed, or attempted to be removed, except they be for supplying the army.

"8hly. *Resolved*, Unanimously, That our representatives in General Assembly be instructed to use their endeavors to procure a law at next sitting, founded on justice and sound policy, for preventing in future the sale of foreign goods and commodities through a number of hands, each of whom, by laying a large profit thereon, hath a tendency to greatly enhance the prices; and that they further be instructed to limit the same into only one purchaser, from the importer to the retailer.

"Signed by order of the meeting.

"ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Chairman."

"July 26, 1779.

"It having been suggested that the committee for the town of York had been elected only for the purpose of corresponding with the other battalions of this county, and forming committees throughout the same, and reporting their sense respecting the proposed regulation of prices, and that when the same was done their power ceased, and that another committee should be elected, in order to fix and ascertain the real prices of all goods and commodities within the same; whereupon, after due notice for that purpose was given, a respectable number of the inhabitants of the town and district met at the Court House and resolved as follows, viz:

"1st. *Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of thirteen persons, be chosen by ballot, to represent this town, the said committee to continue until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly, or until effectual measures shall be taken by that body for preventing forestalling, extortion and depreciation.

"2dly. *Resolved*, That the said committee, or a majority of them, do confer with the deputies from the other parts of the county and if it shall appear to be the sense of the majority of the town and county that prudent regulations of trade, as well as of articles imported as of the produce of the country, be entered into, then that the said committee shall agree thereto, and that they be empowered to carry the same into execution.

"The ballots being taken, the following persons were chosen of the committee, viz: David Jameson and William Scott, Esqs., Christopher Lauman, Colonel Henry Miller and John Hay, Archibald McClean, Esq., Dr. Peter Mundorf, Wm. Alexander, George Gump, Robert Galbreath, Esq., Dr. Robert Henry, John Heckendorn and Joseph Welshanutz."

"June 28th, 1779.

"At a meeting of the committee of Yorktown and the deputies from the several battalions of this County, agreeable to a former resolve, present (the committee of the Town above named):

"1st battalion had not received notice.

2nd do James Sharp.

3rd do John M'Kissock and Jacob Beaver.

4th do James Dickson and John M'Clure.

5th do Aquila Wiley, Michael Geiselman and Jacob Kauffelt.

6th do Andrew Thompson, William Smyley and Joseph Reed, Esq.

7th do James Russell and Moses M'Clean.

8th do Nicholas Bedinger, Wm. Guyon and John Clark, Jun.

"Archibald M'Clean, Esq., unanimously chosen Chairman.

"The resolves of the preceding meetings were again read, and agreed to by all present, excepting by the deputies of the Sixth battalion.

"After which it was resolved as follows, viz:

"1st. *Resolved*, Unanimously, That we will endeavor by all prudent and just methods to investigate the conduct of all persons amongst us, who are trusted with public money and public property, and if any missapplication or peculation thereof appears, will report the same, with the proofs thereof, to the justices, that a speedy stop may be put to such nefarious practices, and the delinquents brought to condign and exemplary punishment.

"2dly. *Resolved*, Unanimously, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this County that they, as soon as possible, put into the loan office as much of their money as they can spare on loan, and those who have already lodged money in the office to be exchanged will it is hoped, leave the greater part of the same there, and take certificates on interest."¹

"3rdly. *Resolved*, Unanimously, That our representatives in the General Assembly be instructed to use their utmost endeavors to procure a law to tax all moneys, except such as are paid into the loan office, and also a law to lay a double tax on all disaffected persons who have not taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to this State, as prescribed by law, and the relaxation of the law with respect to persons of that character being generally complained of."

June 29, 1779.

"The sub committee, unto which was committed the ascertaining the retail prices, &c., reported as followeth, viz :—

¹ This was a loan for the support of the government and the army.

Bar iron at 7s. 6d. per lb and £750 per ton.

Best calf skin at \$25 each, and in proportion for such as are of inferior quality.

Kip skin at 42s. 6d. per lb.

Sole leather, 27s. 6d. per lb.

Harness leather, 32s. 6d. per lb.

Upper leather, 37s. 6d. per lb.

Saddlers and shoemakers to lower their prices in proportion to the leather.

Sugar, from 22s. 6d. to 27s. per lb., according to quality.

Coffee at 21 s. 3d. per lb.

Wheat per bushel, £6.

Rye per bushel £5.

Indian Corn per bushel, £4 10s.

Oats per bushel, £2 10s.

Speltz per bushel, £2 10s.

Rye Liquor per gallon, £3 15s.

Reapers and Mowers an half bushel of Wheat, or value thereof per day.

"4thly. *Resolved*, unanimously, That the said prices, before the present be agreed to and published, together with an address to the good people of this County.

"TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

"GENTLEMEN :—Need we remind our fellow citizens that the inhabitants of this County took a very early and decisive part in the cause of liberty and their country, at a time when the coasts of the Continent were overspread with formidable natives, and our cities and fields encompassed with numerous armies, all bent on our destruction; at a time when we were almost without arms, without ammunition, and without an ally, and in want of almost every necessary for carrying on a war; at the time when the gloomy tyrant, with his infernal Council, were at peace with all the European powers, and actually possessed of an army of fifty thousand armed and disciplined ruffians, nursed and educated in the trades of murder, robbery, rape and assassination, carrying fire and desolation throughout almost every part of the Continent, openly aided by their copper faced allies (the savages) and more privately by the tories and parricides amongst us.

"In a contest unequal it was the good pleasure of Providence to inspire our troops with bravery and resolution in their various conflicts against so formidable a foe. A handful of Americans repulsed and disgraced a part of their fleet before Fort Moultrie, Trenton, Princeton and Saratoga, will long perpetuate the disgrace of the British and the Hessian arms. One of the first princes in Europe has acknowledged our independence, and entered into an alliance of perfect equality. Those haughty lords of the sea, who impiously presumed to claim omnipotence on that element, have been blasted in America and disgraced in Europe. Those boasted conquerors were compelled to evacuate Philadelphia, and by a mid-night flight saved themselves from utter ruin at Monmouth.

"Yet, while the virtuous and the brave have been sacrificing life and fortune to procure the blessings of liberty to their countrymen and posterity, a set of extortioners, forestallers, engrossers and depreciators of our currency, like swarms of locusts from the bottomless pit, threatened to obscure our political horizon and eat up every plant of liberty. Some for the love of money (the root of all evil), and others from motives still more detestable to freemen, have combined to create an

artificial famine in the midst of plenty, and to depreciate our currency so as to render it unfit for a medium of trade, and, in short, to enhance all the necessities and conveniences of life to a most enormous extreme.

"In the metropolis and in many of the counties in this State, they have chosen committees to consider of ways and means to prevent the increase of the evils so severely felt and to alleviate the symptoms, until the Legislative body, in conjunction with the other States, shall apply a radical cure,

"A very great majority of the friends of liberty in York county have come to sundry resolutions for the purpose of restoring credit to our money, and to encourage fair trade and dealing, and prevent the evils of engrossing, monopolizing and depreciation. And I am directed by the authority of the committee for ascertaining the retail prices of all goods and necessities of life, to publish the following prices and rates for the information of buyer and seller; and in case any person shall presume to contravene the sense of the public herein, they must expect to be treated as inimical to the liberties of America, and held up to the public in that light, and otherwise dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law. (See prices before inserted.)

"It is expected that all other goods not enumerated will be sold as they were on the first day of May last, and that all tradesmen will promote the design of the committee by lowering their prices; and also it is recommended to the inhabitants of this county to purchase no more than they want for immediate use, as a second regulation will be entered into very soon, it having already taken place in Philadelphia.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the committee.

ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Chairman."

"Monday, July 12, 1779.

"In committee, *Resolved*, That two of the members for the town do sit at the Court House every afternoon, from six until seven o'clock, in rotation, agreeable to the order of the last election, in order to receive complaints made against delinquents from time to time, and when the case requireth, report the same to the Chairman, that, if necessary, the whole committee may be called. A true copy from the minutes.

ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, Chairman."

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The brisk circulation in the beginning of the Revolution of a large quantity of paper money, had caused both activity and decision. Every fear of a happy determination of the contest was, by these means banished, and every past misfortune unlamented. But the failure of each succeeding scheme of co-operation with the French, produced despondency among the troops, the depreciation of the paper money, stagnation of the pursuits of Commerce; and it was, for a time, doubtful, whether the Americans were to be independent citizens or conquered subjects.

The depreciation of the Continental money continued, despite

the patriotic protests and schemes of the citizens of York and other places. It began at different periods in the different states ; but in general about the middle of 1777, two years after its first appearance. Towards the end of that year, the depreciation was about two or three for one. In 1778 it increased to six, and in the following year to twenty-eight for one dollar. In 1780, when it amounted to two hundred millions, to fifty or sixty for one dollar ; after which period its circulation was only partial. But where it did pass, it soon fell to one hundred and fifty for one. In 1780, the officers of the Jersey line addressed a memorial to the State legislature, complaining that four month's pay of a private could not procure for his family a single bushel of wheat, and that the pay of colonel would not purchase oats for his horse.

In a few places, the paper money continued in circulation for the first four or five months of 1781 ; but at this time many would not take it at any price ; and they who did, received at the rate of several hundreds for one. Besides that immense sum, the paper bills of the individual States amounted to many millions, which added still further to its depreciation, and it soon ceased to have currency.

Towards the latter part of 1781, a large amount of gold and silver was introduced by a beneficial trade with the Spanish West India Islands ; and the King of France lent the United States several millions of livres, besides pledging his security for a large sum borrowed for their use in Holland. A regular system of finance also was adopted under the direction of Robert Morris, and the Bank of North America of Philadelphia was eminently useful in furnishing the sinews of war. The issuing of paper under the authority of the government was discontinued, and the public engagements were made payable in coin. Two hundred millions of Continental paper dollars were made redeemable by five millions of silver ; a measure submitted to without any trouble, as the paper money had now gone to a great extent into the hands of speculators.

NOTE 18.

(PAGE 115.)

New York Prison Ship Martyrs.

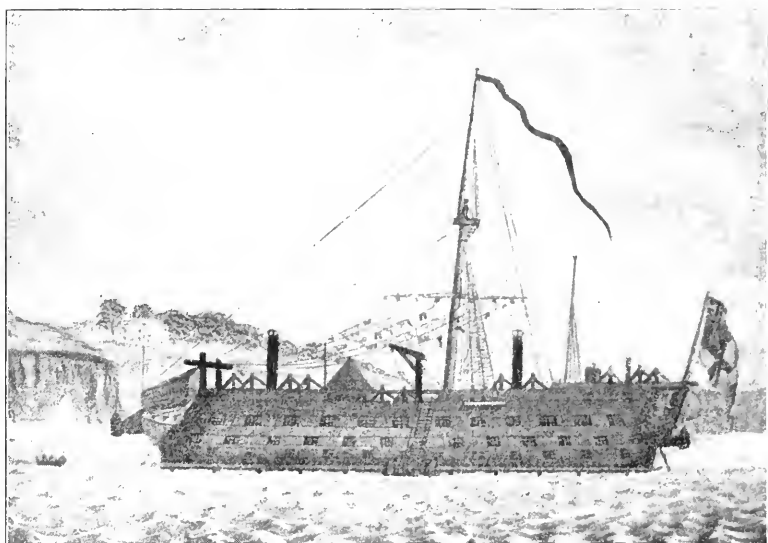
WHERE SOME OF THE YORK PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.¹

THE Prison Ships in New York Harbor, during the Revolution, were vessels that brought the British soldiers to New York. They lay first in Gravesend Bay, and there received some of the prisoners taken in the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington. Afterward they were anchored in North and East Rivers, and eventually the station for most of them was in the Wallabout, moored a few rods from the shore. Among the well known vessels were the Good Hope, the Witby, the Falmouth, and above all, the famous Jersey. Originally a 64-gun ship, she was dismantled in 1776 as unfit for service, and used as a storeship, until the Good Hope was burned, when she took the place of the latter as a prison ship. After the war she was allowed to decay, and sank, but her ribs were visible at low tide for a score of years. They are now covered by the Navy Yard.

Thousands of American prisoners were confined in the North Dutch and Middle Dutch churches of New York, and in the large sugar houses of Rheinlander, Van Cortlandt, and Livingston, and in the provost jail. Their sufferings from lack of air, from neglect, and from ill treatment were great, and hundreds died; but the terrible mortality in the ships, and above all in the Jersey, has given them a name for horrors that has continued to this day.

Almost inconceivable as is the statement, in view of the whole number of the prisoners, and also of the various places used for their confinement, largely, as has been said, on land, it is nevertheless believed that in the course of the war more than 11,000 American prisoners perished in these fearful hulks. They were

¹Ante. p. 114, Notes 12, 16, 19, 34.



THE BRITISH PRISON SHIP "JERSEY."

IN WHICH MANY YORK PRISONERS WERE CONFINED 1776-1781.

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provided, it is true, with three hospital ships, which lay near the Jersey, and the sick were removed to them, while the prisoners could spend a part of the day on deck, where their bedding was aired. But at sunset, at the cry of "Down, Rebels, down," they had to go below, where perhaps a thousand might lie in rows, in foul air and perhaps stifling heat. Thus, with fevers and other diseases, the lack of cleanliness, and often bad and scanty food, and want of proper clothing, the wretched captives languished and died in great numbers. As some prisoners succeeded in escaping from the prison ships, the result was that only a few were allowed on deck at a time, and other restrictions were imposed, so that the confinement became most severe. Day after day the dead were taken out in boats, and buried on the beach in shallow excavations, so that afterward, under the action of the wind and waves, bones were uncovered and lay whitening in the sun. At length in 1808, many hogsheds of these bones were collected and placed in a common sepulchre. About thirty years ago a fine monument was raised in the Trinity churchyard to the memory of all the victims of the prison pens in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS IN THE PRISON-PENS AND SHIPS IN NEW YORK. THEIR PRIVATIONS AND SUFFERINGS.¹

"Depositions Relative to the Conduct and Behaviour of the British Army.

"Samuel Young being solemnly sworn and interrogate; That he was taken prisoner at Fort Washington by the English Army on Saturday the . . . day of . . . ; that he was carried a few miles with the other prisoners that night, and kept in some outhouse till Monday, when they came to New York, and where they were confined, he and others to the number of five hundred, in a stable, and that all this while they had no victuals given them of any kind till the Monday night; that their enemies then threw into, in a confused manner, as if to so many hogs, a quantity of old biscuit, broken and in crumbs, mostly molded, and some of it crawling with maggots, which they were obliged to scramble for without any division; that the next day they had a little pork given to each of them, which they were obliged to eat raw, and afterwards they got sometimes a bit of pork, and at other times peas, biscuit and rice.

Being confined two weeks in a church in New York, that afterwards they were carried on board a ship, where about five hundred were confined below deck; that during their confinement they suffered greatly with cold, not being allowed any fire; that they all along were treated with the greatest indignity and insulted by soldiers, by the inhabitants of New York, by numbers of women, and even by

¹Peter Force's American Archives, 5 series, Vol. 3, page 1234.

negroes; that great numbers died in this confinement, sometimes three, sometimes four or more every day, and one day nine died.

That they themselves are in a frail state of health, occasioned by this barbarous usage; and many of them who were released died upon the road before they reached home."

Sworn before us
December 15, 1776.

ROBERT SMITH,
JAMES PROUDFOOT,
Ministers.

SAMUEL YOUNG,
WILLIAM HOUSTON.

NOTE 19.

(PAGE 115.)

The Revolutionary Dead in the New York Trinity Churchyard.

A NOBLE APPEAL OF J. BARNITZ BACON FORMERLY OF YORK.

From the People's Advocate (York) February 21, 1854:

"The project of opening a new street through the cemetery attached to Trinity Church, New York, and the consequent disturbance of the dead, has sent a shudder through the entire country. All are interested in preserving the graves of kindred and friends inviolate. The following appeal to the Common Council of New York City, was published in the New York Herald, and was written by Jacob B. Bacon, Esq., a son of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, of this place, and a grandson of the late Jacob Barnitz, Esq. It possesses considerable local interest, and is worthy of perusal :

'To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of New York :

The undersigned respectfully joins in the prayer of many of his fellow-citizens to your honorable body, asking for the repeal of the ordinance of the late Common Council relative to the extension of Albany Street through Trinity Churchyard.

In support of his position, the undersigned begs leave to present the following facts connected with our Revolutionary history :

Among the earliest of the patriotic spirits who marched from their homes to defend the City of New York against the armies of Great Britain in 1776, were the regiments contributed by the counties of York and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. They were composed entirely of young men, the majority of them of German descent, and animated by that hatred of oppression and enthusiasm in the cause of freedom, which distinguish their race at the present day.

Five regiments marched from the county of York to New Jersey, in July, 1776, and of these, two were detached to form part of the 'flying camp'—a corps of 10,000 men, voted by Congress on June 3, 1776. These two regiments were stationed in the vicinity of the city of New York. A portion of them were killed or taken prisoners at the battle of Brooklyn Heights, and the balance either fell on the field of battle at the taking of Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, 1776, or were captured on that disastrous occasion, and marched down to the city. Here they, in common with thousands of their fellow-patriots, suffered unheard of cruelties in the prisons and sugar houses of New York.

The regiment of Col. Michael Swoope, consisting of eight companies, suffered severely at Fort Washington. Death on the field or by wounds, or from horrors of the prisons, left but few to return to the green hills of the Codorus.

Ensign and Adjutant Barnitz of this regiment, then but eighteen years old, fell at Fort Washington, with a musket ball in each leg. Being carried to the city prisons with the survivors of his regiment, he was soon afterwards removed to comfortable quarters in the old house formerly standing at No. 9 Bowery, in consequence of the severity of his wounds, and at the intercession of an old family friend—Major General William Alexander, Lord Stirling, who was then also a prisoner, having been shortly before captured on Long Island. Adjutant Barnitz here lay with unhealed wounds for fifteen months; but during that time he was not insensible to the still greater sufferings of his companions in arms, and with the help of the noble-hearted officer just mentioned, he was enabled to alleviate their captivity and to care for their remains when dead.

Being generally of the Lutheran faith, the graveyard of that denomination, adjoining the Trinity Church (subsequently the site of Grace Church) would have been their appropriate burying place, but the church had been destroyed in the conflagration which occurred shortly after the occupation of the city by the British army, and the burial ground was unprotected.

A successful effort was therefore made to obtain a place of sepulture in Trinity Churchyard. Adjutant Barnitz was attached to Captain Christian Stake's Company, of Swoope's Regiment, composed of young men of the best families of the town of York. To these more particularly, as being his more immediate comrades, such care as he could afford was given.

Of this company the following were buried in the north-western portion of the grounds, at that time bordering on the water, viz:—Sergeant Peter Haak, Sergeant Jno. Hicks; Privates, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Hoff, David Parker, and probably one or two others. Capt. M'Carter, (of Colonel Richard M'Alister's Regiment, from the same county) died of wounds received at Fort Washington, and was also buried at Trinity graveyard.

It may be proper to state that these facts are derived partly from the History of the County of York, by A. J. Glossbrenner, Esq., (now Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States) and partly from the papers and reminiscences of the old veterans who, in the winter, were wont to relate the stories of their battles, and each 'to shoulder his staff and show how fields were won.'

To the soldier, the last resting place of his comrade is consecrated by the memory of the trials, the conflicts, the sacrifices, and the sufferings which they have, shoulder to shoulder, encountered. He feels that his honor rests by that mound of earth, and must guard it from violation while life shall last. He bequeaths its care to his countrymen, as a place of sacred memories, and never for a moment dreams that future years may bring spoilers of the tomb, who will forget their duty to the blood which cemented the foundations of the republic.

The Mexican war was prolific in instances where those who fell were exhumed by committees sent by their surviving comrades, and received a soldier's burial at home.

Permit me to relate a fact in this connection :

At the call for volunteers for the Mexican war, William Eurich marched with his company from the town of York, and joined the Pennsylvania regiment. In the battle which occurred before the walls of Puebla, Eurich, with others of his company, having charged close up to the Mexican lines, saw his friend and comrade shot dead by his side. A superior force compelled them to retreat, but Eurich

paused, and shouldering his friend's body was bearing it off to a place of safe sepulture, when a ball struck him, and the brave fellow sank in death by the body of his much loved friend. Eurich was a grandson of Michael Eurich, one of the captured soldiers of Fort Washington.

Shall the stern heart and rough nature of a soldier beat with so hallowed a feeling, and shall the citizen, the merchant, and the legislator repudiate it?

Shall it be said that the city of New York desecrates the graves of her defenders, and, at the bidding of the money god, scatter to the winds the ashes of the soldiers of liberty?

These patriot soldiers who now repose in the churchyard of Trinity, died far from friends and home. They laid down their lives in their youth. They left no sons to speak for them. Their silent dust cannot plead to you for rest.

It therefore becomes my duty and privilege to address you.

I was born where they were born. Their friends were my friends, and my early days were familiar with the green hills which they last looked upon when they marched to defend your city.

My earnest petition to the Common Council of the City of New York is, that the remains of those martyrs of our independence may be left in peace in the graves where their comrades laid them.

Respectfully,

J. BARNITZ BACON.

No. 157 Broadway, Feb. 6, 1854.'''

NOTE 20.

(PAGE 115.)

Letter from a Descendant of Col. Michael Swoope.

"CHARLTON HEIGHTS, PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, MD.

"E. W. SPANGLER, ESQ.

"I find your letter in my portfolio among the unanswered ones, for which I beg pardon. I am a great-granddaughter of Col. Michael and Eva Swoope. A pewter plate in my possession, like one of the Mayflower plates, has 'Eva Swoope,' engraved on it. You ask a great deal of me for *all* of their descendants, for they are a multitude. I will give you enough, but not all. My grandfather, the Hon. Jacob Swoope, represented Augusta County, Virginia, in Congress, Augusta County at that time embraced a very large extent of territory. He was a remarkably fine-looking man, a most successful one in accumulated wealth, and possessed the confidence of intelligent and prosperous people he lived among. He emancipated his slaves at his death and providing for them, and sending them to Ohio, where they became well off, and educated. He married Mary McDowell, a sister of Dr. Laybron, of the old Presbyterian Church, then on Lafayette street. A brother of his, Dr. Swoope, was a surgeon in the United States Navy. A sister, Mrs. Thompson, of Providence, Rhode Island, had a daughter or granddaughter who married Prof. Angel. Col. Swope, from Kentucky, who was in Congress some years ago, was a cousin, whose daughter married Judge Lawrence, of St. Louis, Mo. My oldest brother, Dr. Swoope, of Virginia, my youngest brother, Bolling Swoope, of Florida, are most influential men of wealth and usefulness.

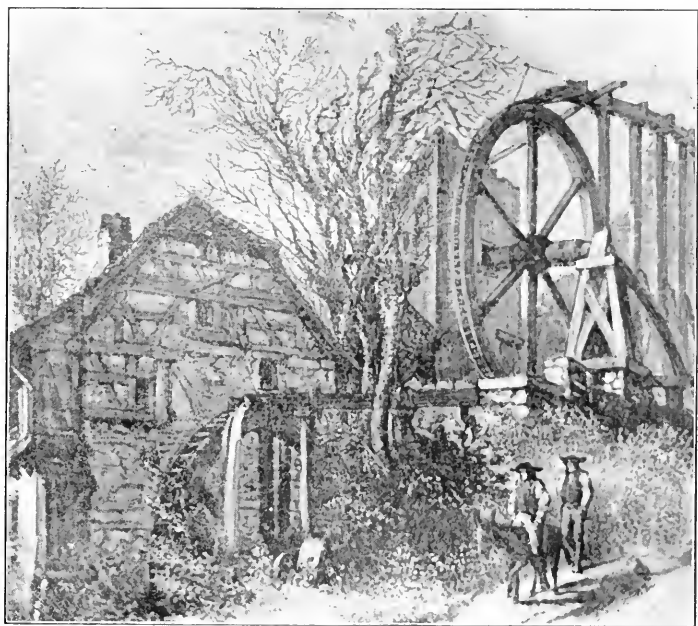
"Now I come down to myself. I am the widow of the late Gen. Edward P. Carrington, late U. S. Attorney, for the District of Columbia, who was appointed by President Lincoln, and served ten years most eminently, and successfully. He raised the first volunteer company for Mexico, and the first volunteer company for the defence of the Capital in the late war. My two sons were men of talent and wealth; Edward C. Carrington, Baltimore, Md., with two promising sons, Edward Jr., and Campbell, all lawyers. My youngest son, Campbell Carrington, is a most successful lawyer in Washington, D. C.

"This little bit of history I now write, may make your book sell well, with a picture of the old Colonial house I occupy, which Louis Kossuth, the exiled patriot, occupied when he was in this country. He made a visit here and slept in a room which is placarded as a fact—a Hungarian family then occupied the house, and they were all friends when boys.

"By my mother's side of the house, I am great-niece of Gen. Andrew Lewis, whose statue is among the bronze groupe in Richmond Va., and am also a grand-niece of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, in 1775, and who was married to Miss Livingston, of New York.

"Respectfully Yours,

"MARIE A. CARRINGTON."



AN OLD VIRGINIA MILL.

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In "A Memorial discourse on the life, character and services of Gen. Edward C. Carrington, delivered at the First Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, June 5, 1892," occurs the following :

"Nor less happy was he in the union of his married life with her who mourns him today in the tokens of fresh widowhood, and who traces her family relationship through the Swoopes, the Trents and the Lewises of Revolutionary fame."

NOTE 21.

(PAGE 118.)

The Pennsylvania Germans.

COMPARED WITH THEIR DEFAMERS. THEIR PERRSECUTIONS AND
EARLY TRIALS. CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT BY THEIR
ENGLISH NEIGHBORS. THEIR DIALECT, AND
THEIR GLORIOUS RECORD IN THE WARS
OF THE NATION.

DEVASTATION OF THE FATHERLAND.

THE celebrated Edict of Nantes granted by Henry IV—the edict of pacification which secured to the Protestants the free exercise of their religious rights and privileges, —was suppressed in 1685 by a decree which inundated France with blood and tears. Following the revocation, the French troops under Turenne broke in upon the Palatinate on the Rhine, and quartered upon it, while the Superintendents sent by Luvois were burning and plundering the country, crushed as it was under war contributions. The attendant devastation was but the stern prelude to bloody and relentless persecutions. To escape the continuation of these dreadful sufferings, Germans and other Protestants emigrated to the English Colonies in America.

The Germans sailed chiefly from the seaport of Rotterdam, and after a long and tiresome voyage of the period, arrived in the Province of Penn.¹

For many years they were repressed by a hostile legislature, and their English-speaking neighbors denied them naturalization and the elective franchise, although they taxed them forty shillings each from the moment of their landing. Therefore, they could not at the outset, in the nature of things, supply their adopted

¹Page 16.

country with either political or military leaders. But not many years elapsed before they assumed the stations of honor and distinction to which by merit they were entitled. The English colonists regarded them as their inferiors, often subjecting them to the "insolence of office, and the proud man's contumely." The testy and querulous John Adams, as late as 1777, designated them in politics as "a breed of mongrels or neutrals and benumbed with a general torpor"¹—an accusation of contemptible passivity, intellectual immobility and patriotic torpor, that is shown to have been a fabrication and a libel.² Compare their merits and demerits with those of their neighbors:

The Puritans, ostensibly, came to America to seek for themselves the unmolested exercise of faith and the practice of worship ; and yet, after they had fastened themselves firmly upon the New England soil, they assumed the prerogatives of special ambassadors of Providence for the direction of their neighbors' consciences, and in their turn with the most unchristian cruelty began to oppress and persecute others, and

" Prove their doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks."

Toleration was preached against, as a sin in rulers, that would bring down the judgment of Heaven upon the land. Mr. Dudley died with a copy of verses in his pocket, of which the following lines make a part :

" Let men of God, in court and churches, watch,
O'er such as do a toleration hatch."

They danced in silken hose to music made by slaves—and called it freedom, and in bell-crowned hats they led Hester Prynne to her shame—and called it religion.

The Puritans came to New England really from motives pecuniary and speculative. They were actuated by greed and cupidity, so characteristic of nearly all Englishmen of every generation. Under the guise of civilization and conversion, they deluded and plundered the credulous Indian, and refrained not to

" Call fire and sword and desolation
A godly thorough reformation ;
Such as build their faith upon
The holy text of sword and gun."

¹Note 50.

²Notes 34, 41, 47.

When the occupation of plundering aborigines had ceased for want of material, Puritan "tolerance" was exhibited by the hanging of Quakers and superannuated women as "witches." Hanging was adopted on account of its being more ignominious than burning. No wonder at the annual feasts of the many New England Societies, the debarkation of their ancestors on this continent is made dramatic by the tossing of their ships on a rock-bound coast, their advent celebrated in poesy, and their "liberty-loving consistency and religious tolerance" constitute the theme for the loftiest flights of impassioned eloquence.

The Quaker came also from pecuniary motives, and while willing to enjoy unmolested the blessings of liberty, was unwilling, on account of alleged religious scruples, to bear arms in its preservation and defence. The Scotch-Irishmen came for political reasons and preferment.

The Cavalier of Virginia came not for "liberty of conscience," (Lord Baltimore was given by them an unwelcome reception on account of his religion) but from a spirit of adventure, or to serve out a sentence. In its early settlement Virginia became the Botany Bay of English criminals. In the two recent volumes on Virginia genealogies no mention is made of this "enforced exile." From the manuscript transactions of the London Company it appears that on October 20, 1619, a letter from His Majesty, James I, for "the sending of divers dissolute persons to Virginia," was laid before the court or board for action. The treasurer reported to the Company that the convicts "could not go in less than four shippes, for fear that they being many together, they draw more into them, and so muteny and carry away the shippes, which would stande the Company in foure thousand pounds."

William Smith, in his "History of Virginia," (1747) is rightly indignant at the custom of "transporting loose and dissolute persons to Virginia as a place of punishment and disgrace, which, although originally designed for the advancement and increase of the colony yet has certainly proved a great hindrance to its growth, for it hath laid one of the finest countries in British America under the just scandal of being a mere Hell upon Earth, another Siberia, and only fit for the reception of malefactors and the vilest of the people. So that few people, at least few large bodies of people,

have been induced, willingly, to transport themselves to such a place, and our younger sisters, the Northern Colonies, have profited thereby. For this is one cause that they have outstripped us so much in the number of their inhabitants, and in the goodness and frequency of their cities and towns." These penal colonists having been "confined" to aristocratic leisure, were not fitted nor inclined to subdue the waste places, or fell the dense forests.

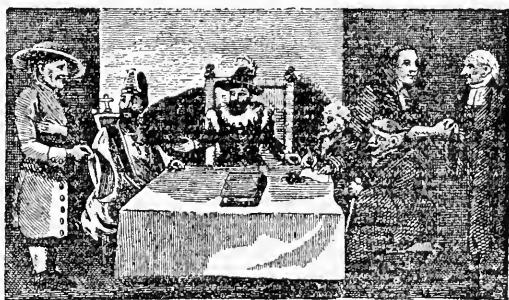
The arbitrary assumptions of thirty-five years ago by descendants were evidently due to inherited convictions.

In the year 1620, Virginia had the honor of first introducing the curse of slavery on this continent. The concomitant evils of this institution did not, in 1747, make themselves as yet apparent to the historian.

The Mennonites, often called German Quakers, were the first people in Pennsylvania, and the first people in America to suggest the abolition of negro slavery. In 1688 some of them, who were living in Germantown, sent a petition to that effect to the English Quakers, who afterwards adopted the idea and became famous for the advocacy of it. The petition is full of quaint expressions, especially one paragraph.

"If once these slaves (wch they say are so wicked and stubborn men) should joint themselves, fight for their freedom and handel their masters and maistrisses tacke the sword a hand & warr against these poor slaves, licke we are able to believe, some will not refuse to doe? Or have these negers not as much right to fight for their freedom, as you have to keep them slaves?

Unlike other settlers, the sturdy and thrifty Germans, after fleeing from feudal oppressions and religious intolerance, came not only to exercise their desire for religious liberty, but with the avowed intention of founding permanent homes in the forest of the West. After securing an asy-



LORD BALTIMORE PROCLAIMING LIBERTY
OF CONSCIENCE. (Old print.)

lum in Pennsylvania they, like the Roman Catholics of Maryland,

(who received and protected their Christian brethren of every church) interfered with none in the exercise of his religious faith, and in all their relations scrupulously observed the virtues of the golden rule.

In repelling the insinuations and attacks upon the Pennsylvania Germans, and returning the assault, it is not contended that the Germans, in the concrete, were superior in all respects to the other colonists. But they were at least the equals of their defamers. Neither the Puritan, the Quaker, the Scotch-Irish, the Cavalier nor the German, was singly the depository of all earthly wisdom and virtues. Neither was faultless nor flawless, nor had the right to assume an air of superiority, and lord it over and asperse the other. It required the union of all these heterogeneous elements to produce and rear the Colonial Commonwealths. It was the gradual blending, by intercourse and intermarriage, of these varied racial elements that has given to the people of this Republic the distinctive characteristics of the inventive, progressive, irrepressible and indomitable American.

While not overwhelmed with riches upon their arrival, the German immigrants were not the paupers of the old world, but well to do, some even with titled honors. Even the most humble, by strict integrity, industry and economy advanced in respectability, and attained honorable distinction and usefulness among men. Nor were they illiterate; wherever there was a church there was a school. In a memorial to the authorities by the German inhabitants, a century and a half ago, containing over two hundred signatures, but *one man* made his mark.

The Germans were intensely religious. Among their baggage, deep down in the traditional wood chest, there was a Bible, a Liturgy, a Hymn book and a Catechism. In the plain log church, with its pulpit erected on a stump of a tree, with no wooden, but stone floor, with no pews, and for a long time without a stove, the fervent prayer of the settlers wafted heavenward, asking God's blessing upon their new home in the primeval forest in which lurking savages abounded. Their religious devotion did not cease as they emerged from their tribulations and perils. As late as October 25, 1777, John Adams, with no prepossession in their favor, while in Yorktown, as stated, perforce attested as follows:

"This town is a small one, not larger than Plymouth. There are in it two German churches, the one a Lutheran, the other Calvinistical. The Congregations are pretty numerous, and their attendance upon public worship is decent. It is remarkable that the Germans, wherever they are found, are careful to maintain the public worship, which is more than can be said of the other denominations of Christians this way. There is one church here, erected by the joint contributions of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but the minister who is a missionary is confined for Toryism, so that they have had for a long time no public worship."

They brought the useful arts of spinning and weaving linen and woolen cloth; and to them we are largely indebted for various trades of indispensable utility to agriculture and society at large.

Unlike the Scotch-Irish, who took to the Highlands, the native sagacity, thrift and shrewdness of the Germans led them to select the rich limestone lands of the valleys. Said Robert Proud, the early historian of Pennsylvania: "They are more adapted than any other nationalities to agriculture and the improvement of the wilderness." This opinion was fully justified by events, for the wilderness was not only heroically invaded, but subdued and improved; the home of the Indians soon became dotted with the dwellings of the immigrants, the rude log house was followed by the substantial stone dwelling, and this again by the stately mansion of brick, until the dense forest has been converted into beautiful gardens, towns and cities, and literally made to blossom like the rose of the Scriptures.

Let us hear what a jovial stranger thought and said of the Pennsylvania Germans who wrought this transformation:

"I have lately passed through the Dutchiest part of Pennsylvania, and have observed some new and instructive points I never thought of before. Apparently said Dutch are a sedate people. They are as religious as New Englanders were fifty years ago. They are as sharp as Yankees after money, more saving and more generous. They are more intelligent, independent and happy than they appear, and bashful before strangers, especially the ladies. These and other traits make them appear exclusive and clannish, yet they are the most social and comical people in America. Among them (if one understands their glib dialect) one can hear more words, jokes and hearty laughs in a minute than ever the modern Greek or *neu hoch Deutsch*. I now have learned that the Pennsylvanians, who are well acquainted in English, cling to their dialect in small rapid talk and the firing of a multiplicity of jokes. They laugh oftener than do the Yankees, their women can deliver four words to a Yankee woman's one in English, and more when excited. Therefore, Pennsylvania Dutch is a phonetic dialect. I patent this idea, and say to those who make fun of it that they can find more comical, witty characters—real Yankees—in Pennsylvania than in New England."

Further as to the dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans, we quote

the following from an address of Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Lebanon County, at the first annual meeting in 1891, of the Pennsylvania German Society :

"The Pennsylvania German ancestors spoke the dialect of their respective homes in Germany. The introduction of the use of the English has wrought great changes. Many speak the dialect and English, and a large number speak the dialect, English and High German. Those of our number who heard their fathers speak the dialect—and their mothers the same—with very rare attempts to speak English cannot well lose their attachment to the language of their early homes. No wonder that the people never grow tired of Harbaugh's poems. No wonder that the plain Pennsylvania farmer, who wished to see the King of Saxony, gained entrance to the palace, when the King heard the farmer shouting to the guard who did not wish to admit him : 'Sagt 'em Koenig es waer en Bauer do vum Pennsylvanie in de United States der deht ihn gern sehne;' And when the King had ordered the guard to admit him no wonder the King was pleased with the Pennsylvania German farmer who extended his hand to the King and said : 'Well Koenig, wie gelits, wie kummscht a?'"

The historians of the last century all make honorable mention of the influx of the sturdy Germans. In 1731 there were 15,000 members of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania from the Palatinate. Up to 1776, when the importations ceased, 39,000 German emigrants had arrived and settled mainly in Lancaster, York, Berks and Northampton counties. As early as 1790, when the population of this State did not exceed 435,000 there were already 145,000 Germans; and it is estimated that from the stock have sprung descendants in this State alone to the number of 1,200,000. They have become Scientists, Lawyers, Clergymen, Professors, Judges, Physicians, Congressmen, Senators and Governors. Of the last are, Snyder, Hiester, Shultze, Wolf, Ritner, Shunk, and Hartranft. Their devotion to patriotic duty has been signalized in all emergencies; and the vicious aspersions cast upon their vigor and patriotism in the "times that tried men's souls," by John Adams, and others of English forbears, were entirely unwarranted, and due to wilful New England prejudice and obliquity.

When the war clouds of the American Revolution burst and the people of Pennsylvania were summoned to arms for the struggle with tyranny, the German settlers were ready, and entered heartily into the conflict. Their bones lie on every battle-field of the Revolution. At Lundy's Lane, at North Point, on the Plains of Mexico, from Bull Run to Appomattox, they were in the forefront of the battle. Of the 300,000 veterans from Pennsylvania, who

marched in defense of the Union, two-thirds were of Pennsylvania German descent. In every battle they were fearless and valiant, officers and men, reflecting honor and renown upon their State, the Nation and their race.

“They whose heroic hands
Proved ever first to guard
The bulwarks of their native land,
Unmindful of reward,
Save *that* illustrious spirit's claim
Within the godlike rolls of Fame?”

NOTE 22.

(PAGE 119.)

The Cressap Invasion.

SURVEYOR BUTCHER'S TRIBULATIONS.

"TO THE HONBLE THOMAS PENN, PROPRIETOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, &C.

YE PETITIONER HUMBLY SHEWETH

"That your Petitioner having accepted your benevolent favor of being Deputy Surveyor of all the Lands and Mannors in that part of Lancaster County which lyes on the west side of Susquehanna river. When the same was attended with utmost Difficulty and Scarcity of Bread; Yet notwithstanding your humble Petitioner hath



BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN LORD BALTIMORE AND
WILLIAM PENN. (Old print.)

hitherto Carried on the affair with the utmost integrity and Resolution: Have suffered no person to impose on the interest of the Honble Proprietors in the Execution of his office: have Endeavored all peace as possible among the sittlers; Have laid out the Lands as regular as possible the places will bear—In performance of
Now if the Honble Proprietor Out of goodness to your humble Petitioner con-

which your Petitioner hath many Times been in hazard of Life many ways; Sometimes threatened to be shott by Insolent persons, Many weeks at a time have seen no sort of bread have Suffered much cold Lying in the woods many Nights Together Took all patiently hoping to be Continued in the Honble Proprietors good Service When Times Should mend Bread more plenty and the affair settled between the Honble Proprietor and Lord Baltimore. But your Petitioner having of late seen warrants Directed to another person to Execute surveys within the Bounds of afforesaid and that on the most valuable part for advantage—proves very Discouraging to Your Petitioner in his undertaking.

sidering the Hardships he has undergone will please Continue him in your Hons good service—according to the Limits as above sd until Something Shall appear to make him unworthy of your Hons benevolent favour; And your humble Petitioner in Gratitude Shall ever pray

September 10th 1738.

ZACH BUTCHER."

The above is one of the many complaints made on account of the encroachments by Lord Baltimore on Pennsylvania territory. The dispute led to violence and the Cressap intrusion.¹

¹ Ante p. 119.

NOTE 23.

(PAGE 114.)

The Dress, Houses, Utensils, Occupations and Pastimes of our Grandparents.

"The first inhabitants west of the Susquehanna, were clothed for some years, altogether in tow cloth, as wool was an article not to be obtained. Their dress was simple, consisting of a shirt, trowsers and a frock.

"During the heat of summer, a shirt and trowsers of tow formed their only raiment. In the fall the tow frock was superadded. When the cold winter was before the door, and Boreas came rushing from the north, the dress was adapted to the season by increasing the number of frocks, so that in the coldest part of the winter some of the sturdy settlers were wrapt in four, five, and even more frocks, which were bound closely around their loins, usually with a string of the same material as the garments.

"When sheep were introduced, a mixture of tow and wool was considered a luxury. But tow was shortly afterwards succeeded by cotton, and the *linsey woolsey* was a piece of wildest extravagance.

"For some time after these early settlements were made, there was neither a shoemaker, nor a tanner, in any part of York county. The supply was annually obtained from Philadelphia; itinerant cobblers, traveling from one farm to another, earned a livelihood by mending shoes. The cobblers carried with them such a quantity of leather as they thought would be wanted in the district of their temporary visit. For a long time there was only one tailor in the county, who made clothes for men and women."¹

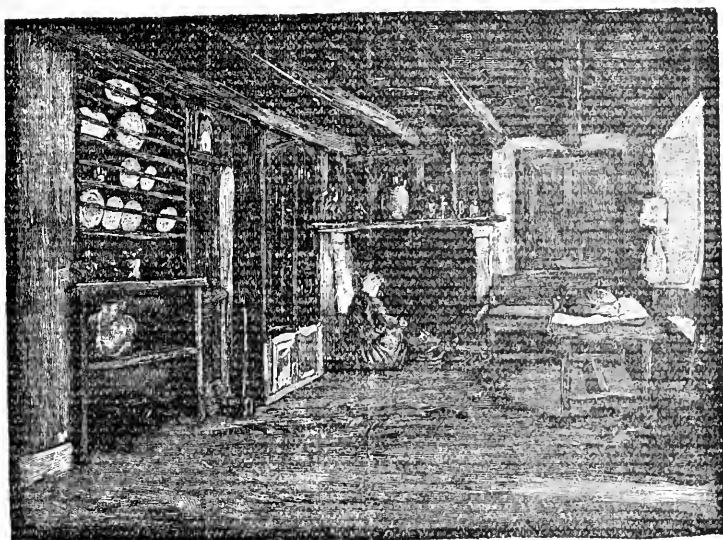
THE SECOND GENERATION.

Hardly a generation had, however, passed, when the inhabitants, by industry and frugality, had made great advancement and improvement in their domestic comforts and relations, especially in the inland towns. As necessity is the mother of invention, their hands seized upon new resources and supplied their real wants. They drove the plough, they trafficked, builded, delved, they spun and wove. They had wooden trenchers first, then pewter, and finally earthen and queensware. Shoe buckles of steel or brass, rarely of silver, continued until 1800. The old men only

¹Glossbrenner's History of York County.

had a "great coat," which lasted an average lifetime. Young men never thought of wearing an overcoat. The men had one pair of well-trimmed leather boots, reaching to the knees. The winter suit was homespun flannel breeches and jacket, long striped waist coat buttoned down before, a flannel or woolsey shirt, and blue yarn long stockings. The eldest boy had, for summer, a home-made suit, which, when overgrown, was handed down to the next.

The women and girls wore on Sunday, in winter, homespun



INTERIOR OF AN OLD-TIME HOUSE.

flannel. The more common dress of the women was a loose gown and petticoat. In this graceful and healthful costume, our grandmothers baked, and washed, and ironed, carded and spun, warped and filled, wove and quilted, and rocked the cradle. They touched the spinning wheels with deft fingers, and from the shining spindle flew warp and woof as fine as gossamer and firm as threads of steel. The pride of these housekeepers culminated in their bed and bedding. Fine wool blankets, coverlets of elaborate designs, quilts in mosaic patterns, linen sheets as white as snow, all home made, were prepared for the trousseau of every fair-to-do young woman. Fine geese feather beds were an object of great emulation, and

moved the social barometer much as would now a solid silver tea service.

For many years most of the houses were innocent of paper or paint, and some of plastering, though kept light and clean with frequent whitewashing. Few had carpets, and these only in front of the chairs. The fire place equipments were a long crane with graduated hooks and trammels, large andirons, tongs, pokes and the bellows. Clocks were rare, and the hour glass did good service. The cupboard shelves glittered with rows of platters, plates, pans and pitchers. The open beams, girders and walls were festooned with herbs and seeds and various home products for use or ornament. From roots, herbs, berries and wild flowers were prepared medicines to cure all the ills of body and soul.

An old-time expression, "getting the mitten," meaning getting your offer of marriage rejected by your "best girl," has an origin in the custom of the earlier days. One hundred years ago gloves were unknown in the country—or country towns; mittens were knitted and worn in all families. If a young man going home from singing school with the girl of his choice was holding her mittened hand, to keep it from getting cold, and took the opportunity to urge his suit, if the offer proved acceptable, the hand would remain; if otherwise, an effort to withdraw the hand would leave the mitten. So the suitor would get the mitten, but would not get the hand.

In the early days the women went to their churches generally in short gowns and petticoats, and with check or white flaxen aprons. The first settlers used no wagons in going to market, but the women went and rode on a horse with two panniers, slung on each side of her. Then the people, especially man and wife, rode to church, funerals and visits both on one horse; the woman sat on a pillion behind the man. In going to be married, the bride rode to the meeting behind her father, or next friend, seated on a pillion; but after the marriage the pillion was placed, with her, behind the saddle of her husband.

FASHIONS IN OLDEN TIMES.

The Centreville (Md.) Times publishes a letter, written by the Hon. Thomas Beddingfield Hands, in 1764, to a relation in England, from which we make the

following extract, as showing the fashions of those days. The letter is dated "Chester, in Maryland, November 12, 1764," and after a reference to family affairs, says :

"Maryland is not the Maryland that it was when I first arrived here. Letters and science, politeness and luxury are abundantly seen, in our manners, buildings, equipage, furniture, plate, dress, &c. In our press, we run the *route*, which you ladies set us. My daughters, now take seventeen yards of three-quarter mantau silk ; and twenty-three yards of satin or tabby, to make them a robe. Whereas a little more than half of this quantity did use to serve their late excellent mother. When the gowns come home I find my silk cut into rags, by flourishing, scolloping, pinking, and I know not what. And when I begin to complain—'*O! my dear sir!—upon my word, Papa, this is the fashion.*' And *Mistress Stitch-away* never fails to second them. And I must return to my easy chair, and say no more."

AMERICA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Every gentleman wore a queue and powdered his hair.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

There was not a public library in the United States.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison.

There was only one hat factory, and that made cocked hats.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with two shillings a day.

Crockery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

Virginia contained a fifth of the whole population of the country.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

Two stage coaches bore all the travel between New York and Boston.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York.

Beef, pork, salt fish, potatoes, and hominy were the staple diet all the year round.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

There were no manufactures in this country, and every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to rouse sleepy contributors.

Leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket, and a cocked hat formed the dress of an artisan.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

From the York Gazette of May 23, 1816 :

Mr. Bondet respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of York and its vicinity, that his first ball will be given on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at the Sign of the Golden Swan, North George Street. The room is spacious and has a good floor. Tickets for Ladies and Gentlemen to be had at the Bar of Mr. Robert Hammersley.

N. B.—A variety of new and elegant Cotillions will be introduced.

NOTE 24.

(PAGE 141.)

Laying Out the Town of Yorktown and its Progress. Its Condition in 1743, 1749, 1753, 1783 and 1787. The Industrial Parade and Quaint Toasts in 1788.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETOR.

STENTON, 30th Shr, 1743.

May it please Your Honour :

As you were pleased to commit to me the care & regulation of ye Gentlemen of the Town of York, on Codorus, on ye West side of the Susquehanna, laid out, in ye mannor you Proposed, I presume an account of ye progress, of it will no be disagreeable. First, then, after ye people had notice of a town to be laid out, They



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF YORK.

had a General meeting, & enter'd their names with me for Lots to ye number of 70, & for promoting immediate Buildings then the principal persons concerned, in applying for ye Town had their first choice of ye Lots, & after them, as such as first apply'd with an intent to Build immediately. The people were satisfied with this, And wee have got eleven houses already Built in it, & several others setting on foot. I annex'd conditions on entering their names, that unless they Built in one year from the time their claim should be void, & give liberty to any other person to take up such lots.

Water has been got at about 16 feet, pretty near ye highest part of ye town, which gives great encouragement to those settled from ye Creek. You may be pleased to remember that the centre of ye Town is two squares to ye eastward of ye Creek. The Houses built are from ye Creek towards ye Centre, and several Lots are taken up to ye eastward of ye Centre. The people are very intent upon ye thing, & have opened a road to Patapsco; some trading Gent there are desirous of opening a Trade to York & ye Country adjacent. The inhabitants seem willing to close with em' from ye shortness of ye cut, not being about 45 miles; from Philadelphia they are between 80 & 90 miles, beside ye Ferriage over Susquehanna. The 2 Religious Societies of which the Town & Country adjacent consist, (viz.) ye Lutherans and Calvinists, have apply'd each for a lot for a House of Worship, which in your name, I have promisee them, and they are going to build immediately. The prospect of its being a County Town some time or other pleases most of ye people, tho' some pains is privately taken to frustrate any such Expectations. I have taken a skilful person with me, & viewed ye Creek well for a Conveniency for a Saw Mill, but cannot find a place any way convenient; there's a fine run on a Tract adjoining this, in ye possession of one Bernard Lowman, by virtue of a grant of License by your direction, under Mr. Blunstons' hand on which a Mill might at easy expense be erected, & very commodious to ye Town. I have talked with him on my own acco't, and I'm in expectation of getting him to suit his claim upon a reasonable valuation of his improvement.

As to the Mannor of Mask, It is pretty full of ye poorest soil of ye Irish, who declare themselves determined to keep possession, & prevent a Mannor being run out, & considering our present inability to enforce ye execution of ye civil power, & ye pains taken to propagate & improve a factious Spirit in ye People, it may not be amiss to suffer them to feel ye Inconvenience of Lawless force a little longer, for they begin to practise it upon one another, and complaints have been made to me, by several of those who first settled, & took imaginary Lines, 800 or 1000 acres a piece for less than 800 acres, That the people crowded in so thick to settle, & knowing that ye former settlers had no better right than themselves, & that they were equally Trespassers, encroached upon ye first settlers, sate down where they pleased, every man according to his forces, by himself or friends, thereby occasioned great Quareling & disorders. This has put to use of ye most considerate of em' upon applying for relief, & by this means must necessarily be brot to submit & bring things into order. I intend to survey a Tract of about 600 acres, on Great Couewago, to ye Proprietors on next week, & I am informed of another Tract, of about 800 acres of good Land, higher upon ye same Creek, which if I find on viewing, to answer ye description, I shall also run out. The lands on Bermuddean, were chiefly settled, so that small settlements were only to be got. The people settled in my district on ye west side Susquehanna, are hastening to procure warr'ts of their Lands, being made sensible that they will not be suffered to sit undisturbed on their Lands for a Term of years without any application to ye office.

I should have wrote sooner to your Honor, But could not have been to particular. I understand by Mr. Peters, that you propose to return here next Summer, which will be very agreeable to ye people here.

In the meantime, I will beg leave to offer my Duty & services to your Brothers, & to assure you that nothing in my power relating to my office, or otherwise,

shall be wanting to your service & Interest, & that of your Family, & that I shall always entertain a gratefull sense of your Favours to me.

I am Hble Sr,

Yr most Obedt.

J. LOGAN."

My wife hopes her complaints to Mrs. Frame, will not be taken amiss.

YORK IN 1749, 1754 AND 1783.

George Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor of York County in 1754, made a survey of Yorktown. In the draft for the Proprietor Queen Street was the eastern, Philadelphia Street the Northern and "Prince" Street the Southern limit of the town. The lots west of the Codorus were not numbered. The lands surrounding the town were owned by Baltzer Spengler, Bartholomew Moul and John Hay, on the east, by Bernhard Lowman and Henry Spengler on the south, by Hermanus Bott on the west, and by John and James Wright on the north and northwest of the town.

The town in 1749 consisted of sixty-three dwellings of wood.

There was but one room with a fire place and hearth in the town, all the houses being accommodated with Dutch Stoves. This stove was a late invention, and was an iron box, one side of which was open, and set outside of the room, the stove itself projecting through the partition. In 1754 there were 210 dwelling houses, of which three were of brick and two of stone. The Court House was of brick and unfinished, and the Prison, on the northeast corner of George and King streets, was of stone. The former was finished in 1756. The square west of the Codorus Creek was quite a swamp in wet weather, and a large part of it was overflowed during heavy rains, and was deemed unfit to build upon. Part of the road through it was a wooden causeway. In 1783 there were 293 houses, 866 male and 913 female inhabitants, or a population of 1779, with 38 negro slaves. In 1755 the markets were chartered by the proprietaries; two markets, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday. The market house, adjoining the Court House on the west, was built about 1758, and was torn down with its neighbor in 1842. In 1787, when York was incorporated into a borough, Gen. Henry Miller and Rev. David Contler were the two Burgesses, the former being called Chief Burgess.



WEST MARKET STREET, YORK, 1850.



YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, 1850.

BOOK
RY
AND
NOTATIONS

The population was then about 2,000. On March 4, 1788, York celebrated the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. There was a procession in which the trades were represented, and a banquet, speeches and toasts, the last being as follows :

THE CELEBRATED TOASTS GIVEN AT THE BANQUET OF THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE IN YORK 1788.¹

¹From Carey's American Museum, Vol. 6, pages 311 and 410.

"Ingenious toasts given at York, in Pennsylvania, by the bearers of the flags, in the procession formed to celebrate the progress of the new Constitution.

"TOAST GIVEN BY THE BEARER OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

"May our powers explore every inlet of the habitual globe—our flag ride triumphant on every ocean. May impartiality wield the sword of Justice, and impetuosity the sword of war.

"FLAG OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The State of Pennsylvania—may she hold the federal balance, and become the arbitress of the Continent.

MAGISTRATE'S FLAG.

"May justice by her sword protect her scales—may nothing but righteousness turn the beam—and may the write of sophistry what convulsed Belleshazzar, 'thou are weighed in the balance and art found wanting.'

"FARMER'S FLAG.

"Perpetual laurels to the men who have 'beaten the sword of civil dissention into a plough share'—who have sown the seed of good government : may it spring up without tares, and may each revolving harvest witness its increase.

"MASON'S AND BRICKLAYER'S FLAG.

"May the component parts of the federal edifice be squared by the plummet of impartial justice, inseparably attached by the cement of citizenship.

"CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER'S FLAG.

"May virtue be the mainspring of our new government—patriotism keep its works in order. May the popular voice wind up its chain, and may its hand point to the public good.

"BAKER'S.

"May an oven 'seven times heated' be the fate of him whose only objects are the 'loaves and fishes.'

"STOCKING WEAVER'S.

"May he who first broached the formation of a new government, have a wreath of laurel twisted round his brow, and a garland of honorary flowers wove for his reward.

"TAYLOR'S.

"May fate with her shears cut the thread of that man's life, Fame dishonor him with the name of Goose, and society baffle him, who endeavors to cabbage from his Country.

"COPPER SMITH'S AND FOUNDER'S.

"We may be brazed together by a love of Country as by borax and spelter, and visited by an energetic government.

"POTTER'S.

"As often as the wheel of time revolves this day let gratitude tell of the heroes, who were proved as by fire; and may a tear of remembrance fall for such as were cracked.

"PAINTER'S.

"The new Constitution in its true colors; neither caricatured nor flattered; and may the brush of investigation correct the glare of light given by its friends, and the profusion of shade thrown on it by its enemies.

"GLAZIER'S.

"May the Paine remain forever uncracked, that threw light on the subject of our late war, and may the rays of truth be drawn to a focus by the glass of genius.

"ROUGH CARPENTER'S.

"May his head be divorced from his body by the broad-axe of Justice who does not square his contract by the rule of right.

"HOUSE CARPENTER'S.

"The new political mation—May its compartments be commodious—May three rafters be added to the ten which already support its roof; and may the lights be great and many.

"BLACKSMITH'S.

"May the thirteen States be welded into one united empire, by the hammer of conciliation on the anvil of peace; and may the men who attempt to blow the coals of discord be burned by the sparks.

"NAILOR'S.

"May the government be well pointed and have a good head.

"SADLER'S.

"A curb bit and a traverse rein to the importation of foreign luxuries; and may the man who denies his encouragement to home manufactories be stirred round the world.

"HATTER'S.

"May he who twangs the bow of tumult, be stripped to the pelt, then dipped into a kettle of blacking; may his head be brought to the block, and their union constitute his character.

"SHOE AND BOOTMAKER'S.

"May we wax a great and happy nation, be bound by principles of mutual regard, actuated as by one *soul*, and may our prosperity as a people *last* until the *end* of time.

"BREECHES MAKERS AND SKINNER'S.

"May he be shorn against the grain, smoked and welted, who has not brains to know that the bands of the old garment were too loose.

"TOBACCONIST'S.

"May the leaves of anti-federalism be twisted together, and fastened by thorns, or be rolled into tubes, and end in a puff.

"WAGGON MAKER'S.

"Three more spokes to our new wheel—a federal band for its tire, a willing people for its axis—a political wisdom to set it in motion, and may its progress never be retarded by the lock chain of opposition.

"SADDLE TREE MAKERS.

"As we are chips of the same block, branches of the same tree, may we be glued together by a general efficient government.

"BLUE DYERS AND STAMPER'S.

"May Fame stamp immortality on those names, who have died for our country.

"TANNERS AND CURRIER'S.

"May every limb of that man be hacked—may he be leathered through society—and have his hide completely tanned who is mean enough to curry favour.

"WEAVER'S.

"Forever honored by the names of those, who, rejecting the thrumbs of the old web, have cut it out of the loom, and have wove another, to do the political nakedness of their country.

"TIN PLATE MAKER'S.

"May the shears of liberality and extended policy cut away local prejudices, and may the late heat of political disquisition only serve to melt the cement that is to solder us together.

"SCYTHE AND SICKLE MAKER'S.

"May the sickle of industry be filled with heavy harvests, until time with his scythe shall mow down empires and ages.

"BUTCHER'S.

"As the marrow is connected with the bone, or one joint with another, so let us be united, and may no cleaver ever disjoint us.

"GUNSMITH'S.

"When the implements of war are requisite to defend our country's rights, or resent our wrongs—may coolness take the fight and courage draw the trigger.

"PRINTER'S.

"May no government be so potent as to restrain the liberty of the press, or so impotent as not be able to check its licentiousness.

"BREWER'S.

"May he be choaked with grains, or drowned in hot ale, whose business it is to brew mischief.

"BARBER'S.

"Hot curling irons, and a dull razor, to the enemies of our great system, and notwithstanding the wig they once took upon them, may they remain as they now are, in the suds.

"TURNER'S.

"May the anti-federalists be 'turned from the evil of their ways,' and be held no longer in the vice of groundless opposition.

"COOPER'S.

"May the new government be a binding hoop to the States, and never suffer them to go to staves.

"BRICK MAKER'S.

"The materials which compose our new constitution—may they sustain the heat of every party rage, without a crack, and come out more perfect from the kiln of faction.

"ROPE MAKER'S.

"May the production of our trade be the neck-cloth of him, who attempts to untwist the political rope of our union.

"MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER'S.

"The political compass as it has been graduated by the finger of accuracy, may it prove our guide in the winds of legislation and preserve its equipoise, however shaken by the storms of foreign invasion or domestic broil.

"JOINER'S.

"The unanimity which augurs that the hatchet shall soon be buried.

"SURVEYOR'S.

"May the needle of the new government be magnetized by an honest love of fame, and make the applause of the people its pole—may the sights be taken by the pervading eye of genius—the courses be shaped by integrity—and may there be no variation national honor.

"MERCHANT'S.

"The new constitution—may it prove 100 per cent. better than the old one; may justice, wisdom and mercy be found in the invoice of its excellencies; and may its net proceeds be good order at home, and respect in the councils of Europe.

"LAWYER'S.

"A mild Judge, a believing jury, a blundering opponent, a good cause, a handsome fee, and a federal client, to every advocate of our infant constitution.

"PHYSICIAN'S.

"The political physicians, who in place of mending have made a constitution—may it retain its health and vigor, without the aid of medicine, and may the quack undergo, at the same time. the double operation of cathartic and emetic, who prescribes bleeding."

NOTE 25.

(PAGE 142.)

The York Election Riots of 1750.

THE attempt by the Irish to commit frauds at the county election of 1749, led to a great riot at the polls, in which the Irish were completely routed.¹ The usurpation of the Deputy Governor of the State, in nullifying the verdict of the people, was the real cause of the affray in 1750.

The case of the affray was brought before the Assembly. The following are the remonstrances in the case, and explanation of the facts :

“Hamilton appeared before the Assembly, in November, 1750—presented a remonstrance to the House, setting forth that he opened the election at the town of York, and, with the assistance of seven inspectors, began to take the poll, and continued regularly and quietly for some time, until the multitude of people, chiefly Germans, armed with sticks and billets of wood, excited and encouraged by Nicholas Ryland, the coroner, began to beat and drive away all the people from about the court house; whereupon he, Hamilton, with Patrick Watson, Esq., one of the justices of the peace, went out to pacify them, and used their endeavors, but in vain, for they were both struck by the people, and with difficulty escaped back into the house, and then *he* suspended taking the poll, in hopes the tumult would subside; but the people grew more outrageous, broke the windows, and throwing stones and brickbats; he and four of the inspectors were obliged to quit the house, through a back window; whereupon the rioters took possession of the court house, and the box with the ballots—that one-fourth of an hour after this, he returned to the court house, in order to go on with the election, but was refused admittance—the coroner, with the three remaining inspectors, having assumed to continue the polls, and being supported by the outrageous multitude, kept possession of the box, whereby he was disabled from making a regular return.”

This is the Sheriff's statement:

“The others were also heard, by petition, which cast some additional light upon the subject. The petition sets forth that, Hans Hamilton did not open the election till two o'clock in the afternoon, which caused no little uneasiness *among the people*. That Hamilton's party, the *Marsh creek people*, gathered about the *election house* to give in their tickets and would not suffer the *Dutch people* and other friends to come near the house, but did what they could to keep them off with clubs, so that the Dutch were obliged to do the best they could, or else go home

¹Ante page 141.

without voting; and being the most in number, they drove the people from the house, and when they had done so, they came in a peaceable manner to give in their votes; but when the Sheriff saw his party was mastered, he locked up the box, and would not suffer the inspectors to take any more tickets, which made the Dutch people angry, and they strove to break into the house—and then the sober people desired the Sheriff to continue the election; but he would not, and went away out of the back window, several of the inspectors going with him—and the free holders desired the coroner to carry on the election—which having done carefully and justly: and, afterwards, the sheriff was asked to come and see the votes read, and an account taken of them: but he refused, &c.

The whole matter was investigated—the sheriff was called before the Assembly, publicly admonished by the speaker, and advised to preserve better order in the future."

LATER DISORDERS AND RIOTS IN YORK.

Many subsequent disorders and riots occurred in York, accounts of which will be found, as to Continental troops and Militia in 1777, in 5 Pa. Archives, O. S., 496 to 500, 558-9, 575-6; as to election riots in 1779, in 7 Pa. Archives, O. S., 193, 11 Col. Rec. 698, 700; as to the cow riots in 1786, in 11 Pa. Archives, O. S., 97, 115. 156, 157.

On October 28, 1835, a large mob destroyed six houses, because they were tenanted by lewd women. On September 23, 1836, a political riot took place, called "the Threshing of the Market House." On February 6, 1840, a riot occurred at the old Court House on account of "Berley's Abolition Lectures."

Prior to the late war formidable riots in York among the firemen belonging to the Laurel and Vigilant fire companies were quite frequent. The weapons were pistols and guns, stones and bricks. The firing was often quite brisk, the apparatus smashed and quite a number wounded. It was not safe for a fireman of one company to be found in the night time in the district of the other. The last fireman's riot took place April 1, 1859, at a fire of Charles Collier's house on North George Street. The last political riot took place in York upon Gov. Curtin's re-election in October, 1863. Only one man was wounded, but many shutters around Centre Square were perforated with bullets, and the Democratic Headquarters were stormed and demolished.

NOTE 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(PAGE 142.)

The First Churches of York.

WHERE OUR FOREFATHERS WORSHIPPED.—THE DUCKING OF
THE TORY EPISCOPAL RECTOR DURING THE REVOLUTION.

THE REMARKABLE STORY OF THE BELL.

THE first influx, 1729, of German immigrants west of the Susquehanna, consisted of Lutherans, German Reformed and Moravians, with a sprinkling of English.

THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first religious organization, September 1733, in this section, was called "Die Evangelische Lutherische Gemeinde an der Kathores," and consisted of the heads of twenty-four families, who, for eleven years, worshipped in private dwellings, having no church home, and were served by ministers from Lancaster, Philadelphia and other places, the most prominent being Rev. John Casper Stover who effected the organization, and continued its most regular pastor until 1744.

In 1744, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, generously donated to the congregation a lot of ground on South George Street, on which, the same year, the first log church was built, and continued the only church building of the town until 1746. The new stone church, 40x65 feet, was built in 1760, and stood until 1812, when the present reconstructed building was erected.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformers, who at first worshipped with the Lutherans, organized about 1742,¹ and constructed a block building in 1746, on lot 91 West High Street, granted by the Penns. In 1789,

¹ Ante p. 142.

an Act of Assembly was passed to create a fund by lottery, to pay the arrears of indebtedness of both the German Lutheran and German Reformed Churches.¹

The lottery scheme of the Reformed Church, (then often called the Presbyterian Church,) to raise \$2400.00, to pay the indebtedness of the new brick church, now standing, was advertised in the *York Recorder* of March 30, 1803. There were 1337 prizes and 2663 blanks; the highest prize was \$800, and the lowest \$5.00. The 4000 tickets were sold at \$3.00 each. The tickets were to be had from Godfrey Lenhart, Andrew Robinson, John Ernst, Peter Small, Daniel Spangler, John Rothrock, George Barnitz, Christopher Lauman, Commissioners.²

The new German Reformed Church, also built of lime stone, was erected in 1763, and destroyed in the great fire of 1797,³ whereupon the present structure was erected. It was similar in appearance to the stone Lutheran Church, with gable facing towards High (now Market) Street, and a steeple and belfry in the rear. The bell was rung on occasions of fire up to July 4, 1776.⁴ President Washington attended divine service in this church in 1791.⁵

The Theological Seminary of the church was removed to York from Carlisle in 1828. The Seminary building was at the north-west corner of Market and Penn streets, and was a long one-story white rough-cast structure. It had a library of 3500 volumes and 80 students in 1834.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH.

Among the first Germans who purchased lots at the laying out of the town of York, were Moravians. Services were held in the county by Moravian missionaries as early as 1744, who also conducted services among the Indians. The German Reformed and Moravians at first also worshipped together. The York congregation was organized in 1751, and conducted services in private houses until

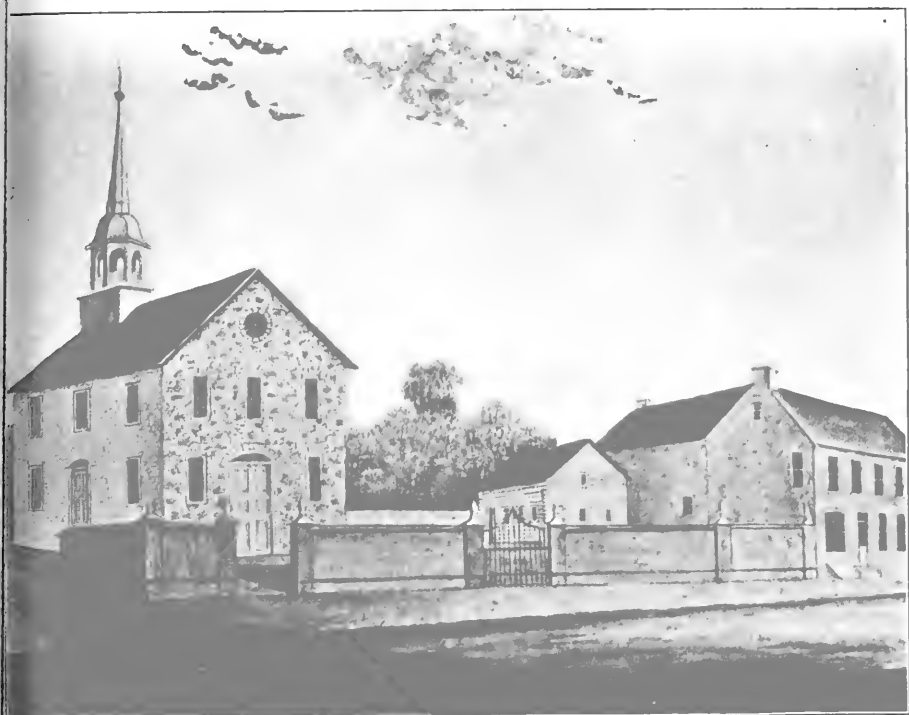
¹ 9 Col. Rec. 567.

² See *York Daily* of Oct. 22, 1895, for particulars.

³ Note 30.

⁴ Notes 30 and 37.

⁵ *Ante* p. 159.



SKETCH OF D. SPANGLER WAGNER FROM
THE DRAWING OF LEWIS MILLER.

Parish School.

House of Dr. John Rouse.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, YORK, 1760-1812.

1755, when a large stone house was built on the corner of Water and Princess streets, which was used a dwelling house for the minister, and in a large hall in it religious services were held. A church was built on this site in 1828, and stood until 1868, when the present church building on Duke street was erected.

The diaries of the first Moravian pastors have proved to be of transcendent historical importance.¹

Pictures, not herein given of the old churches, will be found in the last illustration in this book.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1776 Joseph Smith purchased a stone dwelling house on the present site of this church, and presented it to the then small Catholic congregation to be used as a place of worship. The dwelling was converted into a place of worship, and dedicated and consecrated. The parish was attended at intervals by priests from Conewago chapel, near Hanover. The old stone building was used as a place of worship until 1810, when a more elegant and pretentious structure was erected, which continued to be the place of worship until 1895, when the present handsome edifice was constructed.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

The Friends, commonly called Quakers, built their first meeting house, (still standing), in 1766, with the western half built in 1783, on West Philadelphia street, with brick, erroneously stated to have come from England.

THE "ENGLISH BRICK" TRADITION.

The accepted tradition that this meeting house, Colonel Thomas Hartley's dwelling, and a few other structures in York were built of brick from England, is founded alone on tradition, which is not history. The enormous cost attending such importation, with the superadded expense of transportation over bad roads from Philadelphia or Baltimore, militate against the correctness of the tradition. It is incredible, in view of the fact that structures like the old Court House, built in 1756, St. John's Episcopal Church, com-

¹Note 48.

pleted in 1771, and the stately brick mansion of Baltzer Spengler, Sr., on the Plank Road, erected in 1760, were built of brick from the latter's kilns, which were as good and finely finished as the brick in the meeting house of the frugal and unostentatious Quakers.

The "old Virginia Houses" were said to have been built of brick imported from England. This accepted tradition was completely demolished by Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, who says:¹

"In spite of tradition, there is not a case to be found in the annals of Virginia, of bricks imported from England. The impression arose from mistaking the meaning of 'English brick,' which were 'statute brick,' made according to the English statute. When in course of time the circumstances of Society had changed, the phrase 'English brick' came to be understood as 'brick imported from England.'"

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early Presbyterians of York at first attended divine services in St. John's Episcopal Church, then commonly known as the English Church. The genesis of the congregation was, however, contemporary with the period of the Revolution. For several years a little band of Presbyterians, without any formal church organization, were ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Hanna, of the Presbytery of Carlisle. In 1785, George Irwin, William Scott and Archibald McLean² purchased the present site of the church. On this lot, in 1790, the first house of worship, a plain brick building, was erected. In 1793, this congregation was united with the Round Hill Church, in Hopewell township, with the Rev. Robert Cathcart as pastor. In 1835 the old church edifice was remodeled, and continued as the place of worship until 1860, when the present stately edifice was erected.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist service in York County was conducted by Rev. Freeborn Garretson, January 24, 1781, at the private farm house of James Worley, an Episcopalian, in West Manchester Township, near York. Mr. Worley and many others were con-

¹ February, 1896, *Century Magazine*.

² Note 17.

verted by his forceful and eloquent sermons. A church building was erected about the same year on the corner of Newberry and Philadelphia streets, the present site of the First United Brethren Church. This property was sold in 1840, and a new church (see last illustration herein) erected at the corner of Philadelphia and Beaver streets, which stood until the present handsome structure was built in 1873.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This ecclesiastical body originated in Pennsylvania in 1800, and had for its founder Jacob Albright. The Association was first introduced into York County in 1810. In 1841 a mission was formed in York, when the present Bethlehem Church was erected on North Queen street.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

The founder of this church was Philip Wilhelm Otterbein,¹ who was sent as a German Reformed missionary from Germany to America. His unique and beautiful penmanship is extensively found in the York German Reformed record book, and is worthy of inspection. The field of his labors was in Lancaster and York counties, and in Baltimore. In 1840 a mission was established in York, which purchased the old Methodist church building, at the corner of Philadelphia and Newberry streets, the present site of the new church.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1850 the venerable Rev. George M. Slaysman established this congregation in York, and a room was rented in the Hartman building, which was fitted up with seats and a pulpit. In 1852 the South George street church was partly erected, and the basement occupied for worship. The structure was finished and dedicated September 14, 1856. The later churches of York do not belong to the class of "first churches."¹ Illustrations of many of them will be found in the last picture of this volume.

¹Ante p. 196.

THE FIRST EPISCOPAL SERVICE AND CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The first settlement in America was Jamestown, Virginia, and was settled by Captain John Smith on the 13th day of May, 1607. The first act of the settlers on landing was to kneel and hear "good Parson Hunt" read the prayers of the Episcopal Church for their deliverance from the perils of the sea, and a thanksgiving for their safe arrival. Some days after their arrival the Holy Communion was celebrated for the first time in America, according to the liturgy of the Episcopal Church on, June 21, 1607. Their place of worship was a "pen of poles, a sail for a roof, and for a pulpit a plank lashed between two trees."

The first church was built by them in 1608. The ruins (the oldest in America) of this old church can still be seen, consisting of a tower and a small church-yard surrounding it. The burning of this church, within ten years of its construction, is thus described in Smith's History, book 3, page 168:

"And so we all returned to Jamestown when the new supply of powder being lodged with the rest accidentally fired the quarters. And so the towns being but thatched with reeds the fire was so hot as to burne their pallisades though eight or ten yards distant with their armes, bedding, apparell, and much of private provision. Good Master Hunt, our preacher, lost all his library and all he had but the cloathes on his backe yet none never heard him repine at his losse. The spring approaching and the ship departing Mr. Scrivener and Captain Smith divided between them the rebuilding of Jamestown, planting corn and to rebuild our church."

THE ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1755 the first regular missionary sent to this vicinity from England, by the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," found a congregation of churchmen duly organized in York, though enjoying no regular services. The Proprietaries granted a lot on North Beaver Street to these worshippers—80 feet front and 250 feet in depth.

An act of the assembly was passed in 1765, authorizing the creation of a building fund for the erection of a church on this lot, by means of a lottery. Marked success did not attend the lottery effort of this church until 1768.

This insidious form of gambling was in universal practice in

the eighteenth century, and obtained generally in the procuration of money for charitable and religious purposes. Lottery tickets of the Mountain Road Lottery of 1769 were even signed by the "straight-laced" George Washington, who spent 50 pounds therein—and this was not a solitary instance for him, for no one then associated lottery tickets with gambling.

The contention made by the two historians of the church, that the structure was erected in 1766, and that it was "about thirty feet square," the writer has found to be erroneous, as is shown by the following interesting letters from Samuel Johnson, Esq., Prothonotary, etc., of York County, and the Rev. John Andrews, Rector of the Parish of York and Adams Counties:

YORK, January the 3d, 1771.

TO THE REV'D MR. RICHARD PETERS, RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA,

Dear Sir:—Our church here hath been gone on but slowly last summer for want of seasoned Pine Boards, but we think we are now nearly supplied, as we have upwards of 4000 feet bought and seasoning. We had the roof plaistered and the Church leveled for laying the floor. Next summer we hope to complete the work; I think it will be the neatest Country Church in this Province; we have good Hearts considering our Abilities, but we still hope you will be able to get us a few Subscriptions; a small matter will be of great service to us, as our money is nearly exhausted. Mr. Thompson, the late Missionary hath about 10 pounds of the Lottery money yet in his Hands which is a part of our Dividend.

Your Most Obedient and Humble Servant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON."

"PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1771.

SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPEGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS:

Rev'd Sir:—In York we are building an elegant Church which will be compleated by the Fall. It is a brick building 54 feet in front and 36 feet in depth. This you will acknowledge is a great undertaking for a few families. It is true we received considerable assistance; yet the subscription among ourselves were more liberal than I remember to have seen upon the like occasions. Indeed, such a love for the Church such a zeal to promote its interests, so much public spirit upon all occasions prevails among this small but worthy set of people, that I cannot help but think myself happy in my present situation. The Ladies too have their subscriptions, and being no less impatient to see the work compleated, are providing for a pulpit Cloth and Cushion, a desk Cloth, Cloth for the Communion table, etc.

I am Rev'd Sir, etc.,
JOHN ANDREWS."

THE BUILDING OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the Minutes Recorded in 1777 in the first Church Record.

"A State of the Proceedings of the Congregation of the English Episcopal Church in York-Town in Pennsylvania relative to their building a Church in the said Town about the year 1765 a Subscription was opened by the Members of the said Church for the performance of Divine Service according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, and Mr. Thomas Menshay was appointed to receive the said Subscriptions &c as is usual in such cases; the well disposed of other Religious Societies were applied to for Subscriptions; several gave Money, some Timber, and some Hawling, but the whole from such as were not of the Congregation that was got in York-Town, was inconsiderable.

"In the Year 1766 An Act of Assembly was obtained for a Lottery for the English Episcopal Churches of St. Peters and St. Pauls of Philadel'a and other Churches to raise a Sum of Money to pay the debts due on said Churches and to finish the same and also to raise Money to build Episcopal Churches in York-Town and Reading, and repair others. By this Lottery £315 was to be raised to help to build the Church in York, but as the Lottery Tickets were not all sold the Sum raised by it for York Church was but £257 5 0.

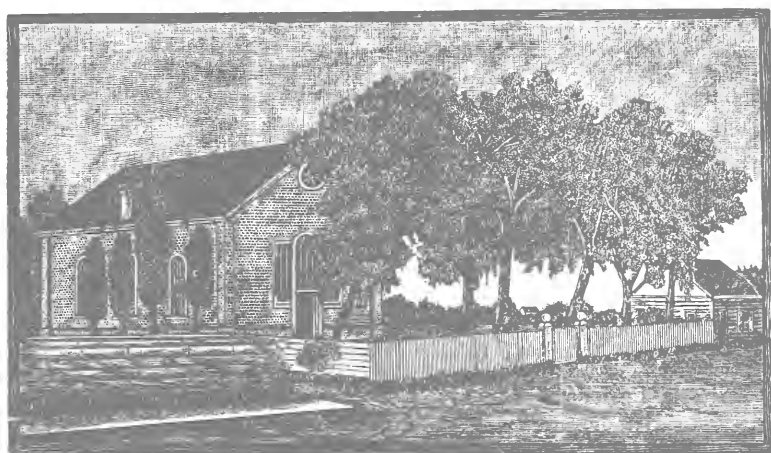
"The Members of the said Congregation solicited their Friends in Philad'a and Lancaster and elsewhere and obtained upwards of £150. The Rev. Doctor Peters having subscribed £10 to the Church applied to the Proprietors & got a Lot of Ground in York-Town eighty Feet front 250 Feet in Depth for the building the said Church on and for Burial Ground at the Yearly Rent of one Shilling if demanded and the Warrant was granted to Sam'l Johnson and Thomas Menshay Esqs & to Mr. Joseph Adlum, Trustees of said Congregation.

"The Church was built under the direction of Mr. Johnson & John Adlum Esqs Mr. Johnston received the Money arising by the Lottery and a few of the Subscriptions, which he got from particular Friends as appears by his Account, Mr. Adlum rec'd the Subscriptions of the People of York County, Mr. Thomas Usher having bought the Silver Cup for the Sacrament, accounted for all the Subscriptions which he had solicited in Philadelp'a and Baltimore though he had not received a considerable Part of them. Mr. Thomas Hartley recd the Lawyers Subscription, a second and third Subscription was opened among the Members of the Congregation after which Money being still wanting The Rev. Mr. Joseph Andrews then the Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in York and Cumberland Counties was requested to go to Philadelphia and try to get a further Subscription which he accordingly did and thereby was raised a Sum of Money £57 0 6 with which the principal Part of the Debts remaining due on the Church were discharged and at the First Opening of the Church a Collection was made which was a further Help to compleat the Work. Thus by very great Exertions the Church has been built and mostly paid for: the Debt remaining due being but a Trifle.

"The Ladies of York then subscribed for Hangings for the Pulpit and Desk which was made up by themselves of Crimson Demask.

"The Church being compleately finished the Seats were then let out by the Year at a Rent for the Support of the Minister of that Church for the Time being, all other Subscriptions for him being discontinued which Rent was for the most Part regularly paid half yearly until after the present Troubles came on.

"In the Year 1777 a Lot of Ground in said Town was granted by the Honorable



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, YORK, 1810.



THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YORK, 1790–1859.

7
AND
SOLUTIONS

the Proprietors to Rob't Jones William Johnson and George Welsh Trustees for the Use of the Missionary of the said Church for the Time being and for the Benefit of the said Church and for no other Use or Purpose whatsoever as appear by the Ticket for the same signed by Sam'l Johnston Esq."

The minutes further show that the first entry of the cost of the church was January 21, 1769: "To Cash paid James Wilson and John Nelson for quarrying stone, £2." The structure cost £459, 1½d. In 1773 additional land was purchased from Barnet (Bernhard) Spengler, for the sum of £1, 9s. The lot of ground aforesaid granted in 1777 was a lot opposite the church, and is still owned by the congregation.

This was St. John's Episcopal Church,—a brick structure, (the bricks came from the kilns of Baltzer Spengler, Sr.) unpretentious in architecture, and one of the only four in the Colony of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. The building faced south towards the alley with the chancel on the north side. In 1810, the chancel was moved to the west, and the door placed in the east side. The picture here, represents the church after this alteration.

THE DUCKING OF THE TORY RECTOR.

During the revolutionary war, (with the exception of a short interval) there was no divine service held in the church; it was for some time used as an arsenal. Being very much out of repair through violence and long disuse, it was after the Revolution again fitted up for a place of worship. One of the first regular clergymen whose names are mentioned in the records was the Rev. Daniel Batwell. His residence was at the parsonage house in Huntington, now belonging to Adams County, but he preached steadily to the congregation in York. He was a missionary from England, sent by the Propagation Society, who commenced his services in this country a short time before the Revolution, and began his pastorate here in 1774. His feeling, with respect to the war for Independence, but ill coincided with those of the people in this neighborhood. Having come from Huntington township he preached at York on the Sabbath, and on Monday morning following was seized by some rude and boisterous friends of liberty by whom he was, three times, ducked in Codorus Creek.

Being freed, he set out on his return to his dwelling house, but

he had hardly arrived there when a company of armed men from York roughly seized him, and returning confined him in the public prison. On the 2d of October, 1777, a memorial from Mr. Batwell was read in Congress. It set forth, "that on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to destroy the continental magazines of this State, he was in custody of the keeper of the Jail of York County, by virtue of committment, until Congress, or the Supreme Executive Council of this State, shall take further order touching him, or until he should be otherwise discharged according to law." "It appealed to Congress," by the certificate of Dr. Jameson, "that the memorialist was so much emaciated by a complication of disorders that his life would be endangered unless he would be removed from the jail."¹ Congress, however, referred the memorial to the President and Supreme Executive Council of this State, in the meantime permitting him to remove from the jail, and receive every indulgence, yet still remaining in safe keeping.

After some time Mr. Batwell was released, and returned to England. Though his political views did not coincide with those of Americans, yet it is due to his worth to say, that he was an accomplished scholar and a good man. After his return, he obtained a church preferment in the county of Kent, where he ended his days. In 1810, a small house was erected near the church for the use of the sexton. In removing the pulpit, several pounds of powder were found concealed under it; probably placed there in the beginning of the revolution by some one who had evil designs upon the Rev. Mr. Batwell.

It was at this church that Generals Gates and Wilkinson met in 1777 to fight a duel.² The church bell, of patriotic history, was a gift of Queen Caroline, and was first hung in the Court House tower.³

THE STORY OF THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH BELL.

When the first German Lutheran church of York, aforesaid, was built in 1744, it was found necessary to have a bell, not only as an ecclesiastical adjunct, but as a most serious need where the

¹ 3 Pa. Ar. N. S. 109 to 116, 122.

² Note 55.

³ Note 37.

congregation was so widely scattered. The Palatine Lutherans of New York, then worshipping on the corner of Broadway and Rector street, near where the Trinity Episcopal church now stands, had two bells, and thoughtful of their distant brethren, they sent one from their own belfry to Yorktown. Through the woods and over the hills it came on a tedious journey, arriving late one sweet spring night in 1745. It was Saturday night, and too late to leave the bell safely at the church, so the weary teamsters sought aid to unload it at the brew-house where assistance was sure to be found. The brew-house was then an industry of our town, and was located on the rear of lot 141 South Water street, abutting on the Codorus, and adjoining an alley and the tannery of Michael Doudle on the south. It had been established by the two Barnitz Brothers, John George Carl and Leonard, who were influential all through the county, and it was largely due to their energy that the church was built; and here on a Saturday night, the fathers of our little hamlet gathered to luxuriate in beer and gossip.

It was customary in those days of leather breeches to test the quality of the beer by pouring a spoonful of it on a wooden bench, and then sitting down upon it; if weak in malt, the tester could easily rise; but if strong and full of vigor, he would stick fast. On this night the beer had been tested and found adhesive, but the advent of the bell caused such excitement that even the lusty beer could not keep a man in his seat. The bell was brought into the brew-house, turned upside down, and filled to the brim with strong, newly-tapped beer, and here the whole village came to drink its welcome amidst great rejoicing. The next day it was carried to the church in processional triumph, where it was duly christened by the pastor, and for ninety years its call rang over the woodlands.

How much of this tradition is fiction cannot be estimated, but the fact that the character of the early settlers is fairly painted, and all the surrounding circumstances corroborated, give a coloring of truth to the whole.

NOTE 26.

(PAGE 144.)

Early Distilling and Threshing in York County.¹

EARLY DISTILLING.

"The successful introduction of rye, and the gradual increase in the cultivation of Indian corn, led to the business of distilling liquor from these cereals. Wheat was also used in distilling. In fact among the agricultural classes, it was a very important industry, especially with the Germans and the Scotch-Irish. As early as 1770, there were sixteen distilleries in Dover Township, eighteen in Manchester, and equally as many in Hellam, Windsor, Shrewsbury, Manheim and Codorus Townships. Whiskey after being made was hauled to Baltimore. The industrious Teuton and the impetuous Hibernian or Scotchman did not fail in those days to quench his own thirst with some of the inspiring fluid. It was a very common drink among the agricultural classes, and considered a necessity at harvest time. The whiskey of those days, it is claimed, was pure and undefiled. Those were halcyon days for the manufacture of whiskey. No internal revenue assessor need apply. Strange as it may seem, the Friends used it, but woe unto the one who drank too freely. He was sure to be "put out of meeting." There are a number of cases in the records of the Newberry and Warrington meetings, of members of the society of Friends, being 'brought before meeting' for imbibing too freely of ardent spirits. It was necessary for them to make a public acknowledgment of it, and they were then excused.

"The business of distilling greatly increased. At first rye was mostly used. Then corn was found to be especially valuable for the same purpose. From 1810 to 1840, nearly one-fifth of the farmers of York County owned a 'copper still,' by which they distilled their own cereals into whiskey and hauled it to Baltimore. Hundreds of these stills were made in York and Hanover."

THRESHING MACHINES.

"The introduction of the threshing-machine, superseding the laborious methods of trampling with horses and pounding with the flail, was a great curiosity. At first only the wealthy farmers bought them. Laboring men and foggy farmers opposed them as an innovation, injurious to the interests of the poor man. It was not many years, however, before all enterprising farmers used them, and the laboring man found his task much easier. The same discussion arose when other labor-saving machines were invented. 'Taking bread out of the poor man's mouth,' was the cry. Most men now would rather not put the bread into the mouth at all,

¹ Gibson's History of York County.

than return to the old methods of sowing, harvesting and threshing the crops. It is quite probable that the ancient Egyptian could thresh and clean his grain, 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, as well as the York County farmer could before the introduction of the threshing-machine, when from six to twelve bushels per day were what one man could thresh out with the flail. By treading with horses, he could possibly treble this amount. Then came the horse-power, threshing first 100, then 300 or more bushels per day and cleaning it; finally, the steam thresher of to-day, traveling from farm to farm, and threshing 600, 800, and sometimes 1,000 bushels in a day, or 50,000 bushels in a year."

NOTE 27.

(PAGE 144.)

Account of the Personal Estate of Baltzer Spengler, Deceased, Filed in 1772.

The Administration Account of Baltzer Spengler, Junior and Michael Swoope, Esquire, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Baltzer Spengler late of York County Yeoman Deceased as well of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits which were of the said at the time of his Death which came to their Hands Possession or knowledge as of their Payments and Disbursements out of and against the Said Estate as follows:—

The Said Accomptants charge themselves with all and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits which were of the Said Deceased at the Time of his Death according to an Inventory and appraisment thereof Exhibited into and remaining in the Registers Office at York amounting to £822 2 4

Also with the Amount of Sales of the Said Goods and Chattels Sold at Vendue exceeding the Appraisment thereof (including all the Grain which remained unthresh'd and the other Articles in the Appraisment of which the Sums are not set down amounting in the whole to £135 14 9½

Also with the Sum which George Spengler was Ordered to pay out of the Tract of Land to him Devised in and by the Said Last Will and Testament £25 0 0

Also with the Sum which Rudolph Spengler was Ordered to pay out of the House and Lot to him Devised in and by the Said Last Will and Testament £ 50 0 0

Also with Interest received on a Bond &c.....£ 8 2 6

£1040 19 7¼

Item

The Said Accomptants Pray an Allowance for their Several Payments and Disbursements of and against the Said Estate as follow:—

for Cash paid Samuel Johnston Esquire Dy. Reg'r for Letters Testamentary &c.....£

		1	5	9
No. 1	Cash Paid John Welch....as per Acc't proved and Receipt..	0	18	3
2	Cash paid Mary Seaman....as per do.....and do	0	11	0
3	Cash paid Francis Bickle.....as per do.....and do	1	11	0
4	Cash paid Usher and Donaldson for Black Crape as per do...	0	17	4
5	Cash paid Zachariah Shugart for Crying Vendue as per do...	1	0	0
6	Cash paid Usher and Donaldson as per Acct proved and receipt	3	9	3
7	Cash paid Martin Reily....as per do.....and do....	2	12	0
8	Cash paid Elijah Etting....as per do.....and do.....	0	17	3
9	Cash paid Henry King....as per do.....and do.....	1	8	2
10	Cash paid Peter Wolf....as per do.....	0	11	0
11	Cash paid Thomas Hartley Esq an Advice Fee pd.....	1	10	0

PERSONAL ESTATE OF BALTZER SPENGLER. 355

12	Cash paid Joseph Adlum as per Acc't prov'd & do.....	1	12	6
13	Cash paid Thomas Armor as per D.....and do.....	6	17	2
14	Cash paid George Rehm....as per D.....and do.....	4	16	10
15	Cash paid Jacob Welchance for Threshing Grain since the Decease of the Said Testator....as per receipt.....	5	0	4
16	Cash paid the Rev'd Mr. Kurtz for Funeral Sermon do.....	0	15	0
17	Cash paid Michael Hahn for Clkship....per do.....	1	17	6
18	Cash paid Philip Teitch....as per do.....	0	5	0
19	Cash paid George Ware—for Diging Grave....per do.....	0	5	0
20	Cash paid Jacob Haymaker for making Coffin....per do.....	1	10	0
21	Cash paid George Arther....as per do.....	0	2	6
22	Michael Swoope One of the Executors Accompt for Sundries got at the funeral &c.....	3	11	6
23	Cash paid George Irwin for Sundries got at do.....	1	4	7½
24	Cash paid Elijah Etting for do....do....per do.....	1	0	0
25	Cash paid Ludwig Kraftt....as per do.....	0	5	0
26	Cash paid Francis Koons a Legacy left his Wife in the Said Last will and Testament....as per do.....	50	0	0
	also for Sundry Articles Devised to the Widow for which they Stand Charged in the Inventory.....	272	17	9
	and for Sundries Devised to Michael Spengler.....	10	11	6
	and for do Devised to John Spengler.....	47	15	0
	also for so much Devised to Baltzer Spengler one of the Ex- ecutors &c.....	20	0	0
27	Cash paid Rudolph Spengler as per Acct prov'd and receipt..	4	11	0
28	Cash paid Catherine Spengler as per do....and do.....	5	5	9
29	Cash pd Charles Lukens for Survey of Tract of Land Devised to George Spengler by the Said Will.....	2	2	6
30	Cash paid Francis Koons part of a Legacy Left him in the Said Last Will and Testament as....per receipt.....	50	0	0
31	Cash paid Daniel Spengler as per Acct prov'd and do.....	0	14	7
32	Cash paid Daniel Spengler a Legacy left him in the Said Last Will and Testament....per receipt.....	20	0	0
	also for an Insolvent Debt due by David Kennedy for which they Stand Charged in the Inventory.....	0	11	10
33	Cash paid George Irwin as per Acct prov'e and receipt.....	2	10	8
34	Cash paid Jacob Shive....as per Acct do....and do.....	0	14	11
35	Cash paid Michael Hahn and George Eichelberger Ass'nes of Francis Koons and Elizabeth his Wife a Legacy Bequeth'd to the Said Elizabeth.....	100	0	0
36	Cash paid David Jameson Esq'r as per Acct provd and receipt	7	15	6
37	Cash paid George Weller for Apprais'g &c as per do.....	0	8	6
38	Cash paid George Weller as....per do.....	0	3	6
	Cash paid the Clerk for Stating this Acct &c.....	0	10	0
	Cash paid Samuel Johnston Esq'r for Pass'g this Acct Copy &c	0	17	6
	By the Orphans Court Fees &c.....	0	12	9
	By the Executors Trouble and Expences in Settling said Es- tate &c.....	30	0	0
		<hr/>		
		674	9	2½
By Balance rem'g in the Hands of the said Executors Subject to distribution agreeable to the Will of the said Dec'd.....		366	18	5
		<hr/>		
		1040	19	7½

EXHIBITED into the Registers Office at York the First
Day of December 1772 pm

MICH'L SWOOPE
BALTZER SPENGLER } Executors.

NOTE 28.

(PAGE 149.)

Account of the Personal Estate of Magdalena Spengler, Deceased, Filed in 1785.

"The Administrators Accompt of John Spengler Executor of the last Will and Testament of Magdalena Spengler late of York Township in the County of York Widow deceased ; as well of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits which were of the said deceased which came to his Hands, Possession or knowledge, as of his Payments & Disbursements out of & against the same as follows, to wit :

"The said Accomptant chargeth himself with all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights & Credits which were of the said deceased according to an Inventory and Appraisement thereof made & exhibited into the Registers Office at York, amounting as by the same Inventory appears, to

He also charges himself with the Advance Sales amounting to..... £147 16 6½

He also chargeth himself with the Interest due on a Bond..... 21 1 8½

£170 3 3

"The said Accomptant also prays Allowance for his general Payments & disbursements out of and against the same as follows Vizt

By Cash paid the Register for Letters Testy. &c.....	£	1	5	9
No. 1. By do. pd Killiam Small for the Coffin as per Rect.....		3	0	0
2. By do. pd Doctor Jameson for medicine &c per do.....		5	5	0
3. By do. pd Doctor Morris for do as pr do.....		0	11	4
4. By do. pd Conrad Stoutzeberg for Crying Vendue pr do.....		0	8	4
5. By do. pd Baltzer Spengler funeral expenses pr do.....		5	1	3
6. By do. pd the Rev. Mr. Kurtz for preaching the funeral sermon as pr do.....		0	16	8
7. By do. pd Mrs. Swoope for sundries at the funeral as per do.....		2	2	9
8. By do. pd Mr. Deitch for attending the funeral as per do.....		0	8	4
9. By do. pd Mr. Doll for do..... as pr do.....		0	8	4
10. By do. pd Christopher Lauman, for Appraising as pr do.....		0	5	0
By do. pd George Bard for..... do.....		0	5	0
By do. pd G. Lewis Lefler for Clkship.....		1	10	0
By do. pd the Rev. Mr. Kurtz for drawing the Will.....		1	10	0
By do. paid for Wine Liquor & Sugar at the funeral.....		1	02	0
By do. pd Mr. Woer for digging the grave.....		0	10	0
By the deficiency of the weight of the Gold with which he is charged in full amtg. to.....		0	8	4
11. By Hannah Bickel, as a special Legacy as per Rect.....		7	17	0
12. By Elizabeth Kuntz a do as pr do.....		7	14	0

PERSONAL ESTATE OF MAGDALENA SPENGLER. 357

By the Clk. stating this Acct. & drawing 10 Releases.....	1	15	0
By the Register examining, passing & filing this Acct. fair			
Copy &c.....		15	9
By the Orphans Court Fees &c.....		12	9
By the Executors Trouble & Expenses &c.....	3	15	0
By Hannah Bickel for nursing the said dec'd during her Sickness.	1	5	0
Balance in the Hands of the Executors to be disposed of agreeably to the			
Directions of the Testatrix in her last Will and Testament...	121	10	8

£170 3 3

"Exhibited into the Registers Office at York the Sixteenth Day of November
1785. By JOHN SPENGLER, Exec'r."

NOTE 29.

(PAGE 150.)

Horse Races and Theatrical Entertainments in York in the Olden Times.

From the Penn'a Herald and York General Advertiser.

"YORK-TOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, June 28, 1790.

"A Purse of *Fifty Pounds*, to be run over the course at this place, on Thursday the 30th of September next, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the *four mile heats*, aged horses carrying nine stone, half a stone to be allowed for every year to the youngest horses : and on the day following a Purse of *Twenty Pounds*, to be run over the same course, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning horse of the first purse excepted, carrying weight as above, the best *three mile heats* : and a handsome *Sweepstake* on the 2nd of October, catch riders, and running the *two mile heats*, free for every Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning horse of the two preceding days excepted—Five dollars entrance to be paid for the first Purse, and two dollars for the second, the day before each race, or double at the post,—Not less than four Horses to start for either Purse."

A FEVER EPIDEMIC POSTPONED THE RACES OF 1793.

"The Public are hereby informed that the York Races as advertised for Wednesday the 30th of October next are postponed from a consideration that it would be improper to collect in this place such a number of persons (as would most probably have attended them) during the prevalence of the present raging and malignant fever.

"YORK, September 24, 1793."

TRAGEDY, COMEDY AND COMIC OPERA IN YORK, IN THE LAST CENTURY.

From the Penn'a Herald, York General Advertiser of Dec. 23, 1789.

"FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

Will be performed on Monday evening, the 28th instant, at the Academy, by a number of young Gentlemen of this Borough, a Tragedy, called

TANCRED AND SIGISMUNDA.

To which will be added a Comedy, called,

THE MOCK DOCTOR ;

OR, THE

DUM LADY CURED.

The entertainment of the evening to conclude with a Comic Opera called,
THE POOR SOLDIER.

"It is hoped, that the undertaking is so laudable, it will meet with encouragement:—Thus will the pleasure of rational amusement go hand in hand with the exercise of *Charity*.

"It is said that charity is best, the consequences of which is most extensive:—Happy union of circumstances indeed! If, by our very amusements, we can contribute, even a little, to the relief of a number of suffering fellow mortals, to whom a cord of wood, or a bushel of grain would be no trifling acquisition.

"Tickets may be had at Mr. Baltzer Spengler's, Mr. Jacob Stake's and Mr. Andrew Johnson's, taverns, also at this Printing office.—Price one quarter dollar each.

"The doors will be opened at half past four o'clock, and the curtain to be raised precisely at half past five."

VISITING THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS IN YORK 1791.

Traveling theatrical companies in those days played in the Old Court House:

"YORK, November 16, 1791.

"On Monday last Mr. McGraths Company of Comedians from Virginia and Maryland, late from Carlisle and Harrisburg arrived here: They intend performing a few *Nights*: the pointed encouragement and very respectable Patronage, they experienced in our *Sister States* as well as this, are lively testimonials of their Merit, and must fully convince the judicious and liberal, that Dramatic Entertainments, properly regulated, convey not only rational and elegant Amusement, but are a productive of real utility in polishing the Tastes, improving the Manners, and cultivating the Genius of the rising Generation."

TRAGEDY AT THE YORK COUNTY ACADEMY.

"YORK, April 22, 1789.

"There will be a public examination of the schools of York Academy, on Saturday and Monday, the 25th and 27th inst. The exercises to begin on each day, at 9 o'clock forenoon. On the evening of Monday, the pupils of the Academy will perform the celebrated tragedy of Cato—to which will be added the pleasing entertainment of the Mock-Doctor. The airs, set to music by Mr. Dyche, who will also perform on the violin betwixt the Acts, accompanied by young gentlemen of the town on German flutes. Tickets at one Quarter dollar each to be had at Captain Andrew Johnson's and at the door of the Academy, which will be opened on said evening at 5 o'clock."

THEATRE.

"On Thursday evening the 17th instant, Mr. McGraths Company of Comedians, will open the Theatre at the Court House, elegantly and suitably prepared with the celebrated Tragedy

OF DOUGLAS,

(WRITTEN BY THE REV. DOCTOR HOME)

Preceding the Play, A Moral defense of the Stage addressed to the United States,

To be delivered by Mr. Fitzgerald, At the end of the Play a Humorous Dissertation on Jealousy Mrs. McGrath, To which will be added a Comedy of three acts called,

BARNEBEY BRITTLE

A WIFE AT HER WITS END

The Doors to be opened at six, and the Curtain to raise at half past six O'Clock precisely—Tickets to be had at the Printing Office at Dunn's Tavern, and of Mr. McGrath,

No money will be taken at the Door

N. B. Mr. McGrath begs leave to observe, that not being lucky enough to see any of the Commissioners (of which John Spengler was one) previous to his sending the above Advertisement for Insertion, he has advertised it on the following principles—The Approbation of some very respectable Inhabitants, and his Design of appropriating the Profits of the Third Night's Exhibitions for the Benefit of any Public purpose the Magistrates of the Town may choose to apply it. Tuesday Morning November 15 1791."

NOTE 30.

(PAGE 156.)

Old Time Fires and Fire Companies in York.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MATERIAL AND UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.
ERRORS CORRECTED. BUT ONE FIRE ENGINE IN YORK IN
1789. THE BUCKET BRIGADES. EXTINGUISHING FIRES
BY OUR FOREFATHERS. THE QUESTION OF SEN-
IORITY. THE FEMALE FIREMEN OF YORK IN
1803. REGULATIONS FOR CHIMNEYS AND
CHIMNEY SWEEPERS. MINUTES OF
THE "SUN" FIRE COMPANY, 1772.
THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF
THE "SUN" AND "HAND
IN HAND" IN THE
REVOLUTION.

IN December, 1770, when York had a population of about 1400, a meeting was held at the Inn of Baltzer Spengler, Jr., "Bauer-Meister," by the leading property holders of Yorktown, at which was discussed the propriety of organizing a fire company. In January, 1771, another meeting was held, of which Gen. Henry Miller was chairman, and the organization was perfected under the title of the Sun Fire Brigade of Yorktown. The following enrolled themselves as members:

Henry Miller, Baltzer Spengler, John Shultz, Conrad Moul, Michael Hahn, Jacob Doudle, Ignatius Leightner, Frederick Houseman, Henry Walter, John Hay, Charles Lukens, Andrew Billmeyer, Gottlieb Zeigle, Solomon Schmuck, George Stake, David Candler, Peter Dinkel, George Moul, Michael Welsh, John Morris, Valentine Lees, Michael Weider, Rudolf Spengler, and Michael Graybill. All enlisted in the Revolutionary War except Conrad Moul, Solomon Schmuck and Valentine Lees, who were then probably dead.

The rules of the "Sun" of April 3, 1772, prescribed that :

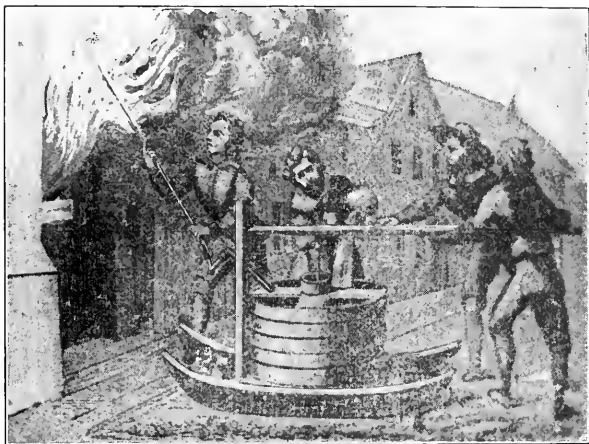
"Each member was to Provide at his own proper Charge Two Leathern Buckets, one Bag and one Convenient Basket; the Bag to be made of good Ozen-brigs (Osnaburgs) or Wider linnen, whereof each Bag shall Contain Two Yards at least, and shall have a running string at Mouth, which said Buckets, Bags, and Baskets shall be marked with our Names respectively and Company, and shall be kept ready at hand and applied to no other use then for preserving our own and our fellow Townsmen's Houses, Goods and Effects in Case of Fire aforesaid."

On account of their antiquity and historic value, the minutes of the Sun Company from 1772 to 1775, now in the possession of Dr. Thomas Hay, of Philadelphia, great-grandson of John Hay, are herein subjoined.

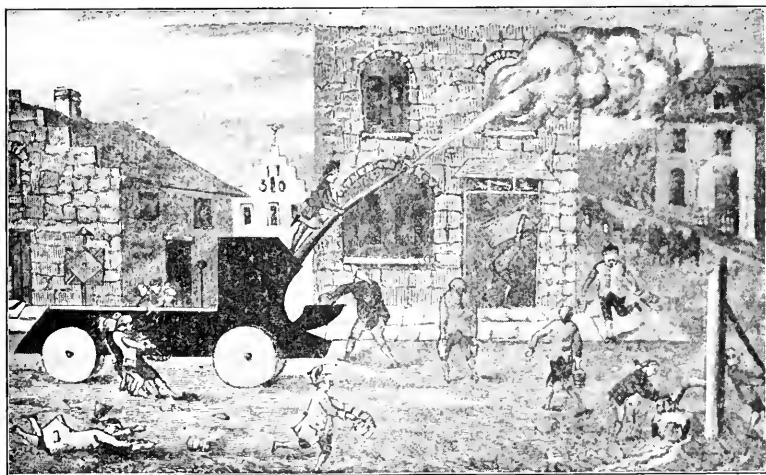
In August, 1772, a "water-engine" was purchased by the inhabitants in Philadelphia, for the "Sun;" the machine was six feet long, six feet high to the top of the gallery, mounted on four low wheels, worked by levers, one on each side, was painted red, save the two sides of the gallery, which contained on each side a painting representing a "Laurel Wreath," enclosing a picture of the rising of the "Sun." After 1790, there were two side lever gallery fire engines in York.

The fire apparatus in those days was usually restricted to side lever gallery fire engines of insignificant power and dimensions, and, in the inland towns, were most commonly superannuated machines, which had been discarded by the authorities of larger cities to make ready for new and more powerful ones, and which had been picked up cheaply by the rural municipalities. In 1773, an engine house was erected for the "Sun" engine on the lot on North George street, adjoining the dwelling of John Hay, lately the entrance to Herman & Hake's livery. On occasion of fire, the bell in the belfry of the German Reformed Church was sounded until July 4, 1776,¹ after which the bell in the Court House tower was rung. The "Hand in Hand" bucket, basket and ladder fire company originated in the summer of 1772, and when the "Sun" engine was procured, it became auxiliary to that company in passing filled buckets to the engine at fires.

¹Note 37.



1615



1730

EVOLUTION OF THE FIRE ENGINE.

AND
SOLUTIONS

FIRE BUCKETS FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF YORK IN 1773.
MEMBERSHIP OF THE HAND IN HAND COMPANY.

The following petition and order, discovered by the writer, and in his possession, among Court House papers, is published for the first time; it shows that the purchase of the first York Fire Engine was prior to January, 1773, and that of the twenty-six petitioners, sixteen were, 1771 and 1773, members of the "Sun" Company. The remainder: George Eichelberger, Samuel Nelson, Andreas Urbinger, William Bailey, John Kean, Heinrich Wolf, Thomas Hartley, William Scott, Michael Doudel and Francis Jones were doubtless members of the Hand in Hand Fire Company.

"To the Worshipfull the Justices of the County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at York for the County of York the last Tuesday of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy three.

THE PETITION OF A Number of the Inhabitants
of York Town.

Most Humbly Sheweth

That they have been at a considerable Expense in Providing a Water Engine and a number of buckets for the common use of this Town, but that at a Fire which lately broke out in the Town of York aforesaid, they experienced the Fatal consequence of not having a sufficient Number of Buckets, and Your Petitioners haveing understood that no Buckets have yet been provided (which they humbly conceive would be very necessary) to Preserve the Court House, Gaol and other Public Buildings in the Town of York aforesaid from the like accident.

Therefore Humbly Pray your Worships approbation, and that you would be pleased to recommend it to the Grand Jury and the Commissioners and Assessors of York County to have a sufficient number of Buckets made for the Purpose.

And Your Petitioners as in Duty bound Will ever Pray Etc.—Geo. Eichelberger; Mich. Swoope; Baltzer Spengler; Samuel Nelson; Fridrich Housman; Jacob Dauttel; Andreas Urbinger; Chas. Lukeus; George Stake; David Candler; William Bailey; Michel Weider; John Shultz; John Kean; Joseph Schmidt; Henry Miller; George Moul; Heinrich Wolff; Thos. Hartley; Valentine Lees; Migal Welsh; Will. Scott; Peter Dinkel; Michael Doudle; Henry Walter; Francis Jones."

"January 30, 1773, the Commiss'rs agreed with Ambrose Updegraff to make one hundred Leather Fire Buckets to be marked C. B. for the protection of the Public Buildings in York Town at 26 Shillings a pair—the said Ambrose agrees to make one dozen which are to be examined and if found good to make another Dozen and so on until all are made, and Jacob Doudle became Security for the said Ambrose at the same time.

JOHN NESBIT,
MICHAEL MILLER."

The Continental Congress, while in session here, 1777-8, *Resolved*, that an appropriation of \$50.00, Continental Currency, be granted to the fire company of Yorktown having on its engine a

laurel wreath." According to a manuscript of Col. John Hay, of the Revolution, a meeting of the three fire companies was held in June, 1780—the "Laurel, the Federal and the Union,"—and a request was made of the town officials for fire buckets, which was refused.

THE QUESTION OF SENIORITY.

The Laurel Company of the present day, claims that the "Sun" changed its name to that of "Laurel" prior to 1780, a claim that is supported by the records, and the legitimate presumptions that can be drawn from them. Gen. Henry Miller, who was the first Chairman of the "Sun" in 1771, was also the first Chairman mentioned in the first now existing minutes of the "Laurel," of 1790. Andrew Billmeyer, Charles Lukens, Gottlieb Ziegle, and Michael Graybill, of the "Sun" of 1771 were members of the "Laurel" in 1790. The designation given by the Continental Congress to the "fire company of Yorktown, having on its engine a laurel wreath," was presumably the reason for discarding the old name and assuming the new.

The "Hand in Hand" fire company of 1772, changed its name to that of "Federal" before 1780, or else it did not exist at the latter date; for the three companies in York in 1780 and 1803, were the "Laurel," the "Federal" and the "Union." The "Federal" afterwards became the "Active," and had its engine house on the east side of South Beaver street, two doors north of King. As late as 1843 it was sometimes designated in the newspapers as the "Hand in Hand." From 1824 to 1845 the engine house of the "Laurel" was at the Northwest corner of Market and Duke streets.

The "Vigilant" company of to-day claims to be the legitimate descendant of the "Union,"—a claim supported by certificates, by tradition, and by every presumption of fact. The change of name was made in 1816, and the first minute of the "Vigilant" fire company is dated December 18, 1816, and the first-mentioned President elected, was Philip Smyser, December 8, 1817. The first minute book contains the recorded actions of the company to January 5, 1842. The "Union-Vigilant" engine house before 1834 was on the south side of Market street, two doors west of Water, a picture of which will be found hereinafter.

The following certificates were obtained in 1856 to sustain the claim of seniority by the "Vigilant" company:

NO. 1.

"I do certify that I worked at the brakes of the engine belonging to the Union Company (now called Vigilant) in July, 1797, and at that time there was no Laurel in existence.

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

JESSE SPANGLER,
Aged 81 years."

Witness,

JERE CARL.

NO. 2.

"I do certify that I do distinctly remember the building of the Laurel engine by Mr. Welshans, which occurred after or since A. D., 1800.

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

JOHN W. SCHLOSSER,
Age 70 years.

Witness,

JERE CARL.

MARTIN SPANGLER,
Age 74 years."

NO. 3.

"I do certify that I remember distinctly the building of the engine by Mr. Welshans for the Laurel and am positive that the engine belonging to the Union (afterwards changed to Vigilant) was considerable older, and that the organization known as the Vigilant Fire Company existed some years previous to the Laurel Fire Company.

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

JOHN KRABER, SR.,
Age 75 years."

Witness, JERE CARL.

NO. 4.

"I came to York at the age of 12 years to learn the clock and watchmaking business with Elisha Kirk in the year 1784; at that time the Mason appeared to be in use several years and was repaired several times by the hands of Elisha Kirk up to the year 1791.

"In the year 1796 or '97, I was engaged to make a brass goose neck and other repairs to the amount of \$40.

"In the year 1803 it was in active service at the burning of barns in the alley between Water and Beaver streets and Market and Philadelphia streets.

"This same engine was called 'Little Mason,' Union and Vigilant afterwards.

"The Welshans engine was not built until after the burning of the German Reformed church.

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

JONATHAN JESSOP.

Witness, JERE CARL."

No. 5.

"I do certify that the Fire Company whose engine house was standing where my residence now stands is the same as now known as the 'Vigilant Fire Company.'

"YORK, March 13, 1856.

M. DOUDEL.

Witness, JERE CARL."

No. 6.

"I do certify that the engine called the 'Mason' was the only one in service at the burning of the German Reformed church, A. D., 1797.

MARTIN DANNER.

Witness, JERE CARL, 1856."

No. 7.

"We distinctly remember the changing of the name 'Hand in Hand' Fire Co., to 'Active.'

JACOB BARNITZ,

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

DANIEL SMALL.

Witness JERE CARL."

No. 8.

"We certify that we were members of the 'Vigilant Fire Co.,' when the engine house stood where Gen. M. Doudel's residence now stands and was known then by the name of 'Union,' and we were present at the meeting of the company held in the Lancasterian School House in 1816 when the name was changed by a close vote of the company to 'Vigilant' and that we still continued for some years afterward members of said company and as far as organization the company was the same.

J. M. JESSOP,

"YORK, March 13th, 1856.

PHILIP SMYSER.

Witness, JERE CARL."

As to certificate No. 1; if Jesse Spangler meant that the Laurel engine and fire company were not in existence in July, 1797, his statement is disproved by the minutes of the Laurel, which show meetings of the company on July 8th and 15th, 1797, and the possession of an engine.

No. 2 states that the so-called Welshans engine of the Laurel was built about 1800. No. 3 shows that the Union (afterwards the Vigilant) engine was considerably older than the Welshans engine; and asserts that the Union-Vigilant organization existed some years previous to the Laurel. If the Laurel was the successor of the Sun, as the Vigilant was of the Union, this assertion cannot be correct.

Certificate No. 4 asserts that the Mason engine was in service in York about 1782. A note in the first Vigilant minute book states: "Old Vigilant, now in Dover, built in Philadelphia, 1778, by Mason." If it was built in 1778, it could not have been the "water engine" of 1772, and mentioned in the petition presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of York County in January, 1773.

No. 6 asserts that the "Mason" was the only engine in service at the German Reformed Church fire of 1797. If No. 7 is correct, then the "Federal" was not the successor of the "Hand in Hand," which is not likely, as the latter was not in existence in 1780 nor in 1803. However, as the "Active" was sometimes called, as late as 1843, the "Hand in Hand," the same designation may have commonly clung to the "Federal." No. 8 locates the Union engine house, gives the date of the change of the name to Vigilant, and the identity of the two organizations.

LAMENTATIONS IN 1789. BUT ONE FIRE ENGINE THEN IN YORK.

According to the subjoined communication there appears to have been, in 1789, but one fire engine in York, and that in a rickety and unserviceable condition; and the fire companies appear to have fallen into a condition of enervation and inefficiency—due probably to the refusal of the town authorities to furnish them buckets in 1780.

From the Penna. Herald and York General Advertiser, Feb. 25, 1789:

"MESSRS. PRINTERS:—I am one of the people who think a great deal and talk little; my thoughts I have often imagined would be useful if laid before the public; but as I am a batchelor and consequently a free thinker, I do not know whether I am justifiable in communicating them or no; however, at all events, I shall venture to lay before you my last night's dream with a few observations thereon, which, if you think proper to insert it in your truly impartial paper, will oblige a constant reader.

"I imagined that a dreadful and alarming fire had broken out, in the most central part of this borough, that the inhabitants being roused at the cry of fire, turned out to afford their assistance in extinguishing the flames, but alas! their assistance, I thought proved ineffectual—one exclaimed: 'Is there no fire engine in town?' Another 'Aye! for Heaven's sake, let us bring the engine.' After some considerable delay, the engine was brought, but was found to be entirely out of repair, therefore could be of no use in putting a stop to the dreadful ravage occasioned by the spreading of the most dangerous element. During the confusion and bustle, I thought the flames had expanded to a very great length, and in a

short time laid one side of the street in ashes, and reduced those who, but a few hours before, were in affluent circumstances to a state of beggary and ruin.

"Now Messrs. Printers, if such a fire was to happen, what other hopes or expectations could we have but to see our property consumed before our faces? We have no fire companies, one engine out of repair, and the assistance offered by the inhabitants under no manner of regulation, would be but trifling on such an occasion. It would give me pleasure, should these observations stimulate a desire in the inhabitants to form themselves into fire companies, to be under similar regulations to those in Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. They may at a trifling expense purchase another good fire engine, and be always in readiness when the assistance may be required.

VIGILANS."

"YORK, March 11, 1789.

"An inhabitant, who has the interest of the borough at heart, is sorry to see so judicious a hint as the *Batchelor's Dream* remain unnoticed, and to find the subject of *dancing* gain ground and engross the attention of so many able writers whose shining talents, if employed on some necessary subject, would no doubt be productive of better consequences.

"The inhabitants of York, observes a correspondent, are not unlike the inhabitants of Carlisle where, in point of negligence, they will never be impressed with a true sense of the melancholy consequences that may arise from their inattention in not forming *Fire companies*, till they experience a similar fate; and when the mischief is done, we may expect to hear them make a wonderful bustle about repairing and purchasing engines, buckets, &c., &c."

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser of Aug. 12, 1789:

"We hear the inhabitants of this borough have in contemplation, a petition to the next session of General Assembly, for leave to raise by the way of lottery, a sum sufficient to purchase a Town Clock and Fire Engine."

The Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser of July 12, 1797, in describing the fire of the Wednesday previous, July 5, says:

"The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the back buildings of John Hay, Esq., adjoining his dwelling house. From fifteen to twenty houses and the German Presbyterian Church, church organ, bells and records were completely destroyed."

This is an error, for the baptismal and marriage record book was not destroyed.

"The Court house and Market house were on fire but the flames were extinguished. Some by incessant labour, kept the fire engine in continuous exercise, while others furnished a constant supply of water at the scene of action."

Glossbrenner, in his History of York County, quotes an account which says: "Some kept the fire engines in continual operation;" but the name of the author, or authority, is not given. It looks like a paraphrased account from the Herald and Advertiser afore-

said, which was the only newspaper then published in York, except the German Gazette, begun in 1796,

That the three fire companies in York, in 1803, were the "Federal," "Union" and "Laurel," is evidenced by the following paper found by the writer among the Laurel archives:

"Jos. Wampler, Captain. Federal company, 1 John Daytch, 2 John Kreber, 3 John Cloyd, 4 John Flegger; Union, 1 Jacob Ilgenfritz, 2 Henry Waggoner, 3 John Fundermill; Laurel, Michael Eirich, George Valentine Metzel."

This paper is not dated; but its date is established by the fact that Jos. Wampler, Michael Eirich and George Valentine Metzel first appear in the roll of membership of the "Laurel" on March 9, 1803; and by the further fact that during the reign of incendiary fires in York of 1803,¹ the fire companies were converted into quasi-military organizations; and this accounts for the appointment of Jos. Wampler as "Captain."

The writer found among the papers of Col. John Hay, of Revolutionary fame, "A list of the names of the members composing the Active Fire Company;" at least up to 1803 it was the Federal. The list contains 81 names. The births of three members, viz.: Dr. John Spangler, John Spangler, Jr., and Martin Spangler (the last two were first cousins of the first), were respectively 1770, 1779 and 1782; and assuming that Dr. John Spangler would not likely be an *active* member after his fortieth year, this membership list was not presumably of later date than 1810; it could not have been of later date, probably about 1805, as the custodian of the list died in April, 1810.

The assumption that the Active company was the successor of the Federal company is strengthened by the fact, that the name of John Kreber, who was a member of the Federal in 1803, is also found in this list.

The name of Michael Edwards is also in this Active list. In his affidavit he states that he left York in 1801—another illustration of the fallibility of the human memory.

The rules of the Laurel, of March 9, 1803, provided for

"Four Engine directors, four Staffmen, to form the ranks and keep them in order—each to have a Black Staff mounted with a Bright ferrel of tin; six Hook and Ladder men to have them forwarded with all possible speed to the place of

¹ Note 31.

Fier; two Roof and two Ax-men to guard the movables—each with a White Staff mounted with a Bright ferrel of Tin; and each member shall provide himself with two Leather Buckets."

On October 8, 1870, the affidavit of Michael Edwards, a centenarian, was taken. The Laurel minutes of February 26, 1799, show that he was fined 12½ cents for absence. In his affidavit, he says that he was born August 10, 1767, in Yorktown, and continued a resident until 1801.

"I was an apprentice to Conrad Welshans, a gun maker, during my minority, and Mr. Welshans and myself were both members of the fire company then in Yorktown. There was no other fire company then to the best of my knowledge. I do not know when that Fire company was organized; it was organized long before I was a member of it. I helped to repair the engine of the one I belonged to. Jacob Welshans, Conrad Welshans and myself worked at it. I do not know of any other fire company here when I left York to the best of my knowledge."

The roll of membership of the Laurel, of 1790, does not contain the name of Mr. Edwards. His name in the minutes first appears in connection with the fine imposed in 1799. Between 1792 and 1797, no action of the company was recorded in the minute book. He may have been a member before 1790—there is no record to show it—but he must have been a member before the fine was imposed in 1799. Jacob Welshans was, on March, 1790, elected "the person to take care of the engine." Conrad Welshans was a member on April 2, 1790.

Mr. Edwards' assertion that there was no other fire company in York in 1801, or prior thereto, is not correct. There is nothing so faulty as the human memory, especially as to dates, and after a long lapse of time; and this fallibility applies as much to the respectable certifiers of the Vigilant as to the equally respectable Mr. Edwards.

As to what engines appeared at some of the old-time fires might be material on the question of seniority, if the possession of an engine in those days had been a *sine qua non* to the existence of a fire company. But such was not the case; for instance, the "Hand in Hand" company and its successors did not have an engine until after 1800. What is more natural than that the first company should be formed where the centre of population was at the time of formation. That the Laurel had an engine on March 1, 1790, and subsequent, is incontestibly shown by its existing

minutes. In article third of the "articles of government," adopted March 1, 1790, is the following:

"That the president shall at every quarterly meeting nominate two Persons who shall each be furnished with a key for the Engine House and who shall on hearing the Cry of Fire instantly repair to the same and forward the Engine with all Expedition to the place of Fire."

At the meeting of the company June 7, 1790, "The President not having his Bucket and Basket was fined one shilling, and Jacob Welshans, six pence for not giving notice to Philip Heckert to work the engine." At the meeting of September 6, 1790; "All members who were absent at the working of the Fire Engine, having given sufficient reasons are excused." September 2, 1791: "Absent at the working of the engine, Conrad Welshans, Abraham Miller, Henry Sheffer and Michael Graybill, each fined one shilling, paid to the Treasurer."

At the meeting of March, 5, 1792, twelve members were fined for absence, and thirteen for being absent at the working of the engine. At the next recorded meeting, held July 8, 1797, a committee was appointed to "Revise and Amend the Rules and Articles of this Company." On July 15, 1797, the committee reported the "Articles for the Government of the Laurel Fire Company in the borough of York, March 1, 1790, Revised and Amended July 12, 1797." These rules also directed the "members on a cry of Fire to instantly proceed the Engine with all expedition to the place of Fire." The rules of March 9, 1803, provided for the election of four men as engine directors; and that the engine be exercised once a month from April 1 to November 1, and from November 1st to April 1st twice a month.

There were no recorded minutes between March 5, 1792, and July 8, 1797. The conflagration of July 5, 1797, no doubt aroused the company from its comatose condition, and impelled it to call a meeting three days later for the revision of the rules of 1790.

On November 28, 1802, there was a "water-works" display by the York fire companies. The York Recorder, in anticipation, says: "Should the exhibitions meet with encouragement, it is not doubted but the engines will be put in complete repair."

The York Recorder, of March 9, 1803, in describing one of the Negro conspiracy fires of that period, says:

"On Monday night, the inhabitants of this borough received another hint of the necessity of keeping the engines and fire companies in order. If things go on at this rate, we shall have exercise enough for them. The officers of the corporation have been applied to again and again during the winter to make preparations against accidental fire, but all to no purpose. They sat with their arms folded, until the cry of fire startled them into activity; then no ladders nor hooks were to be found and no engines in order."

The York Gazette of Dec. 19, 1816, designates the Vigilant Company as the "Western Vigilant Fire Company" and states that "the company agreed that the boundary line should extend from the western end of the borough to the west side of Beaver street and shall be called the Western Vigilant Fire Company. Nothing would be more desirable at this time, as it is well known that the engines and all the necessary apparatus are not in repair. There are three engines; ought it not to claim the particular attention of the citizens to form a company to each?"

The truth is that in the early life of the York fire companies, they were at various periods in a lethargic and somnolent condition, with their apparatus in constant disrepair, due to a want of municipal encouragement and support. But that they lost their identity or organization, is not shown, nor are there any facts from which such deductions can be drawn.

By digesting and analyzing the various statements, and discarding those that are inherently incredible, and contradict the records—records in law import verity—the subjoined conclusions may be legitimately and safely drawn:

First, that the Sun engine was the first in York, and the only fire engine in York in 1789; that the so-called Welshans engine was the Sun-Laurel engine repaired and renovated soon after the fire of 1797; that the Sun-Laurel Company was in the possession of this engine from 1772 until after 1803.

Second, that the Union-Mason engine was not in York in 1789; that it was the engine in contemplation in the newspaper article of August 12, 1789, and was purchased after that date; that both the Sun-Laurel and the Union-Mason engines were at the time of their arrival in York, both city-discarded and superannuated machines, needing constant repairs, as the statements show; that the Union-Mason engine was the only engine (not the only company)

at the fire of 1797; and that the Sun-Laurel engine was at that time in an unservicable condition.

Third, that the Sun company was the first in York, the Hand in Hand second, and the Union third.

Fourth, that the Laurel company was the successor of the Sun; the Federal of the Hand in Hand, and the Active of the Federal; and the Vigilant of the Union.

The writer has neither membership of, nor affiliation with, any of our present fire companies; but facts are facts and history is history. What boots it which company is Number 1? In the estimation of the public, that is first which is best, and in this respect the Vigilant is second to none.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

Fires in the days of old were not so numerous as now, except during the negro conspiracy of 1803; but when they did occur they were intensely exciting. This immunity was mainly due to the fact that few houses exceeded two stories in height, and were therefore easily accessible in every part. Few towns had any public water supply, and when fires broke out the only recourse was the nearest pump. The fire apparatus, as already shown, was restricted to the side lever gallery fire engine.

When fire broke out the alarm was given by the cry of "Fire! fire!" at first a faint and solitary voice in the distance, perhaps, but quickly taken up by other nearer and louder voices, shouting the startling alarm as the people poured out of their houses and ran toward the scene of the conflagration, each one vociferating the cry with all their might, as if his salvation depended upon the uproar he raised.

When the startling alarm was heard each citizen or some one of his household rushed for the fire buckets, bags and baskets, and dashed with them in the direction of the fire where a dark line was automatically formed, reaching from the chosen pump to the engine. One of these lines was composed of adult men, and well grown youths, who passed the full buckets to the engine; and the other of women and young boys and aged men, who passed the empty buckets back to the water supply, where they were again

filled and passed back and forth as long as the exigency required. Great was the competition between the adherents of the rival "Masheens," to secure the pump nearest the fire, and often lusty were the hustling and wrangling, and sometimes doughty the encounters that accompanied the struggle for it.

THE FEMALE FIREMEN OF YORK IN 1803.

In describing the extinguishment of a large fire the *York Recorder* of March 9, 1803, says:

"The fair sex of this place deserve the highest praise on such occasions,—they are patterns of exertion, presence of mind, and patience under fatigue, even to the men. Two hints to them are necessary, first that if the fire breaks out near any of their houses, instead of carrying off their blankets with the rest of their movables, they should immediately have them well wetted, and given to the men to put on the roofs of the houses near the fire—this hint they are requested to remember and attend to it when the misfortune happens again. The second advice is, that when they go in the ranks, it is best for them to take the empty bucket side; thus their exertions may be longer continued, and they will be less liable to be wetted, by the continuous spilling of water, which the hurry produces on the full bucket side of the line."

The conspiracy to burn York in 1803, here mentioned, was the result of a negro conspiracy to burn York. Many conflagrations followed, and in consequence organized guards were stationed in every section of the town. The unpublished orders in relation thereto are of profound interest.¹

PREVENTION OF FIRES. REGULATIONS FOR CHIMNEYS AND CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

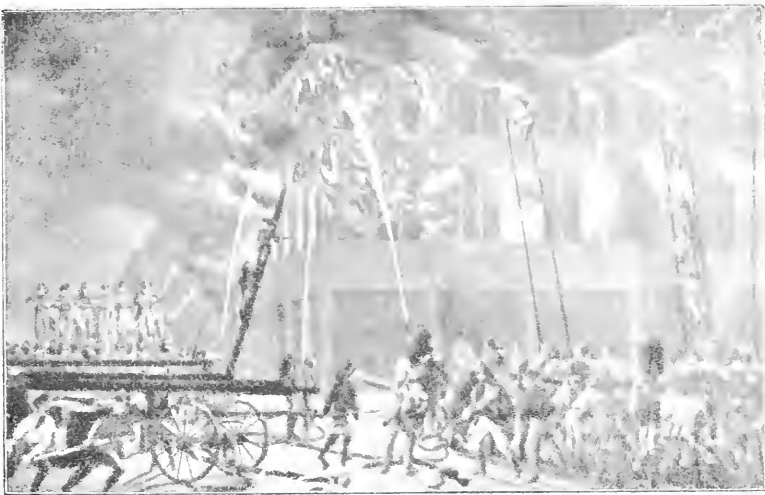
In the olden times when wood was the only fuel in use for heating and cooking purposes, chimneys became periodically encrusted with an inflammable coat of soot, which a high flame would readily ignite. To avoid ignition it became necessary to scrape this combustible substance from the flues at frequent intervals. As the house coverings in those days consisted almost exclusively of shingle roofs, the burning of a chimney would inevitably result in a conflagration more or less destructive.

The occupation of chimney sweeping was mostly confined to

¹ Note 31.



1741



EVOLUTION OF THE FIRE ENGINE

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negroes, whose lusty and musical cries, announcing their occupation, were almost daily heard in the streets of York.

The menace to property by neglected chimneys, and the occasional exorbitant charges of the chimney sweeper, led to the passage of the following ordinance:

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, York, February, 10, 1790.

"An ordinance for regulating chimney Sweepers, and preventing accident which may happen by fire within the Borough of York.

"WHEREAS, the houses and estates of the inhabitants of the Borough of York, are frequently endangered by Chimneys taking fire, and blazing out at the top, and it is necessary that such abuses should be remedied, and a proper regulation made amongst those who undertake the sweeping of chimneys.

"Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by the Burgesses, High Constable, Assistants and Freeholders of the Borough of York, in town meeting assembled, (duly notified and convened, conformably to the charter constitution of the said Borough) and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall follow the business or occupation of a chimney sweeper, either by himself, his servants, negroes or others, within the said Borough of York, without having first made application to the Town Clerk, for the time being, and having registered or caused to be registered, his or their names, and the name or names of his or their servants, negroes or other persons aforesaid, with number affixed, to each and every said name, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and without procuring and receiving from the said Clerk, for the time being, a certificate of such registry, containing the number and name of every person so entered, under the penalty of five shillings for every day he shall follow by himself, or cause to be followed by his servants, negroes, or others, the said business, which said certificate the said Clerk, for the time being, is hereby enjoined to make out, under his hand, and deliver to the person or persons, who shall apply for the same; and for every such registry and certificate, he shall receive the sum of one shilling, and no more.

"And be it further enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that every chimney sweeper, shall have and receive for every chimney by him swept, in the Borough aforesaid, as follows, that is to say, for every chimney of one story ninepence, for every chimney passing through two stories, one shilling, and for every chimney passing through three stories, one shilling and three pence, and no more.

"And be it further enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, whatsoever, within the said Borough, shall set on fire his, her or their chimnies, or suffer them to be done to cleanse the same, or shall suffer them or any of them to take fire, and blaze out at the top, the same not having been swept within the space of one calender month, next before the time of taking such fire, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings; and if any chimney shall take fire, and blaze out at the top, the same having been swept within one calender month from the time of such taking fire, the person who swept the same, either by himself or servants, shall forfeit and pay the like sum of twenty shillings.

"And be it further enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that all and

every the penalties and forfeitures imposed by virtue of this act, shall be paid to the Town-Clerk, for the time being, for the use of the corporation, to be paid in the name of the said clerk, and recovered before any of the Burgesses of the said Borough, or before any justice in the said Borough, who is hereby authorized to hear, try, judge, and determine the same.

"And be it further enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Burgesses and assistants, or a majority of them, at any other time, to regulate, lessen or increase, and fix the prices for the sweeping of chimnies, in such manner as to them shall appear just, and from time to time to publish the same in the York papers, so that all concerned may govern themselves accordingly, anything in this act in that respect contained, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

Signed by order of the meeting.

J. BARNITZ, Ch. Magistrate.

"Enacted into an ordinance, this eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

JOHN DOLL, Jun. T. Clerk."

MINUTES OF THE SUN FIRE COMPANY—THE FIREMEN OF YORK, 1772-1775.

"ARTICLES of the SUN FIRE Company In York Town.

"The third Day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy two we whose Names are hereunto subscribed do for the better preserving our own and Fellow Townsmen's Houses, Goods and Effects from Fire mutually agree in manner following, That is to say—

"1st That we will each of us at his own proper Charge, Provide Two Leathern Buckets, one Bag and one Convenient Basket, the Bag to be made of Good Ozenbrigs or Wider Linnen, whereof each Bag shall Contain Two Yards at least and shall have a runing string at the Mouth, which said Buckets, Bags and Baskets shall be marked with our Names respectively and Company and shall be kept ready at hand and applied to no other use than for preserving our own and our fellow Townsmen's Houses, Goods and Effects, in Case of Fire as aforesaid.

"That if any of us shall Neglect to Buckets, Bag and Baskets as aforesith or when so provided shall Neglect to keep them ready for the Uses herein mentioned he shall forfeit and pay unto the Clerk for the time being, for the Use of the Company the Sum of one Shilling for every such Neglect except any of them shall happen to be lost at a Fire.

"That if any of the Buckets, Bags or Baskets aforesaid shall be lost or Damaged at any Fire the same shall be supplied and repaired out of the Stock of the Company as soon as possible.

"That we will all of us upon hereing of Fire breaking out Immediately repair to the same with our Buckets, Bags and Baskets and there use our best endeavors to preserve the Goods and Effects of such of us as shall be in Danger, by Packing the same into our Bags and Baskets and if more than one of us shall be in Danger at the same time, we will Devide ourselves as near as may be to be equally helpful, and such of us as may be spared shall assist others, And to prevent as much as in us lies suspicious persons from coming into and Carrying any such Goods or

Effects out of such Houses as may be in Danger. Two of our Number shall constantly attend at the Doors until all the Goods and Effects, that can be saved, are packed up and sent into some safe place to be appointed by the owners or such of our Company as shall be present where one or more of us shall Attend them untill they can be conveniently Delivered to or secured by the Owner.

“And upon our first hearing the Cry of Fire in the Night Time we will Immediately cause one or more Lights to be set up in our Window and such of the Company whose Houses may be Thought in Danger shall likewise place Candles in every Room to prevent Confusion, and that their Friends may be able to give them more Speedy and Effectual Assistance. And moreover as this Association is intended for a General Benefit we do further agree that when a Fire breaks out in any part of the Town of York, tho none of our Company their Goods or Effects may be in apparent Danger we will Nevertheless Repair thither with our Buckets, Bags and Baskets and give our utmost Assistance to such of our Fellow Townsmen as may stand in Need of us in the same manner as if they were belonging to this Company.

“And if it shall appear at the next Meeting of the Company after the breaking out of a Fire in the Town of York aforesaid that any of our Members Neglected to Attend with their Buckets, Bags and Baskets every such Neglecting Member shall forfeit and pay to the Use of the Company the Sum of One Shilling unless prevented from Attending by sickness or other reasonable Cause.

“That we will meet Together in the Evening of the Second Fryday in every Month at the Hour of Six from the Month of September till April Inclusive, and at the Hour of Eight for the remainder of the Year and at such place as may be agreed on by the Company from Time to Time to consider of what may be further useful in the Premises, the Company not to sit as such after the Hour of Ten each Evening.

“And if any Member shall Neglect to Meet as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay to, the Clerk for the Time being for the Use of the Company the Sum of one Shilling for every such Neglect.

“That at our Meetings in April in every Year we will Chose some fit Person of our Company for Treasurer, who shall serve the Company in that Office for one Year and shall pay and Dispose of such Monies as shall be Deposited in his Hands for the Company's Use in such Manner as shall be concluded and agreed on by the said Company at their Meetings agreeable to the Tenor hereof and shall render a fair and Just Account thereof as often as required by the Company and pay and Deliver the remaining part of the Companies stock in his Hands at the Expiration of the Year to the next Succeeding Treasurer.

“That at every Meeting the former Clerk shall be President, tho if he pleases may Chose one in his stead whose business it shall be to regulate their Debates and state the proper Questions when any thing is to be determined by vote, and having collected the General Sense of the Company to Direct such Entries to be made in the Minutes as shall be agreeable thereto And if any Person so Chosen for the Companies Treasurer shall refuse to serve in the said Office he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings to the use of the Company, And upon his refusal, Death or Departure out of this Province another shall be Chosen in his place at the next Meeting of the Company to officiate for the remainder of the said year.

“That we will each of us in our Turns according to the Order of our subscriptions serve the Company as Clerk for the space of one month, viz, that is whose

Name is hereunto first Subscribed shall serve first and so on to the last whose business it shall be to inspect the Condition of each of our Buckets, Bags, and Baskets and make Report thereof at every Monthly Meeting, to collect all fines and forfeitures accruing by Virtue hereof, to leave Notice at the Dwelling House of every Member of the Time and Place of Meeting at least two Hours beforehand, And if any of the Company's Money proposed to be laid out, a New Member to be Admitted or any alteration to be made to any of these present Articles he is likewise to give Notice thereof in writing as aforesaid to every Member And shall keep fair Minutes of the proceedings of the said Company in this Book which hath been provided for the purpose. And that the Clerk shall be Obligated to Collect all the Fines Accruing or belonging to the Company for absences at the then last Meeting except it shall appear that the last proceeding Clerk failed to give the Company Notice as aforesaid. And shall likewise Demand and endeavor to Collect all other Fines and forfeitures due to the Company by Virtue hereof. And when his Office Expires shall pay to the Treasurer for the Time being all the said Fines for absences and all other Sums by him Collected (except as before excepted) and shall enter the same or cause it to be Entered in the said Company's Book of Minutes which Book with all the Company's papers in his Custody shall then be Delivered to the next Succeeding Clerk. And if any Clerk shall Neglect to give such Notices of the Time Place and Business of the Meetings as by these presents he is required to give he shall forfeit and pay the sum of six Pence for every Member who shall be absent from that Meeting through such his Default and if any Member shall refuse to serve as Clerk in his Turn as aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay the Sum of five Shillings to the use of the Company.

"That our Company shall not Exceed the Number of Twenty-five at any Time, no New Member to be admitted, Money to be Disposed of, nor any alterations made in these present Articles, untill the Meeting next after the same is first proposed and the whole Company acquainted therewith by Written Notices as aforesaid nor without the consent of the Majority of the Company then Met and that the Time of Entering upon business shall be half an Hour after the Time appointed for the Meeting as aforesaid.

"That each Member shall keep a List of all the Subscribers Names to be fixed in open View Near the Buckets, Bags and Baskets, under pain of forfeiting six pence.

"That all Fines and Forfeitures arising by Virtue hereof shall be paid unto the Clerk for the Time being for the use of the Company and by him to the Company's Treasurer at the End of his Clerkship to be Common Stock. And if any Member shall refuse or Neglect to pay any Fine or forfeiture aforesaid when Demanded his Name shall be Raized out and from thenceforth excluded the Company and likewise pay for the Use of the Company the sum of Seven Shillings and six Pence.

"LASTLY, That upon the Death of any of our Company the Survivors shall in time of Danger as aforesaid be Aiding and Assisting the Widow of such Decedent during her Widowhood as if her Husband had been living she only keeping the Buckets Bag and Basket as aforesaid.

"That every Member not Appearing at the Expiration of the Appointed Hour shall forfeit and pay one shilling for every such Neglect and if any Member so forfeiting shall afterwards Join the Company he shall Pay an equal share of the Reckoning. That the Clerk who does not Deliver the Company's Book of Minutes at least a Week before the Time of Meeting shall forfeit and pay the sum of five Shillings.

"That every Member shall be fined six Pence and no more for every Bag, Bucket or Basket respectively that shall not be found ready when the Clerk of the Time being from Time to Time shall Call to View them or if any other Member of this Company shall find them out of their Place at any Time or made use of for any other purpose except the use aforesaid.

"That if any Member shall Neglect to give Notice of his loss of Buckets, Bag or Basket at any Fire within two Months after it happens such loss shall not be made good by the Company. IN Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands on the Day and Year first above Written."

Michael Hahn,	Henry Walter,	Rudolph Spengler,
Jacob Dowdle,	John Hay,	Michael Grayble,
Baltzer Spengler,	Henry Miller,	George Stake,
Frederick Houseman,	John Morris,	David Candler,
George Moul.		

All the members did not sign the Articles at this meeting. Of the twenty-five members of January, 1771, mentioned in the beginning of this note, Conrad Moul, Ignatius Leightner, Charles Lukens, Andrew Billmeyer, Gottlieb Zeigle and Solomon Schmuck, resigned or died before the adoption of these Articles; and Michael Swoope, Stophel Lowman and Joseph Smith became new members.

"On Fryday April the third 1772 at the Meeting of the Members of the Sun Fire Company after haveing Signed the forgoing Articles of this Company, Jacob Dowdle was Chosen (by a Majority of Votes) to serve as Treasurer for the Ensuing Year at the same time Delivered to him 27s. paid by the Company and 7s. 6d. by Samuel Edie Esquire for the use of the Company, which amounts to . . . £1 4 6.

"And it is agreed that each of the Members are to Provide themselves with their Buckets, Bags and Baskets, agreeable to the foregoing Articles of this Company in three Months from this Day otherwise to forfeit as in the Articles is mentioned unless they have a reasonable excuse (which excuse to be Determined by the Majority of the Company)

"And it is further agreed that the next Meeting of the Members of the Company, on the Second Fryday in May next shall be at the house of Mr. John Schultz.

"Fryday May the Second Annoque Domini 1772 at a Meeting of the Members of the Sun Fire Company at the House of John Schultz."

PRESENT MEMBERS.

John Schultz,	Michael Hahn,	Jacob Dowdle,
Baltzer Spengler,	Frederick Houseman,	John Hay,
George Stake,	George Moul,	Michael Welch,
Henry Miller,	Christophel Lowman,	John Morris,
Michael Weider,	Valentine Leas,	Rudolph Spengler,
Michael Grayble,		

ABSENT MEMBERS.

Michael Swoope, fined 1s, pd.	Henry Walter, fined 1s, pd.
David Candler, fined 1s, pd.	Peter Dinkel, fined 1s, pd.

"Ordered That the next Clerk of this Company give Notice in Writing to each of the Members, that an Alteration is intended to be made (of the time of Meeting)

in the Articles of this Company and that some money is proposed to be laid out. And it is further Ordered that Michael Hahn get a Ladder made for the use of this Company which is to be paid out of the Company's Stock, and that the next Meeting be at the House of Joseph Smith.

"Fryday June the 12th 1772 at a Meeting of the Members of the Sun Fire Company at the House of Joseph Smith in York Town."

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Michael Hahn,	Frederick Houseman,	George Stake,
George Moul,	Henry Miller,	John Morris,
Valentine Lees,	Joseph Smith,	John Schultz, Clerk.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

Michael Swoope, pd.	Jacob Dowdle, pd.	Baltzer Spengler, pd.
Henry Walter, pd.	John Hay, pd.	David Candler, pd.
Peter Dinkel, pd.	Michael Welch, pd.	Stophel Lowman, pd.
Michael Weider, pd.	Rudolph Spengler, pd.	Michael Grayble, pd.

"It appearing to the Company that the Clerk hath given Notice in Writing to each of the Members agreeable to the rule of last meeting of the Alteration Intended to be made in the Articles of said Company and of some Money which was proposed to be laid out. It is therefore Ordered (as the same has been Determined by a Majority of Votes) That the said Articles remain unaltered, and that the Treasurer of this Company pay to Michael Swoope Esquire, four Shillings and Nine Pence for the Book which he provided for the use of this Company. And that the next Meeting shall be at the House of Baltzer Spengler."

At a meeting of the company on the 10th day of July, 1772, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, 13 members were present, and 8 absent, who paid their fines.

At a meeting of the company on Friday, August the 14, 1772, at the house of George Stake, 17 members were present and 4 absent and paid. Fines for neglect of duty or absence, unless exempted for cause, were invariably and relentlessly imposed and exacted. At this meeting mention is first made of a Fire Engine, which was procured after the last previous meeting. As stated before the Hand in Hand Company, at fires, became, in a measure, auxiliary to the Sun Company upon the arrival in York of this engine. This little side lever engine, in which water was supplied by buckets, was a great novelty to the inhabitants; and in order to gratify public curiosity, public exhibitions of its working were monthly given in Court House Square.

"It is agreed by a Majority of this Company that Michael Hahn, Stophel Lowman, Baltzer Spengler, and John Hay take care of the Fire Engine Together with the ones appointed in the Hand in Hand Company. It is also agreed by a Majority of the Members present of this Company that every Member shall attend at Court

House next Saturday at four O'Clock in the afternoon and so on the Second Saturday in every Month from the Month of March until the Month of October in every Year (Inclusive) at the same Hour with his Fire Buckets, in Order to Assist as much as in his power to have the Water Engine lately brought to this Town properly worked and in order to have a sufficient Number of Persons Qualified for the Management of the Same, under the Penalty of forfeiting six Pence for every Days Default of attendance at the Time and Place aforesaid with their Buckets. It is agreed that the time of Meeting of the Members of this Company shall be on the Second Thursday in every Month and that the next Meeting shall be at the House of John Schultz Innkeeper in York Town."

At a meeting of the company on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1772, at the house of John Schultz, 14 were present and 7 absent, Michael Swoope and Peter Dinkel having resigned.

"It appearing to this Company by the report made by the Clerk that Michael Swoope and Peter Dinkel have refused to attend this Company as Members and have paid 7-6 each according to the articles they are therefore excused from attending which with the fines paid for absent Members makes the Money now in the Hands of the Treasurer amount to Two Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Nine Pence and ordered that Joseph Smith and Michael Grayble pay a fine of Six Pence each for their non attendance at the working of the Water Engine. It is also agreed by this Company that at every Meeting of this Company each Member to spend Six Pence and then be excused if he chooses and that no suppers be Provided unless agreed to by the Members at their Meeting before such Suppers are to be provided and that the Tavern keeper at whose House we shall Meet shall provide for Twelve and if less than that Number agree to Sup the Treasurer is to pay out of the Stock of this Company for so many suppers as shall be wanting of that Number.

"And that the next Meeting be at the House of Baltzer Spengler Innkeeper in York Town."

At a meeting of the company on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1772, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, 15 members were present and 4 absent.

"It is agreed by the Company that four Fire Hooks be provided and that John Hay undertake to see the same done and if any expence to be paid out of this Company's Stock and Ordered that a Key be left with John Schultz to the Presbyterian (German Reformed) Church, that if in case a Fire should break out the bell may be Rung to give Notice to the Inhabitants of York Town. Michael Dowdle, Jacob Haymaker, Charles Barnett, Peter Reel, Stophel Slagle, and John Bushong are proposed as Members of this Company and ordered that the Clerk give Notice accordingly And Ordered that Jacob Dowdle and Joseph Smith (in Case a Fire should happen) use their best Indeavours to make People to stand regularly in a Row to carry Water, and make all Idle Persons stand in a Row or imploy themselves otherwise to have the Fire extinguished. And that the Next Meeting be at the House of Joseph Smith Innkeeper in York Town."

At a meeting of the company on Thursday, the 11th day of

November, 1772, at the house of Joseph Smith, in York Town. 10 members were present and 9 absent.

"Paid by the Treasurer of this Company Two Shillings for Supper to John Schultz out of the Company's Stock at the Same Time paid to the Treasurer of this Company two Shillings fines for absent members which makes the Sum Two pounds Sixteen Shillings and nine pence in his Hands. And it is agreed by the Majority of the Members Present That the Rule of Providing Suppers for the said Company be continued at such Innkeepers House where the said Company from Time to Time do Meet, agreeable to the first Rule of this Company. And Whereas Michael Doudle, Jacob Haymaker, Charles Barnet, Peter Reel, Stophel Slegle and John Bushong not appearing at this Present Meeting To be Properly Admitted into Membership of this Company It is therefore Ordered by the Members Present that Jacob Doudle Solicit the said Proposed Members To be & appear at the next Meeting and that Daniel Spengler is Proposed as a Member of this Company. And that the Next Meeting be at the House of George Stake Innkeeper in York Town."

At a meeting of the company on Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1772, at the house of George Stake, 12 members were present and 9 absent.

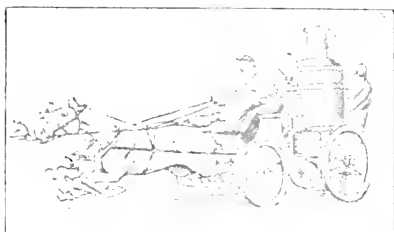
"Paid by Frederick Houseman the fine of Michael Grayble, John Schultz, and his own 5s. which makes the Money in the Treasurers Hands amount to three Pounds, One Shilling and Nine Pence. The Company appoint Frederick Houseman to collect all the outstanding fines and Pay them to the Treasurer at the next Meeting which shall be at the House of John Schultz. Ordered by the Company that Baltzer Spengler, Michael Hahn and Henry Miller wait upon some of the Members of the Hand in Hand Fire Company in order to consult with them concerning a Petition to be drawn to the Court of Common Pleas to recommend it to the Grand Jury and Commissioners to have Buckets Provided for the use of the Town. The Treasurer paid 2s. Shillings for Supper which reduces the sum in the Hands to two Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Nine Pence."

At a meeting of the company, on the 14th day of January, 1773, at the house of John Schultz, 11 members were present and 7 absent, Stophel Lauman having resigned.

At a meeting of the company, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, on the 11th day of February, 1773, 16 members were present and 2 absent.

At a meeting of the company, at the house of George Stake, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1773, 14 were present and 4 absent.

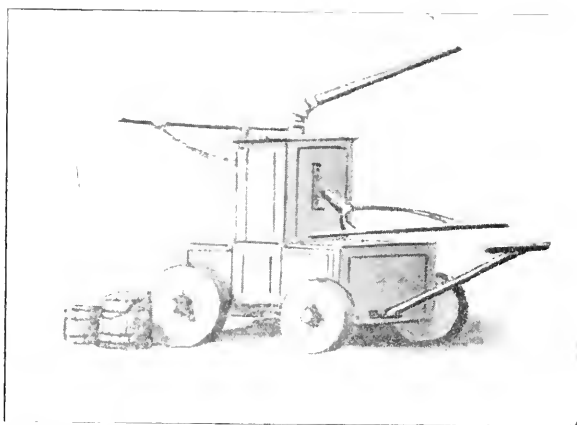
"Ordered that Michl Hahn pay 1s. for not having his Bag and Basket at their proper places, Frederick Houseman, 6s.; Jacob Dowdle, 6s.; Rudolph Spengler, 6s.; Jos. Smith, 6s.; Michl Weider, 6s., for want of Bags agreeable to the Rules of this Company, and Michl Welch 6d. for not having a Bag and that the next Meeting of this Company be at the House of John Schultz."



1867



1881



1790

EVOLUTION OF THE FIRE ENGINE.

10

At a meeting of the company, the 8th day of July, 1773, at the house of George Stake, 7 members were present and 11 absent.

"It is agreed by a Majority of the Members of This Company that Baltzer Spengler who is Chosen by a Majority to appoint Samuel Nelson to make a Convenient House for the Fire Engine to be kept in, That the Same be Erected and finished before the Time of Our Next Meeting, and that Michael Weider repair and put in order the Companys Fire Hooks that were Broke at the Late fire and that the Fire Engine be Worked with proper Hands on Saturday Next at the Hour of Five in the Afternoon, and that the Next Meeting be at the House of John Schultz. Paid to the Treasurer 3s. for the Absent fines of Henry Walter, George Moul and Michael Welsh."

At a meeting of the company, the 9th day of September, 1773, at the house of John Schultz, 9 members were present and 9 absent.

"The Members present of the said Company having Adjourned the Business & Transactions thereof (except Saving of their fines) until the Next Meeting by Reason of the County Ticket which at the Same Time and place was put to Ballot and the Company Votes Requested. Nevertheless ordered that the Next Meeting be again at the House of John Schultz."

At a meeting of the company, the 11th day of November, 1773, at the house of John Schultz, 8 members were present and 10 absent.

"Order by the Majority of the Members present That Suppers Shall be provided at every of the Companys Meetings agreeable to the Companys first Rule and that we will meet Once every Month pursuant to the Rule aforesaid and that we will meet at the Hour of Seven oClock in the evening untill the first April next & at 8 oClock for the Remainder of the year and ordered That all the fines for absence of the members or in Default of not having their Bucket Bags Basket or List due order be Collected By Succeeding Clerk and to have the said fines at our Next meeting and also ordered that the Treasurer render unto the Company at the next meeting a True Accompt of the Company's Stock in his hands and that the Next meeting be at the House of Baltzer Spengler."

At a meeting of the company, the 9th day of December, 1773, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, 7 were present and 11 absent, and paid their fines as usual.

At a meeting of the company, the 13th day of January, 1774, at the house of George Stake, 11 were present and 6 absent, Joseph Smith having resigned.

"Joseph Smith appearing at this Meeting Prayed to be excused as a Member paid 7s. 6d. and was excused accordingly. It is ordered by a Majority of the Members Present that we Meet at the Hour of Six from the Month of October till March Inclusive and at the Hour of Seven November and April and for the remainder of the Year at Eight Henry Walter having lost a Trase at the time the

Fire broak out at Buts Town Carrying People Over the Water requested allowance for the same, Ordered that the Treasurer pay him 15s. for the Same, Ordered that Henry Miller & Heury Walter wait upon Conrad Stoutsberger and desire him to bring the Ladders and Fire Hooks (for whose Use they were took away) to their Proper Place, and if he neglects that they have them brought themselves, and it is also ordered that they have the Fire Hooks altered in such manner as they shall think Proper and that they see in what order the Water Engine and Buckets are in, and make report to the next Meeting which Meeting is to be at the House of John Schultz. Paid Michael Weider 2s. 6d. for mending fire Hooks also 3s. for Suppers."

At a meeting of the company, at the house of John Schultz, the 10th day of February, 1774, 15 members were present and 2 absent.

"It is Ordered by a Majority of the Members Present that Rudolph Spengler take care of the Water Engine and Keep her in Good Order, he is to take her apart and Oyl her once a Month, he is also to keep the Ladders, Fire Hooks in their Proper places and not allow them to be taken away for any use whatever, unless at the breaking out of a Fire, without the Consent of Six of the Members of this Company whereof Baltzer Spengler to be one if he is in Town for which Service the said Rudolph Spengler shall be paid out of this Companys Stock three Dollars, Yearly, and if he neglects to keep the Water Engine in Order, or Ladders and Hooks in their Proper Places he shall forfeit and pay to the use of this Company five Shillings for every neglect. Michael Welch paid 7s.6d. and desired to be excused as a Member, he is excused accordingly, the next to be at the House of Baltzer Spengler."

At a meeting of the company, at York, the 10th day of March, 1774, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, 11 members were present and 5 absent, Michael Welch having resigned.

At a meeting of the company, at the house of George Stake, the 14th day of April, Anno Domini, 1774, 6 members were present and 8 absent, John Schultz and Michael Weider having resigned.

At a meeting of the company, at the house of Baltzer Spengler, on Thursday, the first day of December, 1774, 7 members were present and 6 absent.

At a meeting of the company, at the house of George Stake, on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1774, 11 members were present and 2 absent.

"Agreed that we Meet together at the Court House on the 6 day of April next and so on the Thursday of every Month at the Same place, And that in the Mean time we get as many Proper Persons in York Town as we Can to become Members, the Notices to be at 6 O'Clock. Agreed unanimously that Baltzer Spengler pay a fine of five Shillings for Neglecting to deliver this Book to the Clerk Succeeding him to the Treasurer, He being excused for a Reasonable excuse given from the payment of Fines for not giving Notice to each Member when he was Clerk—

Agreed also that each Member attend next Saturday at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon to Work the Water Engine, those failing to attend to pay a fine of 6d."

At a meeting of the company, at the Court House, in York Town, on Thursday, the 6th day of April, 1775, 6 members were present and 7 absent.

THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF THE SUN AND HAND IN HAND FIRE COMPANIES IN YORK.

The above is the last minute in the "Sun" book. Military companies for the Revolutionary struggle were now being formed, and the time of the members was taken up in muster and drill. Nearly all participated in the War of Independence; and no fire companies of the Colonies furnished so gallant a galaxy of distinguished officers and brave men in that great struggle,¹ as were evolved out of the Sun and Hand in Hand fire companies of York.

The following members of the "Sun" Company were engaged in that war: Michael Swoope, Colonel; Henry Miller, Colonel; John Hay, Lieutenant Colonel; Charles Lukens, Major; John Morris, Surgeon; Michael Hahn, Captain; Rudolf Spengler, Captain; Stophel Lauman, Captain; Baltzer Spengler, First Lieut. File: George Moul, Michael Grayble, Gottlieb Ziegler, Michael Weider, Michael Welsh, Peter Dinkel, John Shultz, David Candler, Henry Walter, Frederick Houseman, Andrew Billmeyer, Jacob Doudle, George Stake, and Ignatius Leightner. Only three members' names are not found in the newly discovered Revolutionary Muster Rolls,² viz: Conrad Moul, Valentine Lees, and Solomon Schmuck, who were probably incapacitated for active duty or dead.

Of the ten known members of the original Hand in Hand Fire Company, of 1772,³ all were in the service of the Revolution except Andreas Urbinger, viz: Thomas Hartley, Colonel; William Scott, Major; George Eichelberger, Captain; Michael Doudle, Captain; William Bailey, Captain. File: Samuel Nelson, Heinrich Wolff, Francis Jones and John Kean.

THE ACTIVE FIRE COMPANY, 1805.

"A list of the Names of the Members composing the Active Fire Company," (about 1805).

¹Note 34.

²Note 34.

³Ante. pp. 363, 382.

"Wm. Ross, Jno. Hay, jr., John Danner, Wm. Kirk, Hy. Irvine, Jas. Smyth, Michael Weidner, Jacob Upp, Jno. Meyer, Geo. Caruthers, John Welsh, (taylor), Jno. Small, Jno. Smyser, Geo. Laub, Jeremiah Fugit, Jas. Shall, Charles Fisher, Thomas Taylor, jr., Geo. W. Clark, Jno. Welsh, (batter), Abr. Beidelman, Jno. Spangler, (Dr.), Geo. Kuntz, Jacob Stoehr, Jno. Small, Hy. Kremer, Jno. Koch, Adam Staub, Geo. Klinefelter, Jno. Laer, Richard Koch, Tobias Fahs, Hy. Small, Walter Lawrence, Jno. Youse, Wm. Meem, D. Sheffer, Jno. Lottman, Geo. Lottman, jr., Jacob Wampler, Francis Jones, Benjn. Shawb, Chs. Stroman, Adam Leitner, Michl. Edwards, Jacob Leitner, George Stoehr, Robt. McClellan, Israel Updegraff, Jno. Stewart, Hy. Lenhart, Joseph Harry, Jos. Morris, Martin Spangler, John Kreber, Geo. Rothrock, Andw. Nebinger, Hy. Mundorff, John Spangler, jr., Jno. Yost, Sam'l Long, Thos. Baumgartner, Jacob Waltemeyer, John McCleary, Dan'l Doll, Geo. Breneisen, John Wolff, Eli Benisn, Peter Zeigler, Jacob Horn, Michl. Miller, Rich'd Campbell, Hy. Brooks, Rt. Caruthers, G. Pennington, G. Stake, Geo. Fry, Thos. Nevans, Mahlon Kirk, A. Leitner, jr., Jacob Welsh."

Francis Jones of the "Hand-in-Hand" of 1772-3, was a member of the "Active" of 1805; and John Kreber, of the "Federal" of 1803, is also found in this list—facts in confirmation of the assumption that the "Hand-in-Hand" was succeeded by the "Federal," and the latter by the "Active."

NOTE 31.

(PAGE 156.)

Conspiracy of the Negroes to burn York in 1803.

UNPUBLISHED INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GUARD.

ON the 23d of February, 1803, a negro woman, named Margaret Bradley, was convicted of a misdemeanor in attempting to poison Sabina Bentz and Matilda Bentz, both of York, and in consequence was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of four years in the penitentiary at Philadelphia. The negroes of York, being dissatisfied with the above conviction and sentence, determined to have a kind of revenge on the whites, and sought it in the destruction of their property. They conspired together to burn the town of York, and almost succeeded in their purpose. So secret and artful was the conspiracy, that though the fires were known to be the work of incendiaries, yet no suspicion was for a long time attached to the blacks of the place. On nearly every successive day or night, for about three weeks, they set fire to some part of the town; but through the incessant vigilance and unwearied exertions of the citizens, their dark designs were frustrated. Numerous patrols were established; strong guards were kept on foot by the citizens, and the Governor ordered out a detachment of militia, which was constantly on duty. In the extinguishment of these fires the women took a conspicuous part.¹

Indeed, so great was the danger, and so high had the public fear arisen, that they offered, by proclamation on the 17th of March, the sum of \$300.00 to any person who should discover those who were engaged in the conspiracy of burning the borough. But happily for the town, suspicion had already been attached and arrests made, which were followed by confessions. A negro girl, who had received instructions to set fire to Mr. Zinn's barn at

¹ Note 30.

twelve o'clock, mistaking midday for night, perpetrated the deed at noon; in consequence of which unconcealed crime, (for she openly carried a pan of coals in the barn and scattered them over the hay,) she was arrested, and confessed herself guilty, thereby lending a key to the conspiracy. Several other negroes were immediately arrested on suspicion, and during the following week, a number more cast into prison, some of whom confessed. Fires now ceased to be kindled, and peace and safety were again restored to the town. The persons apprehended lay in jail until May, when their trial came on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. One indictment was prosecuted against twenty-one negroes and mulattoes for the crime of arson, that is house-burning, a part of whom were convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a goodly length of years.

Thus ended this dark conspiracy, which for a long time baffled discovery.

Among the properties burned were those of Richard Koch, Mr. Edie, Dr. John Spangler, Widow Updegraff, Mr. Zinn, Rudolf Spengler, George Lewis Leffler and Philip Gossler. The York County Academy was also set on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.¹

UNPUBLISHED RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GUARDS IN THE NEGRO CONSPIRACY TO BURN YORK IN 1803.

Committee.—Jacob Hay Esq. Wm. Ross Esq. Conrad Laub Esq. Martin Kreber, Geo. Hay, Jas. Kelly Esq. Godfrey Lenhart, Jno. Fisher, Junr. David Cassat Esq. Danl. Spangler, & Dr. John Morris, be and are hereby appointed & recommended to form rules and regulations concerning the Guards to be kept in the borough of York, & their necessary ordinances &c, which said Committee are requested to take the Premises into consideration immediately and appoint a plan of meeting—by order of the Burgesses

PETER MUNDORFF	} Burgesses.
RUDOLF SPENGLER	
CHRISTOPHER LAUMAN	} Assistants.
ABRAHAM GRAFIUS	

March 17th 1803.

"RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE CAPT. & HIS GUARD.

"When the Capt. & his Guard meet at the Court House at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Capt. will divide his Guard into as many reliefs as the number of his Guard will allow but his relief never to consist of less than sixteen—viz. eight for the north side of the Town and eight for the south; the Capt. will appoint two persons, one for the north side, one for the south whose duty it will be to plant his

¹Glossbrenner's History.

Centinels, give them their respective distances to walk, & when relieved he will commence at the East end of the town, and so go on relieving until he relieves the last man, who will be nearest the Bridge; the old Guard then returning will act as a patrol, & search carefully the alleys & stables on their way to the Court House. The Capt. will, as often as he thinks proper, send out patrols independent of those mentioned above, every person forming the Guard must strictly obey all orders; if he refuses to go on guard or Patrol, the Capt. will remark the same and give notice thereof to the Burgesses, who will compel the payment of 7s. 16d. for such disobedience. The Capt. will take care in sending out the reliefs, that the Guards on the North and South will not be relieved at the same time. The Capt. will give the countersign to the Guard when they first go out, but they must not challenge until 9 o'clock, after which time the Guard will take up every person who has not the countersign unless they can give a very satisfactory account of themselves.

'The Drum at 9 o'clock at the Court House will beat the tattoo which will be the signal for the citizens to retire and the Centries to challenge.

"The above rules were adopted by the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Burgesses for that and other purposes.

WM. ROSS	DANIEL SPANGLER	
DR. JOHN MORRIS	GODFREY LENIHART	D. CASSAT.
JAS. KELLY	GEORGE HAY	
	MARTIN KREBER"	

NOTE 32.

(PAGE 156.)

Hon. James Smith.

HON. JAMES SMITH was about ten years old when his father, John Smith, came to America from Ireland. He studied law with his brother, George, in Lancaster, Pa.

Not long after his admission to the bar, about 1750, he removed to Shippensburg, Pa., where his chief occupation was surveying. After a few years he removed to the town of York, where he made his permanent home the rest of his life, and where he practiced the profession of law until near the time of his death.

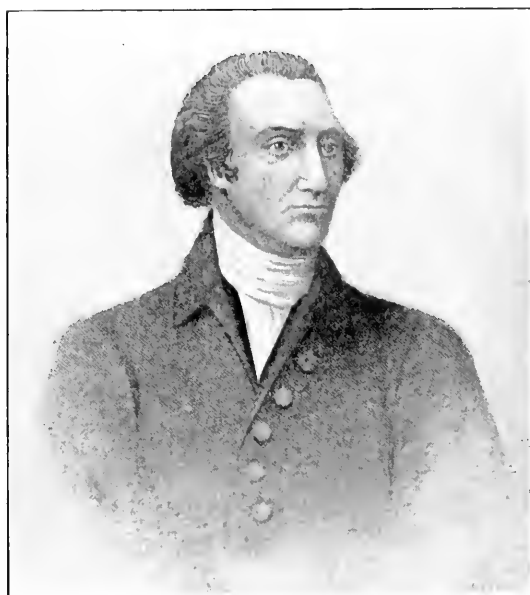
In 1760 Mr. Smith married Eleanor, daughter of John Armor, of near New Castle, Delaware. About this time he began to have a very extensive practice in this and neighboring counties, and was for some time prior to 1769 the only lawyer in York. In 1769, Col. Thomas Hartley was his only legal associate.

At the commencement of the Revolution Mr. Smith was distinguished as one of the warmest friends of our liberties. In 1774 he was chosen a deputy for the county of York to attend a Provincial Meeting at Philadelphia—called to name delegates for a proposed Congress. Thus was formed, in 1775, the first Continental Congress, which met at Carpenter's Hall, and of which Mr. Smith was a member. In 1776 he served in the Continental Congress, at which time he signed the Declaration of Independence. He likewise was a member of Congress in the year 1777-8, and when Congress sat in York, the board of war was held in his office.¹ In the year 1775 he received a military honor, viz., the appointment of Colonel.²

After the cessation of his Congressional labors, he continued to reside in York, devoting himself with signal success to the practice of law. Having become burdened with the weight of years, and

¹ Note 37.

² Note 34.



HON. JAMES SMITH, 1775.

YORK'S SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WEEK
LIBRARY

AND
STATIONS

having a sufficiency of this world's goods, he relinquished the practice of law, after fifty-one years' practice, in 1801.

In 1805 his office, then on South George street and Mason alley, was destroyed by fire. The records of his family, his valuable manuscripts connected with the history of the times, and numerous letters from Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams and many other distinguished men of the Revolution, were consumed.

Mr. Smith was remarkable for a most tenacious memory. He was uniformly facetious and fond of anecdote, which he always told with a happy effect, and an advocate of great power. He died July 11, 1806, and none of his descendants now survive. His remains lie in the First Presbyterian Church-yard, York.

NOTE 33.

(PAGE 156.)

Colonel Thomas Hartley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. HIS BRILLIANT SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTION. HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE FIRST CONGRESS. PURCHASES HORSES FOR PRESIDENT WASHINGTON. EULOGY UPON HIS DEATH. RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS. NOTICE OF MRS. HARTLEY'S DEATH.

HIS CAREER IN THE REVOLUTION.

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY was the son of George Hartley, an early settler in Pennsylvania, and a well-to-do farmer, and was born in Colebrookdale township, Berks county, Pa., September 7, 1748. After receiving the rudiments of a good classical education he moved to York in 1766, and was admitted, July 25th, 1769, to the York Bar, of which he became one of the ablest and most distinguished members. He was, on February 10, 1790, the first Counsellor from Pennsylvania admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1774, he was Vice-President of the Committee of Observation for York county, and again in November, 1775. In 1774 he was elected a member of the Provincial Meeting of deputies, which was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial Convention held in the same city on the 23rd of January.

The war of the Revolution was now approaching, and as early as December, 1774, a military company was formed for the purpose of making disciplined soldiers, and of which Thomas Hartley was 1st Lieutenant. In the summer of 1775, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the First Battalion, York County Militia, and

shortly after Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion of "Minute Men" selected from the other five battalions.

On January 10, 1776, he was elected by Congress, Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, which in the same year rendered conspicuous service in the Canada campaign.¹ On its return, the Battalion was re-organized into the Seventh Regiment, of which he was Lieutenant Colonel.

By authority of a resolution of Congress, of December 27, 1776, General Washington, on January 11, 1777, issued the commission of Colonel to Thomas Hartley, with authority to raise a new regiment. This regiment's only designation was "Colonel Thomas Hartley's Regiment." It was attached to the First Pennsylvania Brigade, General Wayne's Division, Colonel Hartley commanding the Brigade in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

On July 14, 1778, Colonel Hartley's Regiment was ordered to Sunbury to conduct the campaign against the Indians on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which he conducted with signal ability and success. Early in January, 1779, other companies were incorporated with Colonel Hartley's Regiment, which was added to the Pennsylvania Line as the Eleventh Regiment.

In October, 1778, Colonel Hartley was elected a member of the State Legislature from York county. He tendered his resignation as Colonel on January 13, 1779, and Congress, deeming his reasons satisfactory, accepted the same, and on the same day resolved, that they had "high sense of Colonel Hartley's merit and services."

He continued in active service in the Revolution for about three years, was engaged in many of the most important battles, and served with great distinction. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of General Washington and the Continental Congress, and reflected great honor upon his adopted town, his State and nation.

In Vol. 10, Pennsylvania Archives, N. S., 74, 777-8, the editor comments as follows:

"We refer to the records of our State and National councils for evidence of his (Col. Hartley's) brilliant career as a soldier, lawyer and statesman. It is proper to add, however, that it is from his numerous letters among Yeates' papers published anonymously in Forces' Archives, that full information upon the Canada campaign has been obtained. Our history is therefore indebted to the pen of Hartley, subsequently one of the foremost lawyers and ablest statesmen of Pennsylvania, for nearly all that is known of the campaign of the Pennsylvania battal-

¹Note 34.

ions in Canada ; and but for his letters to be found in Penn'a Archives, Old Series, very little would be known of the military operations of the West Branch in 1778-1779."

For this brilliant and successful Indian campaign on the Northern frontier counties in the vicinity of Sunbury, Col. Hartley received a vote of thanks from the Philadelphia Council.

TRIBUTE BY GEN. WASHINGTON.

In G. W. Parke Custis' "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," is related the following:

"During the engagement on the following day, (the day after the battle of Monmouth) while Washington was speaking to a favorite officer, I think the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania Line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes ; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilet. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward heaven, which was noticed by others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgement. Of the brave and valued Col. Hartley, it is said, that the Commander-in-Chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows: 'I have sent for you Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service. The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be sacrificed for the welfare of the whole. You command an efficient corps (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster Counties). I know you well, and have therefore selected you to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position and defend it to the last extremity.' The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, and bowing, replied:

"Your excellency does me too much honor ; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter,' and repaired to his post. I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth, but of this I am not certain. I have a hundred times seen Col. Hartley received in the halls of the great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome, and to none was the hand of honored and friendly recollections more feelingly offered ; on none did the merit-discerning eye of the chief appear to beam with more pleasure than on Hartley of York."

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In 1783 Col. Hartley was a member of the Council of Censors. Among the important duties of the Council was that of inquiring whether the State Constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of

government had performed their full duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they were entitled to by the Constitution. In 1787 he was elected a member of the State Convention, which adopted the Constitution of the United States.

In the year 1788, he was elected a member of the first Congress. His twelve years' service in Congress demonstrated that he was a logical debater and a man of weight, consideration and influence in that body of intellectual giants. He argued most strenuously for the location of the National Capitol on the west bank of the Susquehanna, at Wright's Ferry, as his speeches attest, and would have succeeded in making York the Georgetown of this Country, but for the log-rolling of Alexander Hamilton, whereby Northern votes were obtained for the removal of the Capital to the banks of the Potomac, in consideration of Southern votes for the assumption by the National government of the debts incurred by the States in the prosecution of the Revolutionary war.

COL. HARTLEY'S DEPARTURE FOR THE FIRST CONGRESS.

From the Pennsylvania Advertiser and York General Herald.

"YORK, February 25th, 1789.

"On Monday last the Hon. Thomas Hartley, Esquire, took his departure from this town, for the City of New York, there to take his seat in the Congress of the United States, which are to meet on the fourth of March next, agreeable to a resolution of the late Congress. At this important period of our country when the refined integrity of European policy, and the more useful consequences of the defects in our late general government have ravaged our citizens with domestic evils, fettered the aspiring genius of our country, and clipped the wings of our commerce, I say, at this period of the general out-cry and distress, what a pleasing prospect have we of approaching happiness. If wise and enlightened Representatives—grave and experienced Senators—a patriotic and magnanimous President and Vice President, to set in motion the wheels of our grand Federal Machine calculated to afford us safety, with what security may we view the turmoils of European nations—with what confidence may we look forward to the uninterrupted enjoyment of every civil and religious right. Col. Hartley was accompanied to the river by a numerous and respectable company from Yorktown and its neighborhood, and was met there by a number of gentlemen from the very verge of the County and from Lancaster. An elegant dinner was provided of which about 48 persons partook: the following toasts (prepared at the moment) were drank on the occasion:

1. "His excellency General Washington President of the United States.
2. "The Hon. John Adams, Vice-President of the United States.

3. "The Honorable the Senate of the United States.
4. "The Hon. the House of Representatives of the United States.
5. "The friends of Liberty and good government throughout the world.
6. "Gen. Mifflin and the State of Pennsylvania.
7. "The Vice-President of the State of Pennsylvania.
8. "The King of France and our friendly allies.
9. "James Wilson, Esq.
10. "Governor St. Clair and the Western Territories.
11. "May Lancaster and Yorktown be the permanent residence of Congress.
12. "May the states of South Carolina and Rhode Island soon consider their true interests, and be united to the combined States, or sink into nought.

"After which Col. Hartley, having taken leave of his friends proceeded to Lancaster, and the company dispersed; Col. Hartley, before his departure was waited on by the Principal, Professors and students of the Yorktown Academy with the following address:

"SIR:—At a time when our country is involved in the deepest distress, and the minds of the citizens of America are seriously agitated, as to the efficiency and safety of that system of government they have adopted: We, the Principal, Professors, and pupils of the York Academy, beg leave to congratulate you on your appointment to a seat in the Representative body of this rising empire. We rejoice in common with all our fellow citizens that the several departments of our new government, are likely to be filled by those men who have hitherto proved themselves the truest friends of private and public virtue, and of the common rights of human kind. But at the same moment that we felicitate our country on the possession of so many worthy characters, we cannot but feel regret, even at the temporary removal from us, of a gentleman, of whose friendship we have had so many proofs, and to whom we owe, in a great degree our establishment and reputation. May that Being at whose command empires rise and fall direct your public councils; and restore you in due time to your family, and those very many friends to whom, from long experience of your virtues, your memory will be always dear.

"To which he returned the following answer:

"GENTLEMEN:—I received, with gratitude, your kind and affectionate congratulations, and I shall be peculiarly happy, if in my appointment to the Representative branch of Congress, I can render service to my country, or be any wise instrumental in averting those ills which so long have afflicted these States. My abilities, I well know, are not of the superior kind, but it will be my duty to do what is right, and with the assistance of abler counsel, I trust that religion and learning, as well as the rights of the human kind, will be advanced and practiced under the new government. I shall always have a friendly regard to your institution, and have no doubt that it will rise to the highest eminence in the learned world, and if we still continue to be assisted by such able and virtuous instructors, we may presume that period is not very far distant.

"I wish you every success and happiness. Farewell. I hope we shall soon meet again."

HIS RETURN FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From Penna. Herald and York General Advertiser of Oct. 7, 1789.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived at his house in the borough, from New York, amidst the acclamations of his friends and fellow-citizens, the Hon. Thomas Hart-



COL. THOMAS HARTLEY.



CATHERINE HARTLEY.

WYK
BARY

BOX AND
TELEPHONE

ley, Esq., Member of Congress. He was met at Wright's Ferry, by a number of gentlemen from this borough and County of York, and by them accompanied to town."

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION TO BUY HORSES.

MR. JOHN HAY
TREASURER OF YORK COUNTY
AT
YORK TOWN
PENNSYLVANIA.
NEW YORK JANUARY THE
17TH, 1790.

"DEAR SIR:—General Washington has agreed to take two Mares which I spoke to Mr. Valentine Emigh for, and indeed contracted with him about for the sum of £52 10 0 to be delivered any time before the 15th of February.

"The General has also agreed to take the large sorrel Mare from Henry Strickler's son at Grise Creek—for thirty-seven Pounds & ten shillings the price he demanded, and these Mares are to go on as Mr. Spangler shall direct and are to run on with Emigh and Strickler at their Expence until called for in February or March—by Mr. Spangler or his order—The General wishes them to go on soon. The General will pay the money into the hands of Col. Clem Biddle or any other person I may name in Philadelphia or give it to me when I return home or when I can safely send it—but as Emigh and Strickler might not wish to wait until my Return—I would desire that if they should call upon you—that you will pay them and take their Receipts in the Manner which I wrote to Dr. Hall—and forward the Receipts to me by the Post—and the sum shall thereupon be remitted by the General to Mr. Clem Biddle or any other Person you wish.

"From the Friendship which I know you have for the General and me I have used the Freedom to trouble you and am with great Regard—

"Your Friend & humble servant
THOS. HARTLEY.

"Mr. John Hay.

MAJOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

On April 28, 1800, he was commissioned by Gov. McKean, Major General of the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams. Chief among the names of the founders of the Episcopal church of St. John, stands that of Colonel Hartley, of which he was a vestryman, delegate to the first General Convention of the Church in America, and a man of unchallenged piety.

HIS DECLINATION OF A RE-ELECTION.

From the York Recorder.

YORK, September 10, 1800.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The want of health, and wish to retire from a sedentary public life, and to attend to my private concerns, which have been much impaired

by my absence from York-Town, and imagining that many persons would be ready to succeed me as a member of Congress, I most decidedly have fixed and determined to decline serving in the House of Representatives, after the third day of March next. Indeed it is well known, that I did not wish to be elected for some years past, if it had not been for the political state of the World, and our own States particularly, and frequently suffering from two great nations. I hope however, we shall soon have peace. A great proportion of my life, has been devoted to the service of my country, as will appear from the following facts:—I have to say that I was in two Provincial Conventions, previous to the Revolution, and served in the Revolutionary Army more than three years, was one year in the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Council of Censors one year. I was in the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, have been twice elected by the citizens of Pennsylvania at General Elections, and four times at District elections, as a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. After those observations it must appear that I have devoted a very great proportion of my time to my country's service; in some instances I have, perhaps, been useful, but I may say that I desire to advance the interests of the United States, as far as my powers and constitution would admit—I shall endeavor to be as servicable as in my power, in the militia, which will require some attention and exercise occasionally.

I thank the citizens of Pennsylvania at large for showing their frequent confidence in me, and particularly that part of the State, now composing York and Adams Counties, and wish them every happiness.

"I am with due respect for them,

"THOMAS HARTLEY.

"YORK, September 8th, 1800.

"N. B. My indisposition has retarded this publication longer than I intended."

HIS LAMENTED DEATH.

The life of labor, usefulness, valor and honor of the man, who shed greater lustre on the historic town of York than any other man, living or dead, was now drawing to a close. Disease was making its inroads, and after a tedious illness Thomas Hartley died in York on the morning of December 21, 1800. His remains were interred beside those of his wife.

From the York Recorder, December 31, 1800.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of THOMAS HARTLEY,
ESQUIRE.

Who departed from this stage of existence at York-Town, Pennsylvania, on the morning of December 21st, 1800.

aged 52 years,
3 months and
14 days.

His Body was Deposited in its Parent
Earth,

In the Presence of a Grateful and Weeping Assembly.

REV. JOHN CAMPBELL'S EULOGY.

"The following tribute of respect to him being justly due and paid at his Funeral Rite, is offered to his obliged Country by his Pastor and Friend:"

"If I could blow the trump of fame over you, ever so loud and long, what would you be the better for all this service? yet, let not your integrity, Patriotism, Fortitude, Hospitality, and Patronage be forgotten. Another (who need not be named) hath borne away the flame of glory, splendid with the never dying honor of rearing the stupendous fabric of American Freedom and Empire. Departed Friend; you hear me not; the grave is deaf and silent; in this work of Blessings to future ages you bore, tho' a subordinate, yet an honorable part. Soldiers of Liberty: come, drop a tear over your companion in arms. Lovers of Justice, come drop a tear over our able Advocate, and of science come drop a tear over its warmest Patron. Children of Misfortune, come drop a tear over your Benefactor and Protector. Brethren of this Earthly Lodge: rejoice, that our Brother is removed to the Temple of the Supreme. Ministers of Religion: come drop a tear to the memory of a man, who (lamenting human frailty) was ever the Friend of Truth and Virtue. And thou! my soul! come not with the assembly of those who would draw his reposed spirit from the Bosom of his 'Father who is in Heaven.'"

COLONEL HARTLEY'S DEATH ANNOUNCED IN CONGRESS.

York Recorder, Thursday, Jan., 1801.

"CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, Jan. 1, 1801. }

"Mr. Kittera rose in his place, and stated to the House, that from various letters from Lancaster and York, it was ascertained that Gen. Thos. Hartley, a member of that House, from the State of Pennsylvania, was dead. That, supported by former precedent, and urged by personal feeling he was induced to move the House to take some respectful notice of this event. He stated that General Hartley commanded a Regiment during the Revolutionary war; that he had been a member of the State Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, that he had also been a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and served in the State Legislature, and in the Council of Censors; and that he had been a member of that House from the commencement of the Government until his death, in which various situations he had discharged his duty with great firmness and integrity, and that, until impaired with infirmities, he had on all occasions, discovered a mind well stored with information, useful and ornamental. That he was an honest man, and fully within Pope's description of the 'noblest work of God.' He observed with much feeling, that the tear of gratitude and respect, accompanied with a badge of mourning, was the least tribute which the legislature of a free people pay on such occasions. This mode of rewarding merit, not only comported with rules of economy, but with the principles of Republicanism. He therefore hoped the resolutions he was about to offer would meet with universal approbation. He then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to:

"The House of Representatives, having received information of the death of

Major General Thomas Hartley, one of its members, who has represented the State of Pennsylvania in the branch of the National Legislature, from the commencement of the government to his death, do therefore unanimously resolve, that the members testify their respect for the memory of the said Thomas Hartley, by wearing a crape on the left arm for one month. RESOLVED—That the Speaker address a letter to the Executive of Pennsylvania, to inform him of the death of Thomas Hartley, late a member of this House, in order that means may be taken to supply the vacancy occasioned thereby."

CATHERINE HARTLEY.

Early in life Colonel Hartley married Catherine, daughter of Bernhard and Elizabeth Holtzinger, of York. Bernhard Holtzinger moved to Baltimore, Md., where he died in 1773. His wife, Elizabeth, died in York in 1777. Their children were: Catherine Hartley; Jacob Holtzinger, a member of Charles Luken's Company in 1775, and in 1776 a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, who moved to "Baltimore Town;" and Barnet and Elizabeth Holtzinger.

DEATH OF CATHERINE HARTLEY.

From the York Recorder of October 3, 1798.

"On Tuesday the 2nd of October inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Catherine Hartley, the Consort of the Hon. Thomas Hartley, Esq., Member of Congress. It may be truly said of her, that she was a loving wife, a tender parent, an indulgent mistress, a sincere friend and the benefactress to the poor. Her breast was a fountain of mercy, ever open to the call of distress. In this, reader, copy her example, and the blessing of Him who is ready to perish will light upon thee. Her remains will be interred this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Episcopal Church of St. John's in this Borough."

HIS ISSUE.

The issue of Colonel and Catherine Hartley were: Charles William Hartley, several years Prothonotary of York county, and Eleanor, wife of Dr. James Hall, afterwards Lazaretto physician of Philadelphia. A son and daughter of Charles William Hartley, and Mrs. Hall were buried in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard. Dr. Charles H. Hall, a distinguished physician of Macon, Ga., is a great-grandson, and Mrs. Nathaniel J. Jackson and Mrs. Hampton L. Ferrell, (nieces of Dr. Hall), are great-great-granddaughters. Mrs. Hartley died in 1798.

HIS NEGLECTED GRAVE.

Col. Hartley's grave in St. John's Churchyard is unmarked. In the performance of a too long neglected and sacred duty, this opulent community—affluent, free, prosperous and happy by reason of the great services and sacrifices of our Revolutionary heroes—should erect a stately memorial shaft over this hallowed spot.

A MEMORIAL TABLET.

The Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in recognition of the heroic and patriotic services of this illustrious man, performed *their* duty, by placing on the interior walls of St. John's Episcopal Church a handsome and artistic tablet. It was appropriately dedicated on the 7th of September, 1896, and is inscribed:

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS HARTLEY,
PATRIOT, SOLDIER, STATESMAN,
A DEVOUT CHRISTIAN

AND

MEMBER OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SOMETIME VESTRYMAN OF ST. JOHNS,

AND DELEGATE TO THE 1ST GENERAL CONVENTION OF
THE CHURCH IN AM.

A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE BAR AT YORKTOWN,

LIEUT. COL. PENNA. MINUTE MEN,

LIEUT. COL. 6TH BATTALION PENNA.,

COL. HARTLEY'S ADDITIONAL

CONTINENTAL REGIMENT,

AND

11TH PENNA.

REPRESENTATIVE IN THE 1ST, 2ND, 3RD,

4TH, 5TH AND 6TH

CONGRESSES.

BORN IN BERKS COUNTY, PA., SEPT. 7, 1748.

DIED AT YORKTOWN, DEC. 21, 1800.

——(o)——

THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY THE
YORKTOWN CHAPTER

OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, A. D., 1896.

NOTE 34.

(PAGE 158.)

Revolutionary Companies from York County, and Their Organization.

THEIR SERVICES IN VARIOUS FIELDS. RULES, REGULATIONS
AND EQUIPMENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Long Lost Muster Rolls Never Before Published.

FIRST MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REVOLUTION.

IN no section of Pennsylvania was the love of liberty earlier displayed or more ardent than in the County of York. Its patriots were astir while their neighbors were comparatively passive. The County of York sent out more soldiers during the Revolution than any of her neighboring sisters, in fact more than any other district in the United States in proportion to population.¹

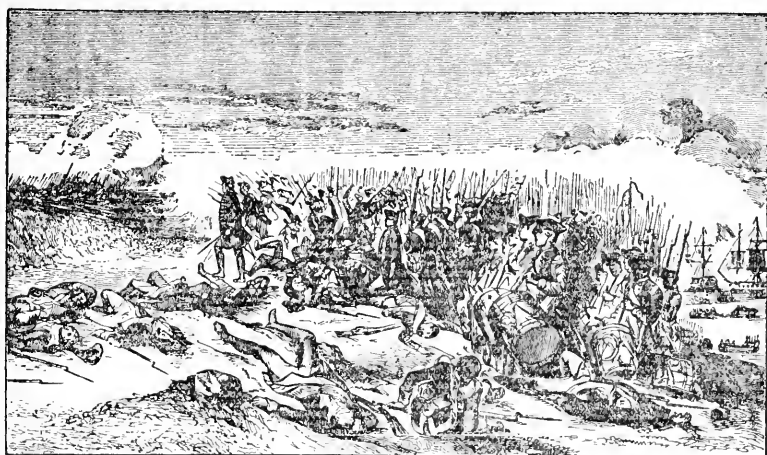
As early as May 21, 1774, the citizens of Yorktown assembled to take into consideration the distressed and deplorable condition of the people of Boston, and the nature and tendency of the discriminating and oppressive acts of Parliament lately passed.

One of the results, was the formation of a military company as early as December, 1774, for the purpose of making disciplined soldiers, in the event of open hostilities with Great Britain. The officers of this company were James Smith, Captain; Thomas Hartley, 1st Lieutenant; David Grier, 2nd Lieut., and Henry Miller, Ensign—all distinguished in the Revolution.

The first company (probably a continuation of the company of 1774) that marched from Pennsylvania to the theatre of war at

¹ Note 50.

Boston, July 1775, was a company of riflemen from Yorktown. The officers were Michael Doudel, Captain; Henry Miller, 1st Lieut.; John Dill, 2nd Lieut.; James Matson and John Clark, 3rd Lieuts. The uniforms were of brown Holland and Osnaburghs of the order of a hunting shirt, double caped over the shoulders in imitation of Indians, and on the breast in capital letters was the motto, Liberty or Death. This company was the first west or south of the Hudson to cross that river for the relief of Boston. It immortalized itself at the battle of Bunker Hill, and its march and career form one of the brightest incidents in American history.¹



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. (Old print.)

The second company formed in the town of York was in Feb. 1775, commanded by Hartman Deutsch, Captain; Mr. Grubb, 1st Lieut.; Philip Entler, 2nd Lieut., and Luke Rause, Ensign.

The third company was formed in Yorktown December 16, 1775. Its officers were George Irwin, Captain; John Hay, 1st Lieutenant; William Bailey, 2nd Lieut.; Christopher Lauman, Ensign. This company was commanded in 1776 by William Bailey, Captain; John Hay, 1st Lieutenant; Christopher Lauman, 2nd Lieutenant; in 1777 by William Bailey, Captain; Christopher Lauman, 1st Lieutenant; William Scott, 2nd Lieutenant. Accord-

¹ Note 47.

ing to the Moravian Church records¹ this company existed, May 31, 1775.

Companies were already formed throughout every section of the county, and the fires of patriotism burnt fiercely. Mention of these county companies is made hereinafter.

The fourth company was formed December 27, 1775, of which George Eichelberger was Captain; Michael Hahn, 1st Lieut.; Baltzer Spengler, 2nd Lieut. In the Spring of 1776, Michael Hahn was Captain; Baltzer Spengler, 1st Lieut; Michael Billmeyer, 2nd Lieut., and George Michael Spengler, Ensign.²

The fifth company of Yorktown was formed in the spring of 1776 whereof Charles Lukens was Captain; Christian Stake, 1st Lieut.; Cornelius Sheriff, 2nd Lieut.

The sixth company from York was formed in May 1776, commanded by Rudolf Spengler, Captain; Peter Reel, 1st Lieut.; George Schuch, 2nd Lieut.; Christopher Stoehr, Ensign.³

The first and second companies of 1774 and 1775 dissolved, and in 1776 the soldiers thereof joined and became a part of the fifth and six companies. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth companies constituted a part of the five battalions from York County that marched to eastern New Jersey in 1776 to form the Flying Camp.⁴

THE FIVE BATTALIONS OF 1775.

In July, 1775, York County was divided into five districts for the purpose of forming associations of defense, under which the militia of the county was organized, and formed into five battalions.

The officers of the First Battalion were, Col. James Smith, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley; Majors, Michael Swoope⁵ and Joseph Donaldson.

Second Battalion: Colonel Robert McPherson, Lieutenant Colonel David Kennedy; Majors, Moses McLean and Hugh Dunwoody.

Third Battalion: Colonel Richard McAllister, Lieut. Col. Henry Slagle; Majors, John Andrew and Joseph Jeffries.

Fourth Battalion: Colonel William Smith, Lieut. Col. Francis Holton; Majors, John Gibson and John Finley.

¹Note 48. ²Ante, p. 157. ³Postea and ante p. 185. ⁴Notes 14 and 15. ⁵Ante p. 156.

Fifth Battalion: Colonel William Rankin, Lieut. Col. Matthew Dill; Majors, Robert Stevenson and Gerhart Graeff.

The first three battalions were large enough for regiments, and none contained less than 500 men.

One company from each of the battalions was elected in 1776 to form a battalion of Minute Men to be ready for any emergency. The officers were Colonel Richard McAllister, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley, and Major David Grier, born at Ramilton, Ireland, 1741. This battalion did not exist in July, 1776, as three of its companies before that were relegated to their original battalions, and the two remaining incorporated in the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion.¹

The York County associators were originally volunteers, but, on the recommendation of Congress, were organized as companies of militia.² Considerable complaint was made because some York county troops were threatened with an imposition of some extra-territorial officers.³ By an Act of Congress the Militia was placed on an equality with the regulars.

YORK COUNTY'S CONTINGENT TO THE FLYING CAMP.

In July, 1776, five battalions of York County Militia, having enlisted to serve until December 1, 1776, marched to Eastern New Jersey,—the strongest contingent to the Flying Camp. The Camp, within striking distance of the enemy, was under the command of General Hugh Mercer, the hero of Culloden and Fort Duquesne. The militia aided in the defense of the fort at Paulus Hook opposite New York, were engaged in the skirmishes at Amboy, and arrested the threatened invasion of New Jersey, in 1776, by the British on Staten Island.

Of the five battalions, two were formed for future active service, the remaining three, not being further needed, after an active service of some six weeks, returned home. The reasons for calling more men than were needed, were to try the patriotism of the people and to show the enemy the extent of the material resources of the Colonies.

The first brigade of the Flying Camp was commanded by Brigadier General James Ewing, of York.

¹Postea.

²5 Pa. Ar. O. S. 333.

³4 Pa. Ar. O. S. 710.

Which of the Battalion officers of 1775 held the same rank at the Flying Camp, in 1776, it is difficult to determine. Lieut. Col. Hartley and Major Grier were assigned to the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion; Francis Holton became Lieut. Col. of the Fourth Battalion. Colonels James Smith, Robert McPherson, Richard McAllister, David Kennedy, William Rankin and Henry Slagle were deputies to the Provincial Conference, June 18-25, 1776, and all except Colonels Richard McAllister and David Kennedy were members of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, which began its proceedings July 15, 1776. It appears from the records that Col. Michael Swoope succeeded Col. James Smith, of the First Battalion, with Joseph Donaldson as Lieut. Col., who on July 15, 1776, attended the Constitutional Convention, and on September 30, 1776, was elected a member of the Council of Safety. Matthew Dill succeeded Col. William Rankin. The officers of the Third Battalion December 31, 1776, were Col. David Jameson, Lieut. Col. Hugh Dunwoody, Major Charles Lukens, Quartermaster George Eichelberger.

The First Battalion was composed of companies from Yorktown, Manchester, Windsor, Codorus, York and Hellam townships; Second Battalion, Cumberland, Hamilton's Bann, Strabene, Menallen, Mount Joy, and Tyrone townships; Third Battalion, Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mount Pleasant, Manheim and Germany townships; Fourth Battalion, Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn and Hopewell townships; Fifth Battalion, Dover, Newberry, Monaghan, Warrington, Huntington and Reading townships. Some of these townships are now in Adams county, formed out of York county in 1800.

The company officers of the First Battalion were: Captains, William Bailey, Michael Hahn, Rudolf Spengler, Charles Lukens, Jacob Dritt, George Diehl, ----- Wright, Yost Herbach and George Long. Of the Lieutenants were, John Hay, Christopher Lauman, Baltzer Spengler, Peter Schultz, Baltzer Rudisilly, Michael Billmeyer, Christian Stake, Cornelius Sheriff, Peter Reel and George Shuck. Of the Ensigns were, Michael Ettinger, George Michael Spengler, and Christopher Stoehr.

Among the Majors of the other Battalions were Adam Vance, John Andrews and John Dritt. The company officers of these

Battalions are only partly known. Among the Captains were John McDonald, Joseph Reed, Simon Vanarsdalen, William Ashton, Thomas Fisher, William Smith, Nicholas Bittinger, James Chamberlain, John Harbeson, Samuel Wilson, James Agnew, William Mitchell, Benjamin Savage, James McCandless, Thomas McNary, William Rowan, Lewis Williams, Michael Schmeisser, — Orbison, James R. Reid, Hugh Campbell, W. McCoskey, Samuel Nelson, Daniel May, John Paxton, Robert McConaughty, Daniel Eyster, Simon Koppenhafer, George Long and Jacob Biester.

Among the Lieutenants were, Samuel Farra, William Rowen, Wm. Lowther, Robert McElhinney, Joseph Elliott, Henry Shaffer, Wm. Young, Joseph Morrison; Ensign Lawrence Oats. Ensign Conrad Gentzler was killed near Perth Amboy in 1776. Many held a like rank in the two newly organized battalions from the five. Some of the subordinate officers were also probably the same in 1776 as in 1777.¹ Out of the five York county battalions at the Flying Camp, two were formed, as stated, for active service against the enemy.

THE FIRST BATTALION, 1776.

The first battalion was commanded by Col. Michael Swoope, Lieut. Col. Robert Stevenson, Major William Bailey. The other officers were:

1st Company: Capt. Michael Schmeisser, 1st Lieut. Zachariah Shugart, 2nd Lieut. Andrew Robinson, Ensign Wm. Wayne.

2nd Company: Capt. Gerhart Graeff, Lieut. Christian Kauffman.

3rd Company: Capt. Jacob Dritt, 1st Lieut. — Baymiller, 2nd Lieut. — Clayton, Ensign Jacob Mayer.

4th Company: Capt. Christian Stake, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Sheriff, 2nd Lieut. Jacob Holtzinger, Ensign Jacob Barnitz. This was formerly Capt. Chas. Lukens, "Fifth company."

5th Company: Captain John McDonald, 1st Lieut. Wm. Scott, 2nd Lieut. Robert Patton, Ensign — Howe.

6th Company: Capt. John Ewing, Ensign John Paysley.

7th Company: Capt. John Nelson, 1st Lieut. — Todd, 2nd Lieut. Joseph Welsh, Ensign Alexander Nesbit.

8th Company: Capt. Joshua Williams.

¹ 14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 481.

Commissioned and staff officers at Fort Constitution, Oct. 8, 1776, 37; non-commissioned officers, 12; rank and file, 359.

THE SECOND BATTALION, 1776.

Colonel Richard McAllister, Lieut. Col. David Kennedy, Major John Clark.¹

The Captains were, Nicholas Bittenger, — McCarter, W. McCoskey, John Laird, Samuel Wilson, and John Paxton.

At Perth Amboy, Oct. 8, 1776, Commissioned officers and staff, 41; non-commissioned officers, 43; rank and file, 438. At Trenton, December 1, 1776, Gen. James Ewing, Brigade Commander, there were 19 commissioned officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, and 138 rank and file in this battalion. To this battalion were added two companies from Bucks county.

These battalions were engaged in the expedition to Staten Island, Oct. 15, 1776, in which the advance was commanded by Major John Clark;² they fought bravely at the battle of Long Island,³ suffered severely and many were taken prisoners. But eighteen of Capt. Graeff's company, of Col. Swoope's battalion, returned to join their surviving comrades. At the battle and surrender of Fort Washington, Colonel Swoope's Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion was taken prisoners.⁴ Captain Graeff died in captivity.

THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION.

In January and February, of 1776, under a resolution of Congress of January 4, a battalion was raised composed of six companies from Cumberland county and two from York county.⁵

The battalion officers were, Col. Wm. Irvine, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley and Majors, James Dunlap and David Grier, the latter promoted from Captain. The officers of the two York county companies were: Capt. David Grier, afterwards Wm. Alexander, 1st Lieut. John McDowell, 2nd Lieut. Abdiel McAlister, Ensigns, Wm. Nichols and John Hughes. Captain Moses McLean, 1st Lieuts. Barnet Eichelberger and John Edie, 2nd Lieut. John Hoge, Ensign, Robert Hopes.

This battalion greatly distinguished itself in the unfortunate

¹ Note 36.

² Note 36.

³ Note 12.

⁴ Ante page 114.

⁵ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 161.

Canadian campaign of 1776. "For nearly all that is known of the Pennsylvania battalions in that campaign history is indebted to the pen of Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley."¹ "Not a man of McLean's company behaved ill, Grier's company behaved well."² Col. Anthony Wayne, in a letter of 13 of June, 1776, wrote to Benjamin Franklin:

"While Col. Allen and myself were employed in Rallying the troops, Lieut. Col. Hartley had advanced with the Reserves and bravely Attacked the Enemy from a thicket in the swamp to the left; this hardiness of his was of the utmost consequence to us."

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

The Seventh Pennsylvania regiment was organized by the re-enlistment of the Sixth Battalion. Lieut. Col. Hartley, of this regiment, was appointed by Gen. Washington, in January, 1777, to command one of the additional regiments, known as "Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment." By an arrangement of March 12, 1777, Major David Grier became Lieut. Col. of the Seventh, and had charge of the regiment until Col. Irvine was exchanged, having been taken prisoner in Canada. This regiment was engaged in the actions of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, and many subsequent battles. At Paoli the battalion lost sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded; among the latter, who was also wounded at Brandywine, was Col. Grier. He retired from the service January 1, 1781,³ and died in York June 3, 1790, aged 48 years.

After the Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in 1781, the remains of the Seventh were drafted into the Fourth, subsequently the Fourth into the Third, and finally in 1783 into the First.

COL. MILES' REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN.

Early in March, 1776, a rifle company was formed in York which enlisted for fifteen months, and marched to Philadelphia, where it was attached to Col. Samuel Miles' regiment of riflemen, 1,000 strong. It was commanded by Capt. Philip Albright, 1st Lieut. John Johnson, succeeded December 21, 1776, by Cornelius Sheriff;

¹ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 74.

² 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 72.

³ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 596.

2nd Lieut. Wm. McPherson, captured August 27, 1776; the 3rd Lieut. Jacob Stake, subsequently promoted Captain 10th Pa. Line, and on its reorganization to the 1st of the Line. At the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, the regiment fought bravely, but was overcome by superior force, and 159 men, including the Colonel, were compelled to surrender.¹ Col. Miles was exchanged April 20, 1778. Among Captain Albright's losses were two men who were badly wounded, and afterward bayoneted and murdered.² At this battle the regiment was brigaded with Glover's and Smallwood's regiments, under the command of Brig. Gen. Lord Stirling. For the conspicuous part taken by these three battalions in this action, reference is also made to Col. Miles' and Atlee's Journals.³

After this battle a musketry battalion was consolidated with the regiment, and thus consolidated, as "The Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot," followed the fortunes of the Continental Army. It was engaged in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, 26 December, 1776; in the battle of Princeton January 3, 1777, and lay part of the winter at Philadelphia. A return made October 4, 1776, shows present: "Three sergeants, one drum, forty-six privates." Captain Philip Albright resigned January 23, 1777, but re-entered the service as Lieut. Col. in 1778.⁴

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF THE LINE.

Captain Henry Miller's company of riflemen was attached, in 1776, to the First regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson, and by Col. Edward Hand, from March 7, 1776. On March 12, 1777, Capt. Miller was promoted by Congress to the office of Major of the regiment, to rank from September 28, 1776. In July, 1778, he was promoted Lieut. Col. and transferred to the Second regiment of Pennsylvania, ranking from March 1, 1777. He was engaged, and took a gallant and active part in the battles of Long Island,⁵ York Island, White Plains, Trenton, Head of Elk, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and other but

¹ Note 12.

² 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 195.

³ 1 Pa. Ar. N. S. 511, 517; 5 Pa. Ar. O. S. 21; 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 193.

⁴ Note 49, 14 Pa. Ar., N. S., 492.

⁵ Note 12.

less important engagements. The career of this gallant officer will be found in his biographical sketch.¹

The other officers of Captain Henry Miller's company were: James Matson, 1st Lieut. (prisoner of war, November, 1777; promoted Captain, November 2, 1777); John Clark, 2nd Lieut., promoted to Captain, July 28, 1777, subsequently to Major, in Col. Richard McAllister's new Second Battalion, and was appointed an Aid on the Staff of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Major Clark² was held in the highest regard by Gen. Washington with whom he was in correspondence.

COL. HARTLEY'S NEW REGIMENT.

As stated, Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley was taken from the Seventh regiment, (reorganized Sixth). On the 11th of January, 1777, Gen. Washington directed him and Major John Patton of Col. Miles' regiment, to raise two of the sixteen additional regiments previously authorized by Congress. In this new regiment of Col. Hartley were the York County companies of Captains Archibald McAllister, Barnet Eichelberger, John McClellan, Lewis Bush, promoted to Major, and mortally wounded at Brandywine, and Robert Hopes, killed at Brandywine.

Lieutenants: Isaac Sweeney, promoted Captain of the New Eleventh of the Line; James Dill, killed at Brandywine, Sept. 19, 1777; Martin Eichelberger, William McCurdy, John Stake, Paul Parker and William Clemm. John McAlister, Quartermaster; Jacob Swoope, Surgeon. It was known as "Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment."³

At Brandywine and Germantown Col. Hartley commanded the First Penna. Brigade, (to which his regiment was attached,) Gen. Wayne's Division. In these battles this regiment did heavy fighting from its loss of officers and men. In July, 1778, the regiment was sent to the West Branch of the Susquehanna where it rendered invaluable service.⁴

On the 16th of December, 1778, Col. Hartley's regiment and four other independent companies of the State and the remains of Col. Patton's regiment, except Capt. McLane's company, were incorporated into one regiment to be added to the Pennsylvania

¹ Note 35.

² Note 36.

³ Note 33.

⁴ Note 33.

Line, as the New Eleventh, and to which Col. Hartley was transferred January 13, 1779. He resigned February 13, 1779.

ASSIGNMENT OF YORK COUNTY COMPANIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.



SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS. (Old print.)

The York County companies at White Plains, in 1778, were those of Capt. John McClellan of the First, Thomas Campbell of the Fourth and Wm. Alexander and Robert McPherson of the Seventh regiments. Capt. Joshua Williams' company was also attached to the Fourth with Alexander Ramsey as 1st Lieut. The York County companies in the reorganized Line of 1781, were those of Capts. John McClellan, John Clark and Jacob Stake (transferred from the Tenth) of the First, Joseph McClellan of the

Second, (both wounded near Yorktown, Va.), Thomas Campbell of the Fourth, John Finley of the Eighth and Robert Patten of the Tenth regiment. Joseph McClellan resigned June 10, 1781, and John McClellan retired January 1st, 1783.

These companies were nearly all under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and marched to the South to reinforce the Army of Gen. Greene. Gen. Wayne's brigade took a conspicuous part in the battles in South and North Carolina, participated in the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The news of the capitulation was received with unbounded joy all through the country. In York there was great rejoicing, business was suspended, bells rung and a great bonfire built.

The company of James R. Reid, of the Fourth Battalion, was attached to Col. Moses Hazen's regiment of the Line, "Congress' Own," of which he was Major from Sept. 1, 1777. The Armand and Pulaski Legions of Cavalry were to a considerable extent recruited in York county. Gottlieb Morris was Surgeon of the Armand Legion. Many York county soldiers were in the Artillery service and in other commands.

THE REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE IN YORK, 1781.

In February, 1781, a detachment of the Pennsylvania Line was rendezvoused at York under Gen. Wayne, which was to reinforce Gen. Greene of the Southern army. A revolt took place, the town was threatened with destruction, the citizens met to take defense, and the local militia was menaced. The mutineers were court-martialed and a number shot.¹

YORK COUNTY'S TROOPS IN VARIOUS FIELDS.

Among the other York county troops who participated in the struggle for Independence, were battalions of militia, who, in July, 1777, in obedience to call,² rendezvoused in Chester county, and were under the command of Gen. John Armstrong. They were at Wilmington, Delaware, September 3, 1777,³ and were engaged in battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Other York county militia were encamped at Doylestown the winter succeeding these

¹Note 59½.

²Note 49.

³14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 480.

battles.¹ Many participated in the succeeding campaign.² Some were detailed to guard the British and Hessian prisoners confined in large numbers in and around York.³ Other York troops marched to the northern and western frontier counties of the State to protect the inhabitants from the Indians and their allies, the Tories, Canadians and English.⁴

The Penn. Archives N. S. Vol. 15, page 476, give the lists of the *commissioned officers only* of the eight battalions of York county militia for 1775-6-7-8-9, and for the first two years only in part. This militia maintained its official organization, ready for active service during the entire period of the Revolution and after, and had its regular recurring muster days.⁵

THE ROSTERS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

Imperfect lists of the York county troops that entered the Revolutionary service appear in the Pennsylvania Archives New Series, and, as stated, include the names of the commissioned officers of the eight battalions of the militia, in part, and the file of two militia companies only.⁶

These Archives were gotten up (the New Series by Dr. Henry Egle, State Librarian, and John B. Linn), by order of the State authorities, and consist of 48 volumes, inclusive of the sixteen volumes of Colonial Records. They contain, among other official matter relating to the history of the commonwealth, a great deal of valuable information in regard to the Revolutionary War. Probably the part most referred to, is that containing partial rosters of the various Pennsylvania regiments, Line and Militia, which have been of immense value to many of those desiring to join the Sons of the Revolution and kindred societies. But the Archives do not contain any of the subjoined Revolutionary lists.

THE LONG-LOST REVOLUTIONARY MUSTER ROLLS.

The subjoined muster rolls of thirty-five of the York county

¹ 6 Pa. Ar. O. S. 168, 169, 379, 426; 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 657.

² 9 Pa. Ar. O. S. 59, 346, 455; 10 Pa. Ar. O. S. 133.

³ Note 46; 9 Pa. Ar. O. S. 232-4-6, 319, 341-5, 350, 426; 16 Pa. Ar. N. S. 659.

⁴ Notes 33, 41 and 49; 6 Pa. Ar. O. S. 497, 773; 7 Pa. Ar. O. S. 623; 8 Pa. Ar. O. S. 524; 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 657.

⁵ Note 59½; 13 Col. Rec. 695.

⁶ 14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 476, 529, 772.

Militia companies in the Revolution, were discovered, by the writer, after having been lost or mislaid for over a century, and have never been published. The names of those on the lists of the second and third battalions, who apparently did not serve on all occasions, from March, 1777, to March, 1780, but were fined as "delinquents for non-performance of Militia duty ande exercise," will be found in note 54.

It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the descendants of the three millions of people who fought the Revolutionary war to a triumphant issue, number now (1896) about fourteen millions of the seventy millions of our present population, and yet the descendants of these three millions are foremost in every position which illustrates the dignity, power, and development of the STATES.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND EQUIPMENTS OF REVOLUTIONARY MILITIA, 1775.

In the Rules and Regulations issued in Philadelphia in 1775, (an original copy of which is in the writer's possession,) "for the better Government of the Military Association in Pennsylvania," it was provided (*inter alia*) that all officers chosen or appointed in battalions formed before October, 1775, in the City of Philadelphia, were to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other part of the Province. Like precedence was given to the officers of the counties according to the seniority of such counties. The battalions were to consist of at least six Companies, of not less than 40 and not more than 76 privates each, and to have officers, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard Bearer, Adjutant, Sergeant Major, drum and fife Major; and the officers of each Company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two ensigns, four Sergeants, four Corporals and drummer and fifer; Companies of Riflemen were to consist of not less than 49 nor more than 56 privates.

Every private of a rifle company was required to furnish himself with a good rifle gun, a powder horn, a charger, a bullet screw, twelve flints, a strong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and such other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifleman.

Every associator (except riflemen) was required to furnish him-

self with a good and sufficient firelock, a bayonet, a steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, a cartridge box that will contain 23 rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapsack, a sufficient powder horn, and a pouch that will hold four pounds of ball.

No Company or battalion was to meet at a tavern on any of the days of exercise; nor to march to any tavern before they were discharged.

The following pay was prescribed for every day of service when attending their respective battalions or companies: An Adjutant 7 shillings and six pence, a drummer 3 shillings, a fifer 3 shillings, a drum Major and fife Major of every battalion not exceeding 15 shillings per week.

If any associators left a family not of ability to maintain themselves, his district was required to make provision for such maintenance.

All Non-Associators, capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 15 and 50 years, were assessed Two Pounds Ten Shillings each.

UNPUBLISHED MUSTER ROLLS OF THIRTY-FIVE YORK COUNTY COMPANIES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"We do admit George Eichelberger, Michael Hahn, Baltzer Spangler, Rudy Spangler, and Geo. Stake to raise a Company of Militia in York Town, as soon as thirty have signed to chuse officers of the Company, the said Company to be a Part of the first Battalion, and we direct the said Company to be raised—provided that they take no Person in that Company who may have signed the last association in Captain Lukens or Captain Irwins Companies—as witness our Hands this 27th Day of December 1775.

JAS. SMITH Col. Batt.	MICH'L SWOOPE	} Majors."
THOS. HARTLEY Lt. Coll.	JOSEPH DONALDSON	

"We the Subscribers do hereby associate as a Company in the first Battalion of York County Militia as soon as thirty have signed, a Captain two Lieutenants and two Ensigns to be chosen—and we do hereby promise and engage to comply with and adhere to the Regulations Articles and Resolutions of the Assembly of this Province entered into for the Government of the Associators of Pennsylvania, which said Regulations are to be annexed to the Association and to be binding. As witness our Hands this 27th Day of December 1775."

Capt. George Eichelberger.
1st. Lt. Michael Hahn.
2nd. Lt. Baltzer Spengler.
Jacob Eichinger, ab.
George Moul.
Samuel Nelson.
Ludwig Hetrick.

James Jones.
Nicholas Upp.
Jacob Schram, ab.

Martin Brenneiser.
George Craff.
Johannes Welsh, ab.
Johannes Pick, ab.
James Werley, ab.
Caspar Muller, ab.
Jacob Schenck.

THE NEW
FUELING

ANNUAL
TABLE

We do admit George Schellhorn, ^{Josephel Finken}
~~Henry Culpin Frainger~~ and ^{and David Frainger, John &}
~~David Frainger~~

Company of Militia in York Town, as soon as
 thirty have signed to chuse officers of the Company
 the said Company to be a Part of the first
 Battalion. and we direct the said Company
 to be raised - provided that they take no
 Pay or in that Company, who may have
 signed ^{the last of us} Captain Lubus or Captain Juonis -
 Companies - as witness our Hands this

27th Day of December 1775

Ed. Southwell
 Th. Bailey, Esq.
 Rich^d. Innes
 Joseph Donaldson

We the Subscribers do hereby associate as a
 Company in the first Battalion of ^{the} Militia
 as soon as thirty have signed to chuse
 two Lieutenants and two Ensigns to be chosen
 and we do hereby promise and engage to comply
 with and adhere to the Regular and Articles
 and Resolutions of the Assembly of the Province entered
 into ^{for} the Government of the Associates of
 Pennsylvania, which said Regulations are to be annexed
 to this Association and to be binding. As witness
 our Hands this 27th Day of December 1775.

Capt. George Schellhorn;
 1 Lt. John Frainger;
 2 Lt. Balgoad Frainger;

~~James Frainger~~
 James Frainger;
 Nicholas Frainger;

Jacob Fiebigner ab.

George Macle:

Samuel Nelson:

Levi Schick:

James Woolsey:

Joseph J. ...

Frederick ...

Jacob ...

Jacob ...

Jacob ...

George Spangler:

Joseph ...

James ...

James ...

James ...

George ...

Frederick ...

Anthony ...

Nicolaus ...

Jacob ...

Frederick ...

George ...

Joseph ...

Jacob ...

Frederick ...

Jacob ...

Martin ...

George ...

Joseph ...

Samuel ...

Lutwig ...

Jacob ...

Michael ...

Jacob ...

Joseph ...

Joseph ...

Henry ...

Joseph ...

John ...

Michael ...

Michael ...

Michael ...

Michael ...

Michael ...

Arthur ...

Rudolph ...

John ...

Joseph ...

George ...

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Jacob Funck.	George Geesey, ab.	John Maguire, ab.
George Spangler.	Lorentz Schmahl, ab.	Michael Kopenhaver.
Johannes Flender.	Jacob Schneider, ab.	Michal Weider.
James Clerck, ab.	Finken Imfelt.	Michal Ruger.
Henrich Rauch, ab.	Lutwig Weisang.	Michael Welsh.
James McCullagh.	Jacob Neuman.	Peter
Georg Fritzlen, ab.	Michal Graybill.	Rudolph Spengler.
Frederick Youce.	Jacob Schreiber, ab.	John Fisher.
Anthony Ritz.	Johannes Kunckel, ab.	Stophel Shelley.
Nicolaus Bernhard.	George Fiarar, ab.	George Myer.

On the adjoining page of the above document are the additional names: Frederick Aderholdt, John Rose, John Water and Christian Slagle.

The Sergeants were: Boude, Youce, Moul and Hedick; Corporals, Ritz, Funck, Neuman and Brenneiser.¹

In the following year, 1776, the said Baltzer Spengler (Jr.) was elected 1st Lieut. of the fourth Company, George Michael Spengler, Ensign; Christian Stake 1st Lient. of the fifth Company, and Rudolf Spengler, brother of Baltzer Jr., Captain of the sixth Company. These Companies constituted a portion of the five battalions that marched to New Jersey in 1776 to form the "Flying Camp."²

CAPTAIN RUDOLF SPENGLER'S COMPANY, 1776.

"A List of Part of the Inhabitants of York Town, Associators under Captain Rudolf Spengler.

1st Lt. Peter Reel.		Fred'k Bringman.
2nd. Lt. George Shueh.		John Smith.
Ensign Christopher Stayer.		Hartman Deitsh.
Serjeant, John Fisher.		Valentine Brenneisy.
Clerk, Geo. Lewis Lefler.		Simon Snyder.
Jacob Schuch.		Martin Crever.
John Counselman.	Jacob Schneerer.	Daniel Barnitz.
Henry Welsh.	Dan'l Spengler.	Nicholas Brand.
Henry Bentz, son of Philip.	Abraham Sittler.	Weyrick Bentz.
Peter Schwartz.	Peter King.	John Immel.
Philip Gossler.	Geo. Nebbinger.	Andrew Hertzog.
Frederick Dambach.	Herman Cookes.	Mathias Zimmer.
Henry Brobeck.	Jacob Wolf.	Geo. Carman.
George Beyer.	Jos. Rothrock.	Conrad Leatherman.
Henry Wolf, Ju'r.	Jno. Dettler.	Henry Bentz, son of John.
Francis Thomas.	Philip Entler.	
Johannes Dallman.	Henry Wolf, son of Jn'o.	James Wallace.
George Craft.	Conrad Holtzbaum.	Luke Rous.
Jo's Weissang.	George Wolf.	George Snyder.
Christian Sinn.	Fred'k Bickel.	John Beltzner.
John Shall.	Christian Ilgenfritz.	

¹Ante p. 156.

²Ante p. 295.

CAPTAIN YOST HERBACH'S COMPANY, 1776.

Captain Yost Herbach.	Valentine Kohlman.
1st Lt. Peter Schultz.	Stophel Grinwalt.
2nd. Lt. Baltzer Rudisily.	Nicholas Andony.
Ensign. Michael Ettinger.	Michael Ettinger.
George Welsch.	Adam Schenck.
John Miller.	Andy Roth.
Henry Beyer.	John Roth, Jr.
Michael Melhorn.	John Heit.
George Ringer.	Michael Ginder.
Christian Lieb.	Henry Roth.
Christian Bixler.	Andreas Klein.
Joseph Bixler.	John Seder.
John Bixler.	Michael Ringer.
Ezra Lichtenberger.	Stephen Beyer.
Caspar Knaub, Jr.	Jacob Beyer.
Jacob Weber.	George Heckler.
Jacob Ziegler.	Peter Sheaffer.
George Miller.	Adam Miller.
Dewalt Gros.	John Beyer.
Samuel Gross.	William Bear.
Frederick Klingman.	William Rennel.
Jacob Klingman.	Jacob Schmitt.
Philip Jacob Koenig.	Conrad Becker.
Conrad Schneider.	Henry Becker, Jr.
Valentine Kohler.	John Beyerley.
Joseph Kohler.	Conrad Ginder.
Adam Wilt.	John Reyf.
George Lichtenberger.	
William Becker.	
Adam Lichtenberger.	
Philip Schweitzer.	
Killian Lichtenberger.	
Jacob Bohn.	
Paul Storm.	
Jacob Knab.	
Daniel Andony.	
Michael Loebenstein.	
Christian Heit.	
George Klingman.	
Yost Wahl.	
Frederick Selcker.	
Geo. Loebenstein.	
Samuel Miller.	
William Keys.	
Peter Elenberger.	
Geo. Philip Mohr.	
Jacob Bixler.	
Christian Bixler.	
Nicholas Bohn.	
Jacob Bohn, Jr.	
Jacob Schneider, Jr.	

In 1777-8 Captain Herbach's Company was the Seventh of the Second Battalion. The above original muster-roll (in German) of the Company of Captain Herbach¹ is in the writer's possession. It is not dated, and whether it is the roster of his company when in Col. Swoope's First Battalion at the "Flying Camp" in 1776, is not known.² As the returns of the companies in 1778 were in English and in the same handwriting, the presumption is a strong one that the foregoing is the muster roll of the company in 1776.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL EGE'S COMPANY, 1776.

"List of Associators in Captain Mich'l Ege Comp'y.

Captain. Michael Ege.	Wm. Smith.
1st. Lt. Joseph Spangler.	And'w Stover.
2nd. Lt. James Ligget.	Edward Woods.
Ensign. Reuben Pedro.	Thom's Eisenal.
2nd. Sergt. Joseph Keepers.	Stophel Weimiller.
1st. Corporal. Adam Dantingler.	George White.
2nd. Corporal. Thomas White.	John Davis.

¹ Note 8.

² Note 15.

Tobias Heine.		Caspar Stoner.
John Alsop.	Henry Fissel.	James Porter.
George Batchler.	Henry Krone.	Edward Barton.
John Rose.	George Conrad.	Wm. Chapman.
John Steiner.	Thomas Pussel.	Joseph Weston.
Peter Steiner.	George Dashner.	Frederick Hovias.
Frederick Scepter.	Thom's Parker.	Michael Uhl.
Jacob Lishy.	Stophel Zimmerman.	Amos Powel.
Michael Fissel.		

CAPTAIN CHARLES LUKENS' COMPANY, 1776.

"A List of the officers and privates, Associators belonging to Capt. Charles Lukens' Company in York Town belonging to the first Battalion of the York County Militia, oommanded by Col. James Smith, Esquire.

Captain, Charles Lukens.		Peter Boos.
1st. Lt. Christian Stake.		Wm. McMunn.
2nd. Lt. Ephraim Sherriff.		Wm. Vaines.
Jacob Holtzinger.		John Forsyth.
Thomas Prior.	Martin Carman.	James Gorman.
Robert Patton.	Charles Barnetz.	Godfrey Lonberger.
Isaac Davis.	Jacob Barnetz.	George Graham.
James Robb.	Jacob Obb.	Wm. Nitterfeld.
Wm. Skinner.	John Shultz, Jun.	John Shall.
Henry Meyers.	Peter Haack.	David Condlar.
John Blackburn.	Robert Paisley.	John Smith.
Robert Bailey.	Joseph Adlum.	John Willis.
George Test.	John Adlum, Jun'r.	Frederick Houseman.
John Brown.	Thomas Irons.	Thomas Hancock.
Arth'y Dougherty.	Frederick Huber.	David Parker.
Martin Eichelberger, Jr.	Andrew Grobb.	

"A true Copy of the List of Capt. Charles Lukens' Comp'y York Town as ret'd to Ja's Smith Col. of the 1st Batt. York, &c."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAILEY'S COMPANY.

"The Rieturn of Cap'n Baily Comb'y in York Town.

"YORK, June 14th, 1776.

Lieu't, John Hay.	Wilm. Stoot.	George Stoll.
Wilm. Bailey.	Nathaniel Leightner.	Jacob Daudel.
John Hay.	Jacob Grever.	Thomes Hickson.
Christour Lauman.	Adam Wulf.	Jacob Vallydein.
Diter Furth.	Frances Jones.	Jacob Barnhart.
Paul Matzger.	Abraham Dancr.	Peter Hamer.
Henry Walter.	Daniel Keiser.	Josef Klepfer.
Adam Grener.	Jacob Lether.	George Bek.
Jacob Welshans.	Jacob Crist.	George Haide.
Frederick Laumaster.	Andrew Nennemacher.	Philip Gros.
Christian Strahman.	John Neit.	John Maier.
Abraham Graufus.	Andrew Rabinson.	Peter Hok.
John Brown.	Josef Welschans.	Philip Heckert.
Christian Beiding.	John Struhman.	James Dabins.
William Lange.	George Wilt.	John Claydt.
John Schultz.	John Schall.	Henry Schultz.
David Kuff.	Martin Schreder.	Jams MacCamend.

420 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

John Dicks.	Balser Kuibel.	Thames Rein.
George Gullisdr.	David Welsehans.	Christian Greithler.
Andener Schetle.	Seth Goodwein.	Nathaniel Leightner, Jr.
Peter Streber.	George Frey.	Jacob Baub.
John Probst.	Gottlib Siegel.	Hugh Dabins.
Christian Cauffman.	Frederick Siegel.	Jacob Schefer.
John Fitz.	Jacob Hause.	Arthur McCann.
William Thamsen.	Henry Kiefer.	Meikel Edwards.
Abraham Kneisle.	Jacob Gron.	Diter Conn.
Philip Waldismaien.	Jacob Daiwele.	George Brionn.
Henry Conschman.	Wilial Brown.	Mathias Crauth.
Philip Grener.	Andony Geyer.	Jacob Sprenckel.
William Clem.	John Grever.	Archibel M. Williams.
Jacob Endler.	John Welsch.	George Koeh.
John Schultz.	Peter Schlemer	George Eryin.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HOOVER'S COMPANY, 1776.

"The List of Captain Hoover's Company in Codorus Township.

Captain, George Hoover.	Jacob Sharrer.
Lt. Jacob Hederick.	Henry Newcomer.
Lt. John Sharrer.	Daniel Bear.
Ensign, Frederick Meyer.	Frederick Fisher.
Serj. Samuel Glassick.	Ulrich Kneyer.
Serj. Laurence Rhorbach.	Mathias Rybold.
Serj. Theobald Snider.	William Becker.
Serj. Michael Behler.	Helfery Crammer.
Corp. John Adarmel.	Nicolous Weyant.
Corp. George Kaltrider.	Zacharias Shug.
Corp. Michael Lorick.	Leonard Kneyer.
Jacob Behler.	Samuel Branneman.
Christian Rhorbach, Jr.	John Brodbeck.
Jacob Bear, Junior.	Michael Henning.
Samuel Lorick.	George Rybold.
Jacob Ziegler, Junior.	Adam Reybold.
Isaac Varnum.	John Bower.
Martin Snyder.	Henry Roberts.
Richard Willart.	Conrad Ludwig.
Abraham Eberhard.	John Hoover.
Frederick Roadarmel.	Benjamin Brenneman.
George Smith.	Michael Sheyerer.
Frederick Frasher.	John Followeider.
Jacob Roadarmel.	Henry Skiles.
Adam Foltz.	John Ruhl.
Peter Gerberick.	Jacob Houser.
Theobald Kaltrider.	Wendel Eberhard.
George Bortner.	Jacob Bear, Senior.
Nicholas Dehoff.	Clementz Ruhl.
Henry Menche.	George Hamsbacher.
Henry Rhorbach.	George Krebs.
George Dehoff.	Christophel Snyder.
Michael Zigler.	George Hoover, Cab."
Thomas King.	
Abraham Keller.	
Martin Sheyerer.	
John Gantz.	
Mathias Smith.	
John Werner.	
John Ott.	
Nicholas Rybold.	
Peter Krebs.	
William Branneman.	
Peter Castello.	
Peter Henning.	
Daniel Jones.	
Jacob Zigler, Senior.	
William Ruhl.	
Leonard Girkenhyser.	
Peter Diskin.	
Ulrick Followeider.	
Jacob Greist.	
Ulrick Hoover.	
Jacob Followeider.	
Jacob Eppeis.	

CAPTAIN GIDEON BAUSLEY'S COMPANY, 1776.

"A List of the Associators (in the Lower End of Shrewsbury Township in York County) Belonging to Captain Gideon Bausley's Company viz :

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 421

Capt., Gideon Bausley.	Thomas Hunt.
1st. Lt. John Patrick.	Thomas Foster.
2nd. Lt., Peter Smith.	Jacob Allt.
Ensign, Conrad Taylor.	Jacob Hedrick.
1st. Serg., John McDonald.	James Douglas.
2nd. Serg., David Jones.	Michael Jordan.
3rd. Serg., John Freeland.	Nicholas Rodgers.
4th Serg., John Cleek.	James Marshall.
Corp'l, Anthony Miller.	Stephel Baker.
Michael Howman.	Conrad Free.
Thomas Sparks.	John Hendricks.
Nathan Jones.	Samuel Jones.
Aquilla Willey.	John Orr.
Joshua Pearse.	James Freeland.
John Millar.	John Loran.
Stephel Hievely.	John Ball
Alcander Osborn.	
Postle Sheeling.	
Stephel Wischart.	
George Sword.	
John Taylor.	
Frederick Shinliver.	
Adam Hendricks.	
George Waltemyer.	

CAPTAIN SIMON KOPENHAFFER'S COMPANY, 1776.

[ORIGINAL IN GERMAN.]

Kaptin, Simon Kopenhafer.	Heinrich Ord.
1st. Lt. Michael Schreiber.	Georg Heinrich Haupt.
2nd. Lt. Andreas Schinerd, Jun.	Petter Witterrecht.
Ensign, Jacob Gotwalt, Sr.	Jacob Herman.
Johannes Frey.	Georg Witterrecht.
Reinhard Klein.	Hans Saal.
Heinrich Nos.	Johannes Schram.
Peter Bens.	Phillib Weil.
Jacob Kaufman.	Georg Miller, Jun.
Schim Worle.	Jacob Ersman.
Jacob Worle.	Jacob Schindel.
Philip Wachner.	Friedrich Schindel.
William Worle.	Jonas Gastman.
Daniel Worle.	Johannes Gastman.
Andreas Ritter.	Gotfried Konig.
Johannes Reitinger.	Jonas Rutysil.
P. Reitinger.	Phillib Rutysil.
Jacob Wachner.	Heinrich Rau.
Johannes Reintzle.	Johannes Heinrich Hau
Christ Rintzle.	ser.
Johannes Schinerd.	Jacob Gottwalt, Jr.
Schim Schinerd.	Johannes Kriebel.
Johannes Wilt.	Conrad Insmenger.
Johan Gristy.	Lonherd Heindel.
Amos Herschey.	
Johannes Schreiber.	
Andreas Kraft.	
Peter Schultz.	
Simon Kopenhafer, Jr.	
Samuel Wilt.	
Falendein, Wilt.	
Andreas Heid.	
Petter Lang.	
George Koenich.	
Jacob Huft.	
Jacob Graft.	
Michael Heyd.	
Michlaus Herres.	
Michel Sprenkel.	
Phillib Windermoyer.	
Jones Herman.	
Phillib Hoffman.	
Friedrich Heid.	

LIST OF CAPTAIN JACOB BIESTER'S COMPANY, 1776.

[ORIGINAL IN GERMAN.]

1st. Lt., Nicholas Beck.	Michel Sigler.	Nicklas Yung.
Michael Heinrich, Sr.	Johannes Rubert.	Michael Holder.
Michael Heinrich, Jr.	Lorentz Hirschinger.	Michel Benz.
Schims Strang.	Michel Zimmerman.	Johannes Weil.
Joseph Reh.	Johannes Muth.	Gorg Aber.
Johannes Ber.	Ulrich Weber.	Johannes Aber.
Heinrich Ber.	Hales Brit.	Johannes Schinberger.
Jacob Thom.	Michel Garins.	Conrad Leber.

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Johannes Thom.	Johannes Gon.	Nicklas Leber.
Aron Westschneider.	Philip Frey.	Gorg Boner.
Michel Bemiller.	Johannes Frey.	Jacob Strominger.
Michel Kaffeld.	Jacob Berber.	Johannes Landis.
Lohnrct Benet.	Gorg Paff.	Michel Peterman.
Peter Schwartz.	Gorg Maxhel.	Gorg Reinhard.
Jacob Beyer.	Conrad Scheffer.	Martin Kuler.
Phillip Beyer.	Friedrich Lieberknecht.	Friedrich Fitz.
Johannes Beyer.	Gorg Has.	Christel Landis.
Hinrich Beyer.	Michel Moster.	Peter Wambach.
Daniel Herkens.	Johannes Dauchge.	Philip Mulhof, Sr.
Schared Mines.	Johannes Star.	Philip Mulhof, Jr.
Jacob Meyer.	Heinrich Albrecht.	Adam Handel.
Gorg Laeiber, Ens'n.	Jacob Strickler.	Lorentz Handel.
Nickles Deh.	Schims Murphy.	Heinrich Haltzel.
Jacob Deh.	Peter Breckler.	Gorg Attig.
Mathes Hartford.	Schimmay Shandon.	Johannes Abi.
Frantz Graft.	Conrad Cara.	Jacob Stagmeier.
Nathaniel.	Conrad Elleberger.	Gorg Wollbach.
Anton Heins.	Andreas Gilbert.	Petter Drit.
Schims Heins.	Philip Gun.	Peter Diete.
Schims Bruck.	Jacob Dellinger.	Johannes Weber.
Yorg Wachtel.	Johannes Dellinger.	Friedrich Lambert.
Saml Heist.	Philip.	Heinrich Diethofs.
Johannes Libhart.	Antony Keller.	Christof Nagel.
Johannes Crone, Sr.	Adam Stantler.	Bil Critli.
Johannes Crone, Jr.	Johannes Immsheiser.	Johannes Simden.
Peter Sekatz.	Friedrich Utz.	Philip Herman.
Adam Hales.	Christian.	Christian Rathshan.
Lorentz Hales.	Philip Gun.	Peter Stab.
Heinrich Rubert.	Conad Bulhans.	Michel Bricker.
Michel Dast.	Johannes Schmit.	

CAPTAIN GEORGE LONG'S REPORT.

"John Hay Esqr., Sub. Lieut. of York County.

"LANCASTER ye 7th Janr. 1778.

"Sr :

"You Desired me to Send you an account of the Men I have Presend and the names of them By Lt. Elefritz. I Do not know if I shall send a seperade Role of the Substitutes, or altogether. I shall give you a List, first of the Militia and the Substitutes following. [Here follows the lists.]

"I am very much Surprised that these men that you was to send is not Come yet, according to yr. Promise und perhaps you may be Inosend, that they may have been onlucky in Crossing the River.

"Sr & Friend :

"I have Received Arms yesterday but not Compleat, and the Town Mayor is very Much Surprized that York County Could not afford a Waggon for my Compy and I fear I will not get one, but that the Compy is obliged to carry their Baggage on their Backs to the Discredit of the County, and also some of the freeman, and spoke to us why York County Did not turn out better, but I could not make an answer in the County's Defense, but was to answer with Silence.

"Sr, I am with Respect &c Whitest

"GEORGE LONG, CAPT."

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 423

CAPTAIN GEORGE LONG'S COMPANY, 1778.

"A List of Arms, accouterments and Ammunition &c of Capt., George Longs Compy of York County Militia, Lancaster Jan. 7th 1778."

This is followed by the subjoined names of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates. The arms and accouterments reported for the company were: 38 "Firelocks," 15 "Bayonets and Belds," 40 "Catridge Boxes and Belds," 76 "Flintes," 474 "Catridges" and 6 "Kitles."

Captain, George Long.	Kasper Willard.	Jacob Kook.
Lt. Chris'r Elefritz.	Edw'd Lostikel.	Jacob Layman.
Lt. John Fichel.	Peter W. Naught, or	Henery Ryschell.
Serg't, George Moore.	McDonough.	George Fleecker.
Serg't Jacob Sprengle.	Philip Grim.	Forrist McKutchin.
Serg't, John Willard.	Peter Grim.	Thos. Ryan.
Corp'l, Martin Kerman.	John Long.	Martin Mayer.
Corp'l, Seth Goodwin.	Luke McLeese.	Henery Miller.
Corp'l, Philip Wagoner.	John Graham.	Jacob Houx.
	Patrick Oloan.	Jacob Doederly.
John Wilhelm.	Michl Grim.	Peter Shoemaker.
Felix Miller.	George Zech.	David Parker.
George Wilhelmn.	John Dolsman.	Edw'd Musgrove.
Philip Wagoner.	Jacob Speck.	Michael Kurtz.

A PRISON GUARD, 1778.

"From 7 to 9 from 11 to 1 on gard the 17 March 1778, Christopher Lauman. South Gard Commanded by Danl Doll from 9 to 11 from 1 to 3.

Ignatious Lightner.	Clemence Stillinger.	Jacob Welsh.
John Philby.	Martin Fry.	Jacob Bidner.
Jacob Waltimeire.	Henry Lanius.	John Egnew.
Andrew Colhoon for	Lorence Shultz.	George Lutman.
Michls. Edwards, Sr.	John Koch, Junr.	John Philiger.
John Yous.	Peter Glasbrenner.	Geo. Giess.
Jacob Graybill.	John Williams.	Barry Smith.
John Hubly.	Wm. Mim.	Peter Hess.
Charles Lauman.	Henry Small.	Christian Heckendorn.

John Hirely.	John Lafferty.	Hamilton Bagley.
Joseph Updengraff.	Thomas McKinsy.	Michael Schriber.
Thomas Koons.	Stephen Hary.	William Norris.
John Stribich.	Jacob Welshhans.	John Shetly.
Abraham Lightner.	Jacob Heckert.	Joel Gray.
Doctor Daniel Shefer.	Jacob Furry.	William Mayson.
Peter Kurtz.	Doctor Emanuel Mc-	Richard Hickson.
Henry Erwin.	Dowel.	John Eicheberger.
Peter Lightner.	Geo. Stoll.	Philip Miller.

SECOND BATTALION.

"Organized 1775. Return made April 5th, 1779.

"Col. Wm. Rankin; Lieut. Col. John Ewing; Major John Morgan.

424 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

"THIRD COMPANY.

"Return from Seacout Badalion of York County Manchester Tawnship fore them that hase Mostert and for them that hase not Mostert for the year of our Lord 1779. Simon Coppen-Haffer Capt'n."

Capt., Simon Coppenhaffer.
1st. Lt., Michael Schreiber.
2nd. Lt., Andrew Smith.
Ensign, Jacob Gotwalt.

MOSTERT.

Michael Wentz.
George Henry Houser.
John Kroll.
George Romig.
Frederick Haeck.
Conrad E. Menges.
George Weiterrecht.
Reinhart Klein.
Henry Ort.
Peter Weiterrecht.
Peter Schultz.
Henry Ness.
Peter Bentz.
Ludwig Shindel.
Andreas Haeck.
Jacob Ness.
Jacob Herman.
John Hoerst.

John Schran.
Jonas Rudisily.
John Humrichhouser.
Godfried Koenig.
Valentine Wilt.
George Miller.
Henry Rudisily.
John Frey.
Nicholas Hantz.
Jacob Gotwalt.
Nicholas Krasz.
Peter Bang.
Simon Kopen Haffer.
Adam Holtzapple.
Heny Decker.
Philip Benedick.
Frederick Ehresmann.
NOT MOSTERT.
Jims Schmitd.

Philip Wintermoyer.
Wm. Rieth.
Conrad Weikel.
Yost Stork.
Jacob Ernst.
John Hoffman.
Nathan Worley.
Andras Ritter.
Jacob Kauffman.
Jacob Worley.
John Willes.
John Krebiel.
John Schmidt.
John Herman.
Jims Worley.
Andreas Hirshey.
Jacob Huff.
John Kaffman.
Christian Kneizley.
Joshua Horten.
Frank Worly.
Andrew Ginigam.
John Nesbinger.

"FIFTH COMPANY.

"Return made April 5, 1778.

Capt., Emanuel Herman.
1st Lieut., William Mower.
2nd. Lt., John Brodrough.
Ensign, Herman Hoopes.
Ludwig Moll.
John Haler.
John Inners.
John Graff.
Christian Eyster.
John Emig.
John Romer.
Valentine Oberdorff.
Adam Rolff.
Peter Zeigler.
Lenhart Ebly.
Peter Weigle.
Lenhart Holtzapple.
Valentine Krantz.
Jacob Rudy.
John Oldhan.
Conrad Eisenhard.
John Hagner.
Andreas Hook.
—— Ebly.
Dietz Amand.
Gabriel Derr.
Mathias Schmeisser.
Peter Otinger.

John Kauffelt.
Jacob Ziegler.
Andreas Schneider.
Killian Zeigler.
Sebastian Weigel.
Robert Inners.
George Rotrock.
John Kurtz.
Christian Ebly.
Henry Ottinger.
George Leckrone.
Jacob Ottinger.
Abraham Greinawald.
Henry Schultz.
John Miller.
Martin Weigel.
Conrad Weigel.
Jacob Schmeisser.
Isaac Gartman.
Isaac Gartman, Jr.
Andreas Meyer.
Lenhart Lechrone.
Simon Nirdmeyer.

Martin Ebert.
Peter Menges.
Jacob Bott.
Philip Ebert.
Peter Sprenkel.
Philip Ziegler.
Isaac Sterner.
Joseph Rothrock.
George Bott.
Michael Ebert.
Jacob Roemer.
Gottlieb Riger.
Peter Lienck.
George Sprinckel.
Joseph Kriebel.
George Eyster, Jr.
Jacob Bushong.
Michael Lau.
John Hook.
Stephen Finrock.
Jacob Odenwalt.
Peter Wolff.
Elias Eyster.
John Ottinger.
Mathias Detter.
Dietrick Ruppert.
Jacob Herritz.
Peter Sprenckel.

Jacob Hoock.
 George Ferror.
 Jonas Bott.
 Philip Heiges.
 George Eyster.
 Casper Koren.
 John Gratz.

John Frey.
 Michael Emlet.
 ——— Weitzel.
 Henry Weltzhoffer.
 Robert Bayly.
 Gottlieb Fackler.
 Michael Finfrock.

George Menges.
 John Oberdorff.
 Jacob Meisenkop.
 Jacob Bauer.
 Philip Stell.

THIRD BATTALION.

"Organized in 1775. Return made April 5, 1778.

"Col. David Jamison, Lieutenant Colonel, Philip Albright, Major, Wm. Scott.

1st. Capt., Jacob Beaver.
 1st Lt., Nicholas Baker
 2nd. Lt., John Bare.
 Ensign, George Lefeber.
 James Murphy.
 Nicholas Young.
 John Shenberger.
 Conrad Lever.
 Michael Peterman.
 Martin Kealer.
 Peter Tritt.
 Wm. Bradley.
 Michael Bemiller.
 Jacob Byer.
 Charles Means.
 John Goan.
 John Rupert.
 Michael Koffeld.
 Peter Swartz.
 Henry Byer.
 Nathan Phersize.
 Samuel Christ.
 Ulrich Weber.
 Philip Fry.
 George Maxfield.
 Philip Stees.
 John Landis.
 George Autick.
 John Simson.
 Conrad Lora.
 Jacob Strickler.
 Frederick Eaty.
 John Imenheiser.
 John Ebay.
 Michael Henry, Jr.
 Nicholas Dey.
 John Croan.
 Michael Dush.

Paul Tritt.
 George Poff.
 Frederick Lebeknecht.
 John Douchki.
 Andrew Gilbert.
 Jacob Dellinger.
 Philip Goan.
 George Auble.
 Jacob Stromenger.
 Lorentz Haindel, Jr.
 Henry Hailzel.
 Aaron Kephshnyder.
 John Byer.
 John Leaphart.
 Michael Zimmerman.
 John Mude.
 George Gause.
 Henry Bear.
 Joseph Reh.
 Daniel Harkens.
 Peter SeaCat.
 Henry Rooby.
 Lorentz Hersinger.
 John Dellinger.
 John Auber.
 George Beaner.
 Jacob Stakenar.
 George Woolpack.
 Peter Dity.
 Henry Deethoff.
 Michael Broocker.
 Jacob Del.
 Francis Graff.

Andrew Heins.
 Lorentz Paul.
 Michael Garious.
 Conrad Shaffer.
 Michael Mosser.
 Peter Treckler.
 Jeremia Johnson.
 Anthony Keller.
 George Rinehard.
 Christopher Noble.
 Christian Rothfand.
 James Strong.
 John Toam.
 Philip ———
 Ulrich Eleberger.
 Philip Hune.
 Adam Stentler.
 Conrad Lookhoup.
 Michael Holder.
 Frederick Fitz.
 Christopher Laundis.
 Peter Wambach.
 John Weber.
 Frederick Lambert.
 Philip German.
 John Smith.
 Nicholas Bentz.
 Philip Millhove.
 Adam Haindle.
 Peter Steap.
 James Hines.
 John Croan, Sr.
 Adam Pauls.
 Michael Sigler.
 John Stair.
 Henry Albright.
 Conrad Brewbacker.

2nd Capt., Godfry Fry.
 1st Lieut., John Bushung.
 2nd Lieut., George Spangler.
 Ensign, James Jones.
 George Brown.
 John Trychler.

Jacob Lefeber.
 John Rankin.

Gotfry Sumwalt.
 John Rode.
 Mathias Stuart.
 Henry Stouffer.
 William Sprenkle.
 Henry Breninger.

426 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Jacob Lehman.
George Bentz.
Edward Prion.
Andrew Miller.
George Michael Peter.
Michael Fishel.
Christian Shewe.
Abraham Welshance.
William Johnston.
Henry Jones.
Jacob Morks.
Daniel Stouffer.
Jacob Keller.
John Spangler.
Jacob Speck.
Michael Kurtz.
Henry Greenewalt.
George Deal.
Jacob Koch.

Conrad Kissinger.
George Fliger.
Jonas Spangler.
Christian Sipe.
Philip Spangler.
Peter Leman.
Frederick Houshill.
Martin Weller.
Martin Speck.
Stephen Laundes.
Peter Wolf.
Peter Deal.
Samuel Detwiler.
Michael Spangler.
Henry Spangler.
Jacob Byer.
Yogam Leman.
Christian Betz.
Jacob Freed.

Christian Hogman.
John Gusler.
George Boly.
Daniel Mosser.
Henry Wissendaul.
Peter Peter.
George Swartz.
John Stuart.
James Shaw.
John Minster.
Peter Foust.
John Imel.
Wier Bentz.
John Bush.
George Ley.
Jacob Fliger.
Nicholas Deal.

3rd Capt. Peter Forte.
1st Lient., Christopher Stear.
2nd Lieut., Andrew Hertzoch.
Ensign, Jacob Welshance.
John Kean.

John Peasly.
Peter Schlimer.
Daniel Kiser.
George Nebinger.
Henry Bonix.
Philip Shipe.
Lorentz Etter.
Gottfrey Loneberger.
John Welch.
Joseph Craft.
Alexander McKitrich.
Henry King.
David Welshance.
John Good.
Mathias Pourt.
Peter Rose.
Henry Hofe.
Henry Myer.
Andrew Nunemaker.
Francis Koontz.

Frederick Lowmaster.
Frederick Tombach.
Anthony Rous.
Michael Edward.
John Wolf, Jr.
Frederick Youse.
Martin Shreader.
Abraham Pick.
Frederick Wyer.
Peter Dinkle.
William White.
James McCulloch.
George Fritz.
George Waldimyer.
Jacob Fackler.
Jacob Ereon.
Thomas Ryon.
Wm. McMun.
John Propst.
John Shultz.

James Kopp.
Jacob Sprengle.
Wm. Fondorow.
Adam Wolf.
George Shook.
Jacob Updegraff, Jr.
Francis Jones.
Killian Small.
Samuel Leedy.
Gottfry Ream.
Abraham Danner.
James Smith.
Henry Booser.
Joseph Updegraff.
Nathaniel Lightner.
Fincence Infelt.
George Peck.
John Edward.
Jacob Weaver.
John Gohoet.
George Fry.
Henry Bouch.
Isaac Jones.
George Mock.
Anthony Ritz.

4th Capt., Christopher Lowman.
1st Lient., Ephriam Pennington.
2nd Lieut., John Fishel.
Ensign, Charles Barnitz.
Casper Miller.
Samuel Updegraff.
Felix Conneway.
Peter Shitz.
Thomas Hixon.
Abram Sittler.
Adam Gardner.
Valentine Brenisen.
John Biers.

Henry Walter.
Abram Gravious.
Edward McDermit.
Thomas Prior.
John Leisser.
John Wolf.
John Altifrid.
George Hope.

Abram Knisely.
George Goodyear.
Frederick Bringman.
Philip Endler.
George Test.
Jacob Miller.
Martin Frey.
Ludwick Wisong.
Andrew Bilmyer.
Jacob Welshance.
Alexander Donaldson.
Joseph Tott.
John Pick.

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 427

Leonard Bensl.
 Peter Real.
 Samuel Fisher.
 John Alifred.
 Michael Mosser.
 Conrad Miller.
 Martin Flinchbach.
 John Allifrid.
 Martin Flinsbbaeh.
 Michael Mosser.
 Leonard Benel.
 Peter Real.
 Conrad Miller.
 Samuel Fisher.
 John Hickson.
 Frederick Housman.
 Martin Kearman.
 Jacob Houk.

John Patterson.
 Henry Kyfer.
 John Williamson.
 John Gorgus.
 Jacob Shramm.
 Thomas Beltzhoover.
 Michael Keller.
 Alexander M. Conagle.
 Thomas Orven.
 Andrew Hoffman.
 Philip Greber.
 Christian Hecketurn.
 Mathias Sittler.
 John Dubman.
 George Kidy.
 Samuel Koontz.
 Jacob Letter.
 Martin Brenison.

Jacob Snyder.
 Wm. Lonniou.
 Michael Welch.
 John Myer.
 Jacob Shook.
 Michael Billmyer.
 Jacob Bahn.
 John Willes.
 George Weller.
 Joseph Updegraff.
 George Snyder.
 Henry Bentz.
 Henry Welch.
 Jacob Snerely.
 Philip Heckert.
 George Shlosser.
 Christopher Slagle.

5th Capt., Alexander Ligget.
 1st Lieut., Robert Richey.
 2nd Lieut., Robert Stuart.
 Ensign, Peter Fry.

Henry Tyson.
 Wm. Ligget.
 Craft Hermal.
 Jacob Insweller.
 Robert Eakin.
 Samuel McCowen.
 Henry Long.
 Conrad Gyer.
 John Peterman.
 Andrew Slinger.
 Alexander Handerson.
 Conrad Fry.
 Nathan McCoy.
 Aaron Arsdail.
 Adam Hindly.
 Geo. Wambach.
 Baltzer Shenberger.
 Christian Lootz.
 Abraham Young.
 Henry McGarrah.
 John Handerson.
 Jacob Ruby.
 Leonard Young.
 Michael Miller.

Michael Wambach.
 Samuel Laundes.
 Henry Miller.
 Benjamin Tyson.
 Archibald Eason.
 Stephen Slifer.
 Barkley Sayler.
 Robert Greenleas.
 Martin Slinger.
 James Cross.
 James M'Narey.
 Christian Laundes.
 James Ross.
 Thomas Robertson.
 James M'Cavick.
 John Cadge.
 Bernat Fry.
 Henry Reineberger.
 John Fisher.
 Peter Koble.
 George Smith.
 Jacob Stegner.
 Adam Goan.
 Richard Jones.

John Myers.
 Philip Wambach.
 Rendal Cross.
 Henry Teckert.
 Peter Offer.
 Christopher Heindel.
 Wm. Young.
 Andrew White.
 David Good.
 Philip Slifer.
 Peter Reisinger.
 Christopher Petters.
 Henry Myers.
 John Lynck.
 Frederick Hamer.
 Daniel Peterman.
 Jacob Smook.
 George Woolbeck.
 Andrew Brown.
 John Russel.
 Peter Insweller.
 Melker Ortas.
 Alexander Lewis.
 George Tyse.
 John Smook, Jr.
 Paul Gier.
 Jacob Neff.
 John Eff.

6th Capt., George Long.
 1st Lieut., Samnel Smith.
 2nd Lieut., Conrad Keesey.
 Ensign, Samuel Mosser.
 George Dittenheffer.
 Michael Hinico.
 Christian Blymyer.
 Yost Kerchbard.
 Jacob Blymyer.
 Jacob Bettinger.
 Jacob Inners.

Michael Grimm.
 Henry Alt.
 Peter Grimm.
 Peter Sprenkle.
 John Rigert.
 Adam Flinchbaugh.
 Michael Bettinger.

Henry Snell.
 Felix Miller.
 Michael Albright.
 Henry Dome.
 Ludwick Waltman.
 John Bushong.
 Peter Sins.
 Philip Grimm.
 Yost Getz.
 George Hardline.
 Jacob Sebauld.

428 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Nicholas Sins.
Bastian Erig.
Casper Fisher.
Jacob Fliger.
John Myer.
Nicholas Waltman.
Jacob Sherer, Jr.
Martin Stook.
John Shoemaker.
John Long.
William Rigert.

Frederick Fliger.
Jacob Geesey.
Michael Hornish.
Michael Sytz.
Conrad Shentler.
George Wilhelm.
Christian Shetler.
Jacob Reman.
John Kerchard.
Bernhard Kousler.
Peter Byer.

Henry Fisher.
Ulrich Neaf.
Henry Dolman.
Jacob Shearer.
Andrew Pefferman.
George Neaf.
William Miller.
Felix Albright.
Abram Swingwiler.
Adam Fishel.

7th Capt., Michael Hahn.
1st Lieut., John Minn.
2nd Lieut., Thomas Iron (Erion).
Ensign, Christian Sinn.

John Kurtz.
John Shultz, hatter.
Adam Greber.
James McLaughlin.
George Stake.
John Bear.
Jacob Durang.
Mr. Kenety.
George Craft.
George Maul.
Jacob Upp.
Michael Doudle.
Ludwick Headick.
John Shall.
Conrad Letherman.
Philip Weltzheimer.
David Candler.
John Flender.
George Wint.
— Rudolph Spangler.
Christian Ilgenfritz.
John Collins.
Charles Brooks.
Andrew Welsh.

Michael Wey.
Adam Cookes.
George Stull.
Samuel Johnston.
Mathias Zimmer.
Ambrose Updegraff.
John Love.
Peter Bear.
Henry Wolf, Jr.
Jacob Rothrock.
Geo. Michael Spengler.
John Kunkle.
James M'Kea.
Jacob Eichinger.
James Love.
John Shultz.
Andrew Shetley.
Martin Greber.
George Shall.
Thomas Eaton.
Baltzer Spengler. —
William Love.
Paul Metzgar.
Simon Schniter.

Jacob Gardner.
Jacob Shank.
Abraham Updegraff.
Francis Worley.
Frederick Aderhold.
Michael Widner.
Jacob Shaffer.
Nathan Updegraff.
George Irvin.
John Welsh.
William Long.
William Kersey.
Enoch Pennett.
John Wall.
Nicholas Brand.
Jacob Bernhard.
Jacob Funk.
William Welsh.
John Greber.
Peter Mundorff.
Jacob Schriber.
Frederick Pickle.
Nathaniel Lightner.
Christopher Sheeley.
Christian Herman.
George Gees.
Jacob Newman.

SIXTH BATTALION.

"Organized in 1776. Return made April 26th, 1778."

The Battalion is designated on these rolls as the 6th. In Vol. 14, Penna. Archives, N. S. page 507, which gives the names of the commissioned officers of these battalions only, all the companies of the Sixth Battalion, except the first, are erroneously placed in the Eighth Battalion. See also Note 17.

"Colonel, William Ross; Major, David Wiley,

FIRST COMPANY.

Capt., ——— Laird.
1st Lieut., Wm. Reed.
Ensign, David Steelt.

Wm. Clark.
Wm. Davis.
Isaac Davis.

Archibald Greeless.
Jas. Edgar.
Benj. Cunningham.

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 429

Patt Quigley.
 Alex Cooper.
 James Buchannan.
 Robt. Rowland.
 Nicholas Cooper.
 James Breckenridge.
 John Commins.
 John Lewiston.
 Saml. Meisaac.
 Saml. Cuning.
 Wm. Thomson.
 Robt. Glenn.
 Joseph Ross.
 Michael McMullan.
 Andw Rowen.
 James Lard.
 John Glendenon.
 John Lemon.
 John Holbert.
 Geo. Niele.
 James Sims.
 Patt. Scott.
 Wm. Carkey.
 John Taylor.
 Theo. Patton.
 Jonathan Burgess.

John Doherty.
 Wm. Melleny.
 John Major.
 Wm. Coloin.
 Hugh Crawford.
 Saml. Fulton.
 Hugh Eaton.
 John Williamson.
 Robt. Armstrong.
 Wm. Wallace.
 Thos. Cooper.
 Thos. Hawkus.
 Benj. Willson.
 Robt. Torbert.
 Jas. Robison.
 Richard Cord. ✓
 Jacob McCulough.
 Josiah Scott.
 William Galougher.
 John Neal.
 John Cooper.
 Wm. Russel.
 James McCronev.
 Saml. Bohanan.
 Saml. Willson.
 Benj. Bifet.

Alex. Threw.
 Mathias Morrison.
 Thos. Matson.
 John McCanness.
 Joseph Henry.
 Wm. Bolentine.
 Patt. Downey.
 John Tagert.
 Robt. Eliwen.
 Jas. Sample.
 Geo. Mitchel.
 Thos. Morris.
 Wm. Cooper.
 Wm. Snodgrass.
 Jas. Milligan.
 Edw. Morris.
 Hugh Whiteford.
 Theop. Jones.
 John Webb.
 Thos. Steel.
 John Thomson.
 James Galeagher.
 Abram Mickey.
 Jas. Heirs.
 Jacob Reed.
 William Rowen.

SECOND COMPANY.

1st. Lieut., Isaac McKissick.
 2nd. Lieut. John Smith.
 Ensign Thomas Dixon.
 Jas. Hamilton.
 Frederick Satler.
 James Young.
 John Duncan.
 Martin Overmiller.
 Jasper Clements.
 Nelson.
 Geo. Egert.
 Wm. Melurg.
 Andw. Proudfoot.
 John Blosser.
 Francis Seecrost.
 Jacob Yost.
 Michael Morrison.
 John Bohanan.
 James Steel.
 Andw. Thompson.
 John Anderson.

Adw. Fulton.
 Peter Bryfugle.
 Robt. Proudfoot.
 Adam Reed.
 David Proudfoot.
 Anthony Beaman.
 Patt. Purdy.
 Evan Griffith.
 James McElroy.
 Solomon James.
 Robt. Dixon.
 Nicolay Feeple.
 Joseph Nowland.
 James Purdy.
 Saml. Rosborough.
 Jacob Householder.
 Samuel Smith.
 Stephens Cornelius.
 Stophel Hively.

John Neilson.
 Benj. Yont.
 Elisha Few.
 Jacob Sadler.
 John Griffith.
 Robt. McKay.
 Robt. Carswell.
 Henry Craig.
 Henry Householder.
 Wm. Neilson.
 James McAlister.
 David Gemil.
 Wm. Boyd.
 Henry Cuninghnam.
 Robt. Straffort.
 Robt. Swan.
 John McIsaac.
 David Anderson.
 James Pegan.
 William Smith.
 John Smith.

THIRD COMPANY.

Capt. Joseph Reed.
 1st. Lieut. Robt. Smith.
 Ensign Samuel Colins.
 Benjamin Paden.
 Wm. Tulerton.
 Wm. Mahlin.
 Joseph Kellit.
 David Patterson.
 Michael Travis.
 Aaron Finley.

Moses Wallace.
 Frederick McPherson.
 Wm. Johnson.
 Wm. Martin.
 Henry McCormick.
 Samuel Nelson.
 John Wallace.
 Robt. Nelson.
 Philip Conol.
 Robt. Martin.

Saml. McMichael.
 Wm. Wallace.
 Saml. Peden.
 Robt. Addair.
 Alex. McAlister.
 John Lusk.
 Matt. Wallace.
 Wm. Patterson.
 George Thompson.
 James Lodge.

430 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

James Patterson.
James Robinson.
Aaron Wallace.
John Carker.
John Williams.
John Robinson.
James Ridgeway.
George Henry.
John McMillon.

John Duncan.
Thos. Hirkwood.
Hugh Reed.
Samuel Fullerton.
Saml. Reed.
James Kirk.
John Wallace.
Francis Holton.
Alex. Orr.

Robt. Finley.
James Henry.
Rowlen Stevens.
Wm. Fullerton, Jr.
Wm. Henry.
Wm. Nicol.
Saml. Martin.
Patt. King.

FIFTH COMPANY.

Capt. Joseph Moffit.
1st. Lieut. Andrew Warrick.
2nd. Lieut. Samuel Moor.
Ensign James Willson.

Charles Hay.
John McCulough.
Saml. Roe.
Daniel Robb.
John Gibson.
John McKell.
Joseph Cross.
Robt. McDonald.
James Willson.
John Montgomery.
Wm. Godfrey.
Robt. McClelland.
Andrew Sloan.
Matt. Ewen.
Wm. Comon.
John Howel.
Hugh McCutchen.
Wm. Willson.
Henry West.
James Willson.

Saml. Elliot.
John Miller.
John Shinard.
Geo. Egart.
Samuel Wattson.
John Marshel.
Wm. Douglass.
John Anderson.
Wm. Edgar.
Frederick Kross.
Wm. Ramsay.
David Fulton.
Patt. Colwell.
Abraham Sinord.
Joseph Manifold.
Wm. Feries.
Wm. Edie.
Wm. Ligget.
John Cross.
Wm. Willson.

Alex. Thompson.
James Agnew.
Thos. Balden.
James Hutchenson.
Conaday.
John Ramzy.
Nehemiah Armstrong.
James Harper.
Joseph Harrison.
Peter Roberts.
Wm. Morrord.
Wm. Spittler.
John Richey.
Thos. Ray.
Patt. Douglass.
John McKittrick.
Benjamin Manifold.
Robt. Anderson.
David Manson.
James Anderson.
John Willson.
Alex. Ramzy.
David Hart.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Capt. John Reppey.
1st. Lieut. John Colwell.
Wm. Bohanan.
John Conor.
John McClain.
Wm. McClelland.
John Cummins.
James Parks.
John Ramzy.
Robt. McGill.
Wm. McCullough.
Saml. Leeper.
John Buck.
Saml. Pollock.
Jacob Vizage.
John Fullerton.
Robt. Steward.

Walter Robinson.
John Buchanan.
Moses McWhorter.
Saml. Ramzy.
Andw. McClerly.
Matt. McCall.
Hugh Dougherty.
James Woran.
Alex. McCulough.
John Houge.
David McCoulough.
John Morrison.
William Morrison.
John Dougherty.

John Curry.
Gavin Scott.
George Aurson.
John McHarsy.
John Stewart.
Saml. Stewart.
Robt. Zeliss.
James Greer.
Patt. Masewell.
Alex. Fullerton.
Francis Andrew.
Thos. Johnson.
James Lord.
Patt. Smith.
James Hill.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Capt. Joseph Reed (Ferryman).
Archibald Shaw.
James Sprout.
John Andrew.
James Downing.

John Elder.
Robt. Walker.
John Hill.

Thos. Duncan.
John Douglass.
Alex. Cooper.
Saml. Sprout.
John Kelly.

John Robb.	James Spear.	Thos. Newton.
Geor. Burholder.	Joseph Kobb.	Wm. Long.
James Hill.	William Willson.	Robt. Forsythe.
Wm. Hill.	Cornelius Ward.	John Reed.
James Perron.	Abrah. Barber.	John Reed.
James Jolly.	James Stewart.	Saml. McClurge.
Wm. Smiley.	Robt. Blain.	Saml. Caldwell.
Thos. Willson.	Michael McAnulty.	Hugh Sprout.
Danl. Shaw.	Isaac Williams.	John Gorden.
A. McCulough.	Robt. Hill.	Wm. McCalough.
John Stewart.	Joseph Jackson.	John McKinley.
Wm. Quigley.	Charles Bradshaw.	Alen Seath.
James Newton.	Wm. Wedgeworth.	Alex. Downing.
James Shaw.	John McCall.	Joseph Reed.
Henry Robinson.	James Elder.	Robt. McGhee.
David McKinley.	James Forsythe.	

The David McKinley above mentioned—born May 16, 1755—was the great-grandfather of Hon. William McKinley, Republican candidate for president of the United States, 1896. After the Revolution, it is said, he lived in Westmoreland county, Pa., 15 years; then removed to Mercer county, Pa., and in 1814 settled in Columbiana county, Ohio. His widow made application for United States Pension August 15, 1832.

David McKinley, in 1776, was in Col. Richard McAlister's Third Battalion York County Militia, which marched to Eastern New Jersey to form the Flying Camp.¹

Robert P. Porter, in his life of Hon. Wm. McKinley, states that David was a son of James McKinley who emigrated from the North of Ireland when twelve years old. The York county Court House records show that this is erroneous. The father of David was John McKinley, who died in February, 1779. The father of the latter was David McKinley, weaver, to whom was granted, by deed, a tract of land in Chanceford township, by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1751.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Capt. Thos. McNerry.	Nicholas Strayer.	Wm. McClorg.
1st. Lient. Wm. Adams.	Philip Elis.	Wm. Adams, big.
Adam Heener.	Andw. Koon.	David McNary.
Jacob Gering.	John Oolrigh.	Adam Quickel.
Casper Saylor.	George Elis.	Henry Adams.
Jacob Crowl.	Jacob Spotts.	Henry Fodd.
Mathew Adams.	Michael Koon.	Henry Crowl.
Nicholas Quigley.	Jacob Koon.	William Adam, old.
George List.	John Buchannan.	Jacob Sypher.
John Tinny.	William Owins.	Jacob Weester.
John Murphy.	William Adams.	Owin McLaughlen.
John Arnald.	Robert Pendry.	Ludwick Keeth.

¹Ante p. 405.

432 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

James Porter.
Charles Stewart.
Richard Pendry.
Ceter Stoyler.
Matthew Hunter.
Andw. Stayley.

Geo. Keener.
John Koon.
James McLaughlin.
Philip Winter.
Thomas Groove.
John Armstrong.

David Johnson.
John Cooster.
Joseph Allison.
George Cooster.
John French.
Wm. Reed.

SEVENTH BATTALION YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

Col., David Kennedy; Lieut. Col., James Agnew; Major, John Weams.

FIRST COMPANY.

Col. David Kennedy.
Lieut. Col. James Agnew.
Major, John Weams
Captain John Myers.
2nd. Lieut. Abram Bollinger.
Ensign Daniel Haumm.
Joseph Allender.
George Swartz.
Wm. Frankleberger.
Henry Shiles.
Jacob Hofner.
Jacob Miller.
Saml. Breneman.
Jacob Rodarmel.
Martin Snyder.
Lawrence Hileman.
Michl. Peter.
Fredk. Waggoner.
Jacob Colier.
Martin Barkhymer.
Jacob Bealer.
Christian Soabaugh.
Philip Stambaugh.
Joseph Brilherd.

Rorbaugh.
George Warley.
Stephen Peter, Sr.
Stephen Peter, Jr.
John Rever.
George Miller.
Philip Stambaugh, Sr.
George Keller, over age
Helphrey Cramer.
Ulrich Fulwider.
Nicholas Dehoff.
Martin Gistwhite.
Benjn. Breneman.
George Fenceler.
Michl. Hileman.
John Beigher.
John Verner.
John Miller, forgave.

And. Miller.
Francis Stritehoof.
Zachary Shoe.
Danl. Tones.
Harry Strayer.
Christian Ruble.
Jacob Abley.
Harry Warley, Jr.
Ulrich Huver.
Henry Baker.
John Snell.
Henry Warley, over age.
Jacob Keller, Sr.
John Ott.
Peter Noll.
Henry Snyder.
Nichs. Wyant.
Peter Stambaugh.
Jacob Bealor, Jr.
John Rudisil.
Henry Kesler.
Wm. Breneman.
Jacob Stambaugh.
John Huver.

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain, Thomas White.
1st. Lieut., Robert Jefferis.
2nd. Lieut., John Jefferis.
Ensign Alex. Lees.
George Conrod.
Peter Koontz.
Christian Hershey.
Christian Road.
Michl. Strawsbaugh.
Joseph Hershey.
Danl. Oaks.
Philip Miller.
Henry Frankleberger.
Andw. Smith.
Fredk. Septre.
John Hom.
John Dull.
Thos. Hunt.
Phillip Senif.
Wm. Bond.
Joseph Hershey, Jr.
Michl. Leekner.
John Rose.
John Kinkennon.

Danl. Freil.
Hugh Davis.
Henry Fissel.
Tobias Helsel.
John Helsel.
Frank Wrinkler.
Peter Rattz.
Henry Horn.
Mathias Firestone.
George Dashner.
Henry Fissel Sadler.
John Wertz.
Michl. McCann.
Michl. Fissel.
Jacob Wertz.
Jacob Byers.
George Hines.
Andw. Hershey.
Francis Huff.
Solomon Mooler.

Christian Prigner.
Thos. Evans.
Adam First.
Peter Hershey.
Wm. White.
Joseph Keepers.
Philip Fissel.
Danl. Wertz.
Nichs. Bence.
Adam Dentlinger.
Wm. Chapman.
Abram. Koontz.
Christian Young.
John Everson.
Valentine Runk.
Adam Huff.
John Simmon.
Thos. Piesel.
Wendle Fissel.
Martin First.
John Dicke, Sr.
Jacob Mooler.
Jacob Wire

THIRD COMPANY.

Capt., John Miller.		Jacob Buzzard.
1st. Lieut., Peter Smith.		Wendle Hoist.
2nd. Lieut., John McDonald.		Ambrose Wilcox.
Ensign Acquilla Wyley.		John Davis.
Christian Frey.		Danl. Kurfman.
Henry Shafter.	Lawrence Klinefelter.	Jacob Alt.
Solomon Nonemaker.	John Shyrer.	Ulrich Sipe.
Danl. Bailey.	Thos. Dicken.	Nathan Jones.
George Waltemyer.	Christian.	Joseph Turner.
Michl. Howman.	Peter Baker.	James Swinney.
Wm. Anderson.	John Low.	George Dommene.
David Jones.	James Hendrick.	Frederick Rule.
Michl. Felter.	John Keller.	Alex. Osbourn.
Andw. Krist.	James Marshall.	John Dicken.
Wm. Hendricks.	Michl. Congle.	Wm. Patterson.
John Shelly.	Jacob Headrick.	Sebastian Shilling.
Michl. Garverie.	Casper Lutz.	George Peary.
Jacob Baker.	Amos Dicken.	Michl. Hubbley.
Edward Wood.	Henry Downs.	John Klinefelter.
Jacob Seabaugh.	John Freeland.	Urias Freeland.
John Clink.	Frederick Miller.	John Hunt.
Philip Herring.	George Eisenbart.	Joseph Lowbridge.
Ed'd Barton.	Godliep Howman.	John Beard.
Jacob Brillhart.	Isaac Hendricks.	Adam Hendricks.

The list of the foregoing company, when first organized in 1775 in the lower end of Shrewsbury township, is in the writer's possession. The officers then were: Gideon Bausley, Capt.; John Patrick and Peter Smith, Lieutenants, and Conrad Taylor, Ensign.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Capt. Peter Zollinger.		Henry Baltzley.
1st. Lieut., Daniel Amer.		Danl. Bowser.
2nd. Lieut. Joseph Baltzley.		Valentine Barkhymer.
Ensign, Anthony Seyd		Richd. Mummett.
Frederic Walter.	Philip Swisegood.	John Naugle.
John Kell.	Adam Player, Junr.	Henry Walter.
Gotliep Brizner.	Lawrence Rorbaugh.	David Baker.
John Titto.	Ulrich Bernhard.	Noah Bowser.
Conrad Walk.	John Taylor.	Christian Baker.
Philip Jacobs.	Danl. Reinull.	Conrad Dull.
Danl. Noel.	Stophel Weymiller.	Patrick McHailey.—
Peter Gise.	Adam Pypher.	Jacob Bowser.
Bloss Noel.	Adam Player, Senr.	Wm. Philebe.
John Brigner.	John Mummett.	Adam Brenner.
Philip Eueck.	Abram. Bowser.	Jacob Long.
Nicholas Goip.	Wm. Mummett, Senr.	Christopher Walter.
Conrad Haverstock.	George Tresler.	Jacob Stifler.
Wendle Gyer.	Jacob Bower.	Nicholas Dillow.
Jacob Baker.	Henry Long.	Ludwick Heiner.
John Brenner.	Henry Jacobs.	John Lane.
Wm. Mummett, Jr.	John Hidler.	Henry Heiney.
Peter Prigner.	Jacob Snyder.	
John Bower.	George Jacobs.	

FIFTH COMPANY.

Capt., John Erman.	2nd. Lt. Michael Bush.
1st. Lt., Daniel Peterman.	Ensign, George Erman.

434 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

George Seigh.
John Colier.
Christian Keller.
Henry Miller.
Andw. Myer.
John Miller.
Martin Feigle.
Gilian Dippinger.
Bernard Blymyer.
Christian Stively.
Martin Hart.
Philip Shaffer.
Baltzer Colier.
Nicholas Peary.
Mathias Trorbaugh.
Henry Keller.
John Stively.
Andw. Peary.
Christopher Myers.
Lawrence Rose.
John Stites.
Frederice Phenice.
Saml. Brillheart.
Michl. Myer.
Abram. Rever.

Joseph Sites.
John Shyrer.
Jacob Peck.
Adam Deal.
Matthew Allison.
Henry Byers.
Conrad Alt.
John Klintfelter.
Charles Hymes.
Michl. Shultz.
John Fry.
Andrew Low.
Philip Appleman.
Ulrich Noyer.
Andw. Miller.
Michl. Erman.
Thos. Earhart.
Philip Taylor.
John Olp.
Felix Hildebrand.
John Grimes.
Adam Rose.
David Shaffer.
Jacob Earhart.
Michl. Bush.

George Bailey.
Herman Miller.
Conrad Swartz.
Casper Clotfelter.
Charles Deal.
Henry Frey.
Jacob Koffelt.
Francis Grove.
Valentine Armspoker.
David Byer.
Nicholas Hope.
Jacob Hildebrand.
Christian Rush.
Henry Hess.
Jacob Brillhart.
Michl. Myer.
John Brillhart.
Jacob Bailey.
Edw. Musgrove.
Lawrence Cramer.
Thos. Tise.
Earnest Alp.
Tobias Miller.
Peter Klintfelter.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Capt., George Giselman.
1st. Lt., Frederick Heiner.
2nd. Lt.,
Ensign, Valentine Alt.
James Flowers.
John Crowl.
Henry Klotfelter.
Michl. Peltz.
John Smith.
Jacob Shyrer.
Jacob Funhuver.
Jacob Shaffer.
George Low.
Joseph Bigler.
George Walter.
Jacob Winter.
Christian Klintinch.
George Deal.
Jacob Henry.
Michl. Klotfelter.
Henry Hildebrand.
George Nyman.
Christian Michael.
Felix Klotfelter.

Michl. Mitchel.
Henry Wideman.
Yones Lordon.
Christopher Zimmer-
man.
Peter Lise.
Melchor Pypher.
Christian Breneman.
John Byer.
Michl. Shenk.
Andw. Shietler.
Godphrey Klintinch.
Adam Pope.
Charles Sluiman.
John Pope.
Casper Hildebrand.
Bernard Zeagler.
Henry Lise.
Michl. Hofner.
George Piper.
Anthony Leaman.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Capt., Jacob Ament.
1st. Lieut., Andrew Pawley.
2nd. Lieut., Nicholas Andrews.
Ensign, Adam Klinefelter.
Philip Shaffer.
George Road.
John Trimmer.
Andw. Trimmer.
Bernhard Spangler, Ru-
dy's son.

John Weist.
Henry Whaler.
Abram Road.
Mathias Craff.

Joseph Hosler.
John Quarterman.
Bernard Spengler, Jo-
nas' Widow's son.
Andw. Friderick.
Jacob Fulwider.
Christian Hosler.
Michl. Rose.
Jacob Zeagler.
Abram. Swartz.
John Grow.
Jacob Welchhaus.
Henry Swartz.
John Dieken.
Peter Low.
Jacob Henry.
Valentine Lore.
George Sliskman.
Emanuel Niswonger.
Jacob Kurtman.
George Emick.
Philip Hileman.

Philip Altland.
Philip Krist.
Michl. Paulet.
John Kaulkrider.
Ludwick Pope.
Jacob Swartz.
Christian Linbaker.
John Tinkey.
Adam Fultz.

Henry Spangler, Jonas' son.	John Buse.	Jacob Howry.
Jacob Road.	John Baker.	Valentine Kulp.
Jacob Stover.	Amos Powel.	Peter Flager.
Michl. Sunday.	Henry Say.	Philip Wyland.
Christian Weist.	George Wollet.	John Stopher.
George Rudy.	John Myer.	Peter Strine.
Saml. Arnold.	John Sunday.	Michl. Frideric.
Peter Puse.	Henry Spangler, Rudy's son.	Peter Torn.
John Sharke.	Philip Stoofer.	John Byer.
Jacob Tortiseman.	David Griffith.	Warne Craver.
Christopher Hymes.	John John.	John Deardorph.
Rndy Klintpeter.	John Appleman.	Klinman Stoutsberger.
Peter Moore.	Casper Bentzley.	Mathias Stump.
Chistopher Kemp.	Adam Krist.	Adam Fissel.
David Griffith.	Mathias Mummert.	John Nelson.
Martin Rafflesperger.	Valentine Grove.	Adam Walter.
Peter Deardorph.	Jacob Fulgemore.	John Fissel.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Capt., John Shyrer.		Jacob Bear, Sr.
1st. Lieut., Jacob Headrick.		Philip Snyder.
2nd. Lieut., Frederic Myers.		Nicholas Rypold.
Ensign, Jacob Bear.		Martin Shyrer.
Frederic Frazier.	James Moore.	John Livingston.
Saml. Glaziek.	James Moore.	Jacob Keller.
Wm. Baker.	Jacob Bailey.	Henry Mankey.
Leonard Myer.	Henry Wm. Keller.	Jacob Warley.
John Fulwider.	John Kline.	Abram. Keller.
George Krapr.	Wm. Rule.	Peter Garverie.
John Howser.	Francis Weymiller.	George Portner.
George Baker.	Valentine Mirkle.	Frederice Hovice.
George Beck.	Henry Rorbaugh.	Michl. Shearer.
Jacob Stake.	Peter Heiney.	Henry Williams.
Michl. Zeagler.	George Huver.	Jacob Keller, of Geo.
Jacob Zeagler, Sr.	Michl. Hileman.	George Amspoker.
John Everhart.	Mathias Smith.	Jacob Kessler.
Wendel Everhart.	John Rule.	John Broadback.
Leonard Sower.	George Rypold.	Jacob Dates.
John Gauntz.	George Smith.	Henry Nyecommer.
Jacob Hess.	Andw. Kersh.	Dewalt Snyder.
Sebastian Widman.	Philip Null.	Peter Krapr.
Philip Emiek.	George Dehoff.	Frederick Fisher.
Ludwiek Reighgle.	Stophel Brigner.	Adam Rypold.

The Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives (1st series) disclose the following interesting information concerning the York County Militia, in addition to what has already been vouchsafed in this work:

"April 12, 1776, by Philadelphia Council of Safety: That Mr. Rob't. Towers be directed to deliver to Col. Dill 10 stand of Arms and 34 Tomahawks.

"April 16, 1776, Wm. Smith was Colonel of the 4th battalion.

"Aug. 20, 1776, Capt. McNary's Company of the 4th battalion.

"Feb. 4, 1777, James Dill was Major and Martin Dill Colonel of the 5th battalion. Capt. Dodd of York County Militia.

"Feby. 11, 1777, Capt. Venersdelen of Col. McPhersons battalion.

"Sept. 13, 1777, Third Class of Militia called out.

"Oct. 23, 1777, Fourth and Fifth classes called out.

"Oct. 13, 1779, Three classes called out for three months.

"March 14, 1781, Two classes of Militia called out to guard Convention Prisoners

"Feby. 23, 1782, Classes of Militia called out to guard prisoners.

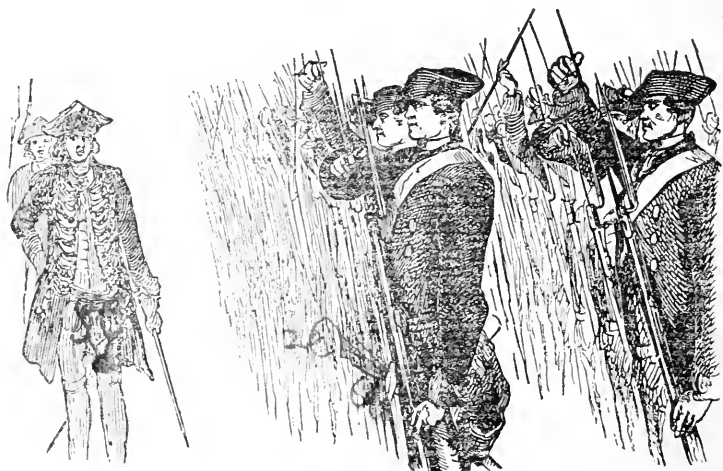
"Feby. 23, 1782, Seventy-five men to Fort Pitt.

"Sept. 23, 1783, The Sixth battalion complained concerning the election of its officers."

The County Lieutenants of York county to direct the organization of troops, collect fines and make disbursments, &c., were: Richard McAllister, appointed 1777; Wm. Scott, 1780; Sub Lieutenants Hans Morrison, Robert Stevenson, John Hay and James McCandless, appointed 1777; John Trevis, 1778; Matthew Dill and John Agnew appointed 1779; Matthew Dill, Henry Slagle,¹ Wm. Ross and James Dixon appointed 1780; Wm. Alexander, 1787.

COL. HENRY SLAGLE.

Col. Henry Slagle (Schlegel) was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1725, and was a son of Christopher Schlegel, who came from Saxony to Pennsylvania in 1713. The following year he took up



CONTINENTAL MILITIA ON DRILL.

[Old Print.]

a large tract of land on the Conestoga, and built a mill. In 1737 he located in Berwick township, York county, on Slagle's Run. His four sons were: Henry, Daniel, Jacob and Christopher (the

¹ Note 1.

latter of Capt. George Eichelberger's Company of 1775 and of Christopher Lowman's Company, 3 Bat., 1778.) Col. Slagle was commissioned one of the Provincial Magistrates in October, 1764, and continued in the office by the convention of 1776. In December, 1774, he served on the Committee of Inspection for York county. In 1775 he was elected Lieut. Col. of the Third Battalion, and on June 18, 1766, was a member of the Provincial Conference, and of the Provincial Convention of July 15. He was appointed December 16, 1777, by the Assembly to take subscriptions for the Continental Loan, and in November, 1777, acted as one of the Commissioners which met at New Haven, Conn., to regulate the price of Commodities in the Colonies. He represented York county in the General Assembly from 1777 to 1779. In 1779 he was Col. of the 8th Bat., York County Militia. He was appointed Sub-Lieutenant of York county March 30, 1780; one of the Auditors of Depreciation Accounts of York county March 3, 1781; a member of the Constitutional Convention 1779-80; Commissioned by Gov. Mifflin, one of the Associate Judges of York county, August 17, 1781, and continued as such on the organization of Adams county, 1800, which he represented in the Legislature in 1801-2. Col. Slagle was the progenitor of the well-known Slagle family so numerous in Hanover and Adams county.

He was the father of David, Adam, George and Joseph Slagle, late of Winchester, Va. Joseph, in 1807, married Margaret, daughter of Rudolf Spengler.¹

CONSCRIPTIONS IN 1781.

From York Court House Records.

The following were sent to designated persons in each borough and township in York county:

JANUARY 30th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to a late Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to compleat the Quota of the Federal Army," passed in the last Sessions, you are classed together, and required to provide, in fifteen Days from this Date, one able-bodied Recruit for the Continental Army, to serve during the War; such Recruit, when enlisted and entered in the Army, to be entitled to receive from the Public a Suit of Cloaths each Year, and to be entitled at the End of the War to Two Hundred Acres of Land, and all other Pay, Gratuities and Exemptions, to which other Soldiers in the Line

¹ *Ante*. p. 210.

438 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

of this State are or shall be entitled. Such Recruit, when engaged by you, is to be taken to some Justice of the Peace for his Approbation, and to be attested, and then delivered by you to the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the County.—On Failure hereof, your Class will be liable to pay Fifteen Pounds Specie, State Money, or the new Continental Money, issued pursuant to the late Laws of this State, or an Equivalent in old Continental Money, viz. Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, to be levied upon you respectively, as the Taxes now are. We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient and very humble Servants,

PHILIP ROTHROCK	} Commissioners.
JNO. TEMPLER	
WILLIAM ADAMS	

GENTLEMEN:

Agreeable to a late act of assembly passed the 25th of June, 1781, entitled, "An act for recruiting the Pennsylvania line in the army of the United States," You are required to enlist, for the term of eighteen months from the 1st of July 1781, and deliver to the under mentioned continental officers, or either of them, within fifteen days from this date, one able bodied recruit, (not being a deserter from the army or navy of the united states, or the British army) such recruit, when enlisted and entered into the Pennsylvania line, to receive the same pay, rations and clothes as the troops of this state now in the service of the united states, and also half pay during life, if disabled in the service. Such recruit to be also attested before some justice of the peace.—On failure to procure such recruit, or making return to the assessor of your township, ward or district, your class will become liable to pay such sum of money as the commissioners, township, ward or district assessors shall agree to pay any recruit which shall be engaged by them respectively for your class.

We are, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servants,

PHILIP ROTHROCH,	} Commissioners.
JOHN TEMPLER,	

N. B. Agreeable to the tenth section of the above act, any person enlisting and delivering to the proper officers one able bodied recruit, shall be exempted from all militia duty during the above term of enlistment.

The recruits are to be delivered to the following officers, viz:

York:—Major James Moore, or captain Burke, at M'Callister's town.

INCOMPLETE LIST OF YORK COUNTY REVOLUTIONARY COMPANIES AND SOLDIERS, FOUND IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, (NEW SERIES), AND AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL DOUDEL'S COMPANY, 1775.¹

COL. WW. THOMPSON'S BATTALION.

Captain, Michael Doudel.
1st. Lieut., Henry Miller.
2nd. Lieut., John Dill.
3rd. Lieut., James Matson.
Corporal, Walter Cruise

John McCrary.
John McCurt.
Joshua Minshall.
James Mill.
Edward Moore.

¹ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 20. (See Note 47.)

Robert Armor.	John Doucher.	John McAlister.
George Armstrong.	Abel Evans.	David Ramsey.
John Beverly.	John Ferguson.	Matthew Shields.
Christian Buttinger.	Robert Graft.	Jacob Staley.
John Brown.	John Griffith.	Andrew Start.
Thomas Campbell.	Joseph Halbut.	Patrick Sullivan.
John Clarke.	Richard Kennedy.	Isaac Sweeney.
William Cline.	Thomas Kennedy.	Tobias Tanner.
William Cooper.	Daniel Lelap.	John Taylor.
George Dougherty.	Abram. Lewis.	Cornelius Turner.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN PHILIP ALBRIGHT'S COMPANY, SEPT. 1, 1776.¹

COL. SAMUEL MILES' PENN'A RIFLE REGIMENT.

Capt., Philip Albright		Samuel Malseed.
1st. Lieut., John Thomson.		Henry McBroom.
1st. Lieut., Cornelius Sheriff.		James McCay.
2nd. Lieut., William McPherson.		Hugh McClughan.
3rd. Lieut., Jacob Stake.		Daniel McCown.
Sergt., Thomas Wilson.		Patrick McCown.
Sergt., James Willey.		John McElmay.
Sergt., Robert Tate.		James McFarlane.
Sergt., James Geddes.		Patt. McGinish.
Quarter-Master Sgt., Andrew Lytle.		Bartholomew McGuire.
Drummer, John Harden.		Daniel McNeal.
John Awl.	James Gordon.	James Morrison.
Robert Barron.	John Grearley.	Joseph Morrison.
Ludwick Beltzhoover.	John Gregg.	Joseph Myer.
Andrew Boned.	Robert Gregg.	John Rhinehart.
Alexander Boyd.	George Helm.	Adam Rubart.
William Branon.	Jacob Helsley.	Christian Ryan.
John Brown.	John Hendry.	Michael Ryan.
Michael Burk.	William Hollan.	Henry Shadow.
Jacob Busham.	John Hudson.	John Smith.
Edward Carlton.	James Hutchinson.	Charles Spangler.
George Conrad.	Jonathan Jacobs.	Terrence Stockdel.
Henry Croan.	William James.	David Stuart.
John Crookham.	Philip Kennedy.	Charles Stump.
James Cuxel.	Michael Killean.	Robert Sturgeon.
Rachford Duffield.	Robert Kilpatrick.	John Swartz.
Hugh Ferril.	William Kilpatrick.	George Trine.
Michael Fink.	Hugh Reed.	George Wampler.
Thomas Foster.	Thomas Knee.	Edward Wells.
Jacob Newman.	Conrad Lead.	William Welshanoe.
Patrick Glen.	Jacob Leavingston.	Thomas Williams.
Hugh Gobin.	John Lutes.	Samuel Woods.

CAPTAIN DAVID GRIER'S COMPANY, MARCH 25, 1776.²

SIXTH PENN'A.

Capt., David Grier.	Henry McKissack.
Capt., William Alexander.	Michael McMeahan.
1st. Lieut., John McDowell.	James McMullan.
2nd. Lieut., McAlister.	Lawrence Mealy.
Ensign, William Nicholas.	Michael Murphey.
Ensign, John Hughes.	Dennis Murphy.
Sergt., Andrew Walker.	Patrick O'Loan.
Sergt., John Knox.	Peter O'Neil.
Sergt., Robert Jeffries.	John Peary.

¹ Pa. Ar. N. S. 209.² 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 167.

440 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Sergt., John Hayman.		James Price.
Corp., James Lawson.		William Quigley.
Corp., Felix McIlhenny.		Murtough Redmond.
Corp., David Lethew.		James Robinson.
Corp., Ezra Tomson.		Patrick Roney.
Drum and Fife, James Hamilton.		Joseph Russel.
Drum and Fife, Mathias Wright.		Patrick Scullion.
William Anguis,	John Frick.	Peter Schregh.
Patrick Barnes.	Robert Forsyth.	Archibald Shaw.
George Baker.	Joseph Geddes.	James Shaw.
Ebenezer Pacheklor.	Peter Grant.	Francis Standley.
James Barry.	Charles Guscager.	Philip Shive.
Robert Beard.	Charles Gyfinger.	Michael Schultz.
John Brian.	James Harkins.	Peter Seidle.
Archibald Campbell.	Edward Hickenbottom.	John Schneider.
John Clemmonds.	Isaac Hodge.	Edward Spencer.
Adam Conn.	Thomas Hoy.	James Stevenson.
George Worley.	Archibald Jackson.	Baltzer Swank.
George Conner.	Robert Johnston.	George Swartz.
Charles Conway.	William Johnston.	Peter Swartz.
George Cooper.	George Kelly.	John Taylor.
Cornelius Corrigan.	Thomas Kelly.	Jacob Trees.
David Davis.	James Leeson.	Joseph Wade.
Thomas Dulaney.	William Mason.	Adam Weaverling.
John Dorce.	Jacob Matthews.	Edward Welch.
Charles Dougherty.	John McCall.	Isaac White.
John Dougherty.	William McCoy.	William Wilkinson.
Alexander Esson.	John McDaniel.	Joseph Wilson.
John Falkner.	Samuel McGowan.	Matthias Wright.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD McALLISTER'S COMPANY, 1776.¹

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY'S REGIMENT, PENN'A LINE.

Capt., Archibald McAllister.		James McManamy.
Lieut., Isaac Sweeny.		Samuel McManamy.
Sergt., John Lesley.		John Mahon.
Drummer, Patrick Connor.		Benjamin Missum.
Drummer, John Elliot.		Thomas Morrow.
Thomas Bissel.	John Falls.	Corlias Murray.
Francis Britt.	Henry Gardner.	Thomas Nicholas.
George Britt.	Richard Harper.	John Page.
James Burke.	William Hayes.	Andrew Patterson.
James Burns.	John Hendrick.	Thomas Parker.
John Carduss.	Thomas Herington.	Patrick Roch.
William Chambers.	Thomas Irwin.	Paul Terry.
John Clarke.	Thomas Judge.	Robert Thompson.
Robert Clarke.	Matthias Kellar.	Christian Timbrooke.
Adam Clendennen.	Dennis Leray.	Thomas Timpler.
James Crangle.	John McBride.	Andrew Walker.
Charles Croxel.	John McDonald.	Andrew Webb.
George Cusick.	John McGichen.	Robert White.
James Dill.	William McGinness.	Frederick Wolf.
Lewis Denisay.	Henry McGill.	
Robert Ellison.	John McLean.	

CAPTAIN HUGH CAMPBELL'S COMPANY, SEPT. 17, 1776.²

COL. ROBERT MCPHERSON'S SECOND BATTALION.

Capt., Hugh Campbell. 1st. Lient., William Lowther.

¹ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 784.

² 14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 770.

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 441

2nd. Lieut., Robert McIlhinney.
 Ensign, Simon Vanarsdalen.
 Sergt., Cornelius Cosine.
 Sergt., Alexander Willson.
 Sergt., Joseph Hunter.
 Sergt., John Armstrong.
 Corp., Alexander Bogle.
 Corp., James McIlhinney.
 Corp., John McCush.
 Corp., William Leach.
 Drummer, John Banta.
 Fifer, Andrew Little.
 Arthur Beaty.
 Hugh McLaughlin.
 William Duffield.
 Samuel McManemy.
 Jacob Smock.
 Francis Monfort.
 Benedict Yeary.
 Benjamin Leach.
 Robert Barbar.
 James Hutchinson.

Robert Stewart.
 William Carsman.
 John McCance.
 Abram Banta.
 Joseph Weast.
 John Hope.
 John Willson.
 Charles Timmons.
 Andrew McKiney.
 Andrew Shiley.
 Frederick Shetz.
 Henry Little.
 Peter Miller.
 Andrew Hunter.
 James Lyon.
 Nicholas Millar.
 Patrick Hogan.
 Farrah Doran.
 Stephen Giffen.
 James McCreary.
 Orbin Wence.
 Charles Orr.
 Robert McGown.
 Thomas Orbison.
 Hugh McWilliams.
 William McCance.
 Jacob Swiser.
 John Cumingore.
 Nathaniel Porter.
 Abraham Brewer.
 Lawrence Monfort.
 John Sage.
 David Casart.
 Henry Little.

CAPTAIN HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY, NOV. 24, 1776.¹

FIRST PENN'A LINE.

Capt., Henry Miller.
 1st. Lieut., James Matson.
 2d. Lieut., John Clarke.
 William Allen.
 Robert Armor.
 George Armstrong.
 John Bell.
 John Beverly.
 Christian Bittinger.
 Richard Block.
 George Brown.
 John Burke.
 Thomas Campbell.
 William Carnahan.
 John Clark.
 Robert Conyers.
 William Cooper.
 Thomas Crone.
 George Dougherty.
 John Douthier.
 Able Evans.
 Thomas Fanning.
 John Ferguson.

Joshua Minshall.
 Edward Moore.
 James Morrison.
 Patrick Murphy.
 John Patton.
 Patrick Preston.
 Michael Quin.
 John Quint.
 Andrew Sharp.
 John Shaven.
 Joseph Shibbey.
 Matthew Shields.
 James Smith.
 Jacob Staley.
 Andrew Start.
 Alexander Sevens.
 Patrick Stewlan.
 Matthew Stoyle.
 Tobias Tanner.
 John Taylor.
 William Taylor.
 David Torrence.
 Timothy Winters.
 William Goudy.
 Patrick Graft.
 John Griffith.
 Thomas Griffith.
 Joseph Halbut.
 Robert Harvey.
 John Humphries.
 Edward White.
 Richard Kennedy.
 Thomas Kennedy.
 John Leiper.
 Abraham Lewis.
 John Line.
 Charles Liness.
 John McAllister.
 John McCray.
 George McCrea.
 John McCurt.
 Joseph McQuiston.
 James Mill.

CAPTAIN MITCHELL'S COMPANY, DEC. 20, 1776.²

COL. MATTHEW DILL'S FIFTH BATTALION.

Capt., William Mitchell
 1st. Lieut., Joseph Elliot.
 2nd. Lieut., Henry Shaffer.
 Ensign, Lawrence Oats.
 Sgt., John Lewis.
 Robert Torbit.

William McGlochlin.
 Daniel Williams.
 William Cooper.
 John Cooper.
 Brainard Stroyner.
 Thomas Ramage.
 Nicholas Shotto.

¹ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 335.

² 14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 478.

442 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Allen Torbit.
Thomas White.
John Hall.
Francis Boggs.
Patrick Shannon.

Peter Risser.
John Sullivan.
John Bowey.
John Williams.
Benjamin Coble.

John Sickleman.
James White.
Alexander White.
William Sullivan.

CAPTAIN DANIEL EYSTER'S COMPANY, 1776.¹

ONE OF THE FIVE BATTALIONS.

Philip Miller.
Peter Kiefer.
John Shiver.
Jacob Becker, Jr.
George Foulk.
Jacob Long.
Paul Druy.
Valentine Starr.
Herman Oberdorff.
John Seneiter.
Nicholas Meyer.
Jacob Greiger.
Christian Grieff.
Casper Werfel.
Anthony Zidnier.
Abraham Herb.
George Reber.
Jacob Pott.
Matthias Frey.
Jacob Delong.
George Shriver.

Henry Hefner.
Adam Huber.
Christian Reiff.
George Reiss.
George Gerber.
Henry Scwasch.
Mechoir Schaum. —
Jacob Hefner.
Andrew Helwig.
Michael Satler.
Jacob Langalt.
Michael Carl.
George Oberdorff.
Adam Sweiger.
Andrew Ziegler.
John Eburrr.
Jacob Huder.
Herman Emerick.
Christian Hoch.
Daniel Scwasch.
Abraham Lemritz.

Sebastian Herb.
Christian Gerber.
Conrad Reiss.
Christian Reiss.
Thomas Hunt.
Philip Shiver.
Jacob Shofer.
Adam Zidnier.
George Huber.
John Schuler.
Michael Reider.
Henry Reiff.
Christopher Foulk.
Carl Geiger.
John Albrecht.
John Shiver, (Shier).
Nicolas Lemritz.
George Druy.
Philip Wanemacher.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN STAKE'S COMPANY, NOV. 16, 1776.²

COL. MCHAEI, SWOOPE'S BATTALION.

Sergt., Peter Haak.
Sergt., Henry Counselman.
Sergt., John Dicks.
Corp., John Adlum.
David Parker.
Hugh Dobbins.
John Strohman.

James Bay.
Joseph Updegraff.
Christian Strohman.
Daniel Miller.

James Dobbins.
Henry Miller.
James Berry.
Henry Hoff.
Daniel Shultze.
William Lukens.

CAPTAIN JACOB STAKE'S COMPANY, JAN., 1777.³

TENTH PENN'A.

Sergt., John Wynn.
Sergt., Samuel Edgar.
Sergt., John Rhea.
Corp., Michael Eley.
Corp., Archibald Goff.
Corp., Christian Nogel.
Drummer, John Jeffrys.
Malcolm Black.
George Branyar.
Richard Cogan.
Benjamin Foy.
William Grace.

Edward Helbon.
William Leech.
Patrick Lafferty.
James McCray.

James McKenzie.
Timothy McNamara.
Thomas Moore.
John Pierce.
Jeremiah Richardson.
Christopher Reiley.
William Short.
Thomas Scott.
Lawrence Sullivan.
Martin Sullivan.
Stephen Talkentine.
Nathaniel Webber.

¹ 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 639.

² 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 641.

³ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 724; 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 540.

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 443

CAPTAIN JOSEPH McCLELLAN'S COMPANY, SEPT. 10, 1778.¹

NINTH PENN'A LINE.

Sergt., Daniel Vanderslice.	Peter Mager.
Sergt., Hugh Hearren.	John Allison.
Sergt., Samson Dempsey.	Robert Armstrong.
Corp., Samuel Woods.	John Davis.
Corp., Christian Young	Michael Henderliter.
Drummer, George Stewart.	George Hister.
George Alfred.	Simon Lauk.
Henry Harper.	Samuel Lewis.
George Pention.	Joseph Parker.
Thomas Summer.	Thomas Rendals.
Adam Coch.	Nathan Roberts.
Daniel Salliday.	Charles Stewart.
Daniel Benhart.	John Stewart.
Frederick Raimeck.	Jonathan Thomas.
Jacob Powles.	James Young.
Laughlin Morrison.	
Thomas Powel.	
Francis Matthews.	
Patrick Rock.	
Andrew Shafer.	
Robert Eagen.	
James Haines.	
James Kallahan.	
George Shafer.	
John Connely.	

MAY 20, 1781.²

SECOND PENN'A LINE.

James Allison.	Nicholas Howe.	James Sedwick.
Philip Briulls.	Samuel Lacount.	Matthew Turney.
John Davis.	Valentine Miller.	
John Farmer.	Daniel Netherhouse.	

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY MILLER'S COMPANY, SEPT. 9, 1778.³

SECOND PENN'A LINE.

Sergt., Gerard Riddle.	Thomas Smith.
Sergt., Robert McKillip	James McQuillen.
Sergt., Andrew Ralston	Michael Curtis.
Corp., George Roberts.	Phillip Smith.
Corp., Robert Herring.	Francis Keel.
Corp., Robert McLoughlin.	George Conrad.
Drummer, John Bayles.	Stophel Stainhighel.
Fifer, William Johnston.	John Burney.
Andrew Dilman.	Andrew Broek.
James Martin.	Peter Messersmith.
John Frazer.	Jacob Shrifley.
Thomas Zermins.	Adam Musketness.
Michael Regan.	John Graceley.
Francis Regan.	Bejamin Bagg.
William Butler.	William Wilkens.
Robert Young.	Hugh Hughs.
Thomas Malser.	Joh Faraday.
Hugh Twik.	James McClay.
John Notestain.	Michael Redman.
George Limrecks.	
Leonard Hinkel.	
Lewis Carpenter.	
Michael Fink.	
Balser Maze.	
William Gristock.	
Godfrey Devey.	
David Alsbaugh.	
Patrick McNay.	
John Winsley.	
Thomas Knee.	
Cornelius Dwyer.	
Michael Wheelant.	
Henry Musketnough.	

CAPTAIN JACOB STAKE'S COMPANY, SEPT. 10, 1778.⁴

TENTH PENN'A.

Sergt., John Wynne.	Timothy McNamaro.	Richard Harding.
Sergt., Samuel Edgar.	Charles Fulks.	George Webb.

¹ 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 682. ² 10 Pa. Ar. N. S. 413. ³ 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 427. ⁴ 15 Pa. Ar. N. S. 503.

444 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Sergt., John Ray.	John Gettiss.	Stephen Falkenstine.
Corp., Michael Elly.	William Leech.	Daniel Forker.
Corp., Martin Sullivan.	Lawrence Sullivan.	Patrick Coyle.
Drummer, John Jeffrys.	Samuel Dickson.	James McLaughlin.
Fifer, Martin Ashburn.	James Pratt.	William Grace.
John Pierce.	John Funk.	Benjamin Toy.
James McCray.	John Stammers.	Thomas Moore.
Richard Coogan.	Christopher Reily.	Malcom Black.
George Montgomery.	John Chappel.	Patrick Collins.
William Short.	William Williams.	Bastion Maraquet.
Jacob Stillwell.	Edward Helb.	
Nathaniel Webber.	Rudolph Crowman.	

COLONEL ANDREW'S COMPANY, APRIL 30, 1779.¹

TENTH BATTALION.

Col., John Andrew.		William Reed.
Adjutant, William Bailey.		John Sarsley.
Quartermaster, Robert Chambers.		John Slammers.
Sergt., M. David Beaty.		John Hoover.
Robert Galbreath.	Henry Buchanan.	Robert Willson.
John Hoult.	William Coule.	Alexander Bogel.
Chretson Freet.	Samuel McCush.	William Fleming.
George Stope.	George McCans.	David Crosate.
Philip Hounsley.	James Weer.	William McGrer.
Nathan Grimes.	Joseph Boagel.	Robert Campbell.
Abraham Houghtailen.	Benjamin Whitley.	John McCreesy.
David Dameree.	William Stragin.	

CAPTAIN ISAAC SWEENEY'S COMPANY, 1781.²

NEW ELEVENTH PENN'A.

Capt., Isaac Sweeney.	George Carman.
Lt., Septimus Davis.	John Edgar.
Ensign, William Huston.	William Fields.
Sergt., Thomas Willson.	Hugh Forsythe.
Sergt., John Gray.	James Hines.
Sergt., Patrick Clemens.	Andrew Kelley.
Corp., Andrew Miller.	Roger O'Bryan.
Corp., Edward Blake.	Valentine Stickle.
Corp., John Smith.	Hugh Swords.
Drummer, Robert Hunter.	William Wilson.
Fifer, John McElroy.	

CAPTAIN ANDREW FOREMAN'S COMPANY, 1781.³

GUARDING PRISONERS AT YORK.

Capt., Andrew Foreman.	Henry Gammender.
Lt., Henry Hostater.	George Sower.
Ensign, Richard Divine.	John Boochee.
1st. Sergt., Gilbert McMaster.	Gard Vanarsdal.
2nd. Sergt., Lawrence Climer.	Caspar Nowel.
3rd. Sergt., Jacob Brothers.	Michael Snider.
Drummer, George Slaglem.	Nicholas Masenhimer.
Corp., Nicholas Newman.	John Long.
Corp., Adam Lokenbaech.	Peter Garret.
Corp., Jacob Heaflich.	Aron Auten.
Abraham Venarsdal.	Peter Trine.
Philip Hull.	

¹ 15 Pa. A. r. N. S. 657.

² 11 Pa. Ar. N. S. 65.

³ 14 Pa. Ar. N. S. 529.

A List of Part of the Inhabitants in York Town, Associates under
Capt. Rudolf Spengler

1st Lieut.

Peter Reel

2nd Lieut. George Kuch

Serge Christopher Meyer

1. Jacob Schuch

2. John Cunselman

3. Henry Melch

4. Henry Benz - bro of Philip

5. Peter Schwark

6. Philip Gysler

7. Fred. Dammback

8. Henry Probeck

9. George Beyrer

10. Henry Wolf Lieut.

11. Francis Thomas

12. Johannes Dalman

13. George Craft

14. Jo. Weisang

15. Christian Sonn

16. John Hall

17. Henry Wolf Lieut.

18. Conrad Holzlaun

19. George Wolf

20. Fred. Riehel

21. Christian Hgenfutz

22. Jacob Ammerer

23. Dan Spangler

24. Abraham Litter

25. Peter King

26. Geo. Stebbinger

27. Herman Cook

Serjants

John Lichel

Geo. Winkler

Old

28. Jacob Wolf

29. Jo. Rothrock

30. In. Zeller

31. Philip Linder

32. Fred. A. Briggman

33. John Smith

34. Hartman Dieck

35. Valentine Bremmeyer

36. Simon Snyder

37. Martin Brewer

38. Daniel Barnitz

39. Nicholas Brand

40. Heinrich Benz

41. John Lommel

42. Andrew Ritzger

43. Mathias Zimmer

44. Leo. Garman

45. Conrad Leatherman

46. Henry Benz bro of John

47. James Wallace

48. Luke Rous

49. George Snyder

50. John Polzner



YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 445

Michael Bargett.	Richard Persyib.	John Clark.
Arnold Lives.	Whil. White.	William Wagoner.
Philip Milhof.	John Roarbaek.	George Ritsell.
Manuel Zigler.	Henry Beare.	Christopher Swartz.
Jacob Wertz.	George Miller.	Jacob Butt.
George Gelwixs.	Elijah Rinchart.	Conrod Moul.
William Michael.	Thomas Hughes.	John White.
Ludwig Sherets.	John Marshal.	Michael Grove.
Oswalt Dups.	Peter Terence.	Mathias Epley.
John Stier.	Philip Freeman.	John Kileannen.
George Clemmer.	David Becker.	Jacob Winter.
Frederick Wegand.	Nicholas Belts.	Balser Vernor.
Adam Werging.	George Wickert.	Jacob Brickert.
Joseph Little.	Adam Wagoner.	John Ageton.
Valentine Sharrer.	John Kisinger.	John Brigner.
John Smith.	Frederick Dolhammer.	Joseph Perrel.
Peter Clunk.	Leonard Ravenston.	John Eichelberger.

IN CHIEF'S GUARD.

William Kernahan. John Dother.

ARMAND'S LEGION.

Leonard Baumgartel.	George Bealer.	Conrad Pudding.
John Glehmer.	Philip Shaffer.	John Eirach.
Lewis Shelly.	Conrad Stengle.	Owen Cooley.
John Michael Koch.	Adam Brandhefer.	

PULASKI'S LEGION.

Frederick Boyer.	William Formshell.
Martin Miller.	Edward Smith.

LIGHT HORSE, 1781.

Capt., William McPherson.	James Gettys, cornet.
Lt., Robert Morrison.	

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

John Bennington.	John Johnson.	Robert Ditcher.
Michael Kyall.	Samuel Laughlin.	Patrick Dixon.
John Kelley.	Alexander Martin.	James Baker.
James Ryburn.	George Stewart.	John Lochert.
Frederick Leader.	William Bergenhoff.	

GERMAN REGIMENT.

Jacob Kremer.	Jacob McLean.	Joan Richcreek.
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FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Andrew Crotty.	Christian Pepret.	William Smith.
George Seittel.	Andrew Shoeman.	John Anderson.
John McMeehan.	John Cavanaugh.	

FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Deveney.	Athony Leaman.	Adam Shuman.
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SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

William Brown.	Joel Gray.	Ludwig Waltman.
Michael Weirich.	Mathias Young.	

446 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Brown.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA.

John Tate, Ensign.	Samuel Spicer.
Stephen Stephenson, promoted,	Leonard Weyer.
Capt., Adam Davidson.	
Samuel Jamieson.	George Heffelfinger.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

James Lang, Captain, promoted from Lieutenant in Atlee's Regiment.
Samuel Spicer. Leonard Weyer.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert McMurdie, Brigade Chaplain.

NEW ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Martin Bloomenstine.	Joel Gray.	William Brown.
Dedlove Shaddow.	John Snyder.	
Joan Richcreek.	Robert Casebolt.	

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Matthew Farney.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY'S REGIMENT.

Michael Frick.	John Barr.	Edward Denny.
John Cunnins.	Dennis Dailey.	John Green.
Philip Graham.	John Graham.	John McDowell.
Robert McCullough.	William McLean.	Thomas Nugent.
Neal McGary.	George Blakely.	

STATE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Captain John Marshall, Successor to Capt. Philip Albright.		
Robert Sturgeon.	John Awl.	Edward Carlton.
Patrick McGinnes.	Joseph Myers.	Terrence Stockdale.
William Welsnance.	Samuel Woods.	

FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

From American Historical Register.

Michael Long.	James Robertson.	Edward Butler.
Samuel Crawford.	John Kimmins.	Patrick Preston.
Robert Campbell.	Jacob Harrington.	Timothy Winters.
James Brown.	William Williams.	Baltzer Barge.
John Mollin.	James McDonough.	John Campbell.
Robert Garret.	James McIntyre.	Edward Fielding.
Ulrich Faulkner.	Thomas McGee.	James Dougherty.
William Kerr.	John Malone.	Evan Holt.
Charles Boyles.	John McKinney.	Daniel Johnston.
Robert Magee.	Peter Geehan.	Michael Jones.
Thomas Collins.	Samuel Woods.	Patrick Kelly.
James Berry.	Martin Hart.	Robert Keenan.
Jesse Lester.	George Corkingdate.	John Leonard.
George Sinn.	John Allen.	Thomas Maltzer.
Mathias Crout.	John Summerville.	James Morrison.

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 447

James McLean.	Edward Blake.	Patrick Ryan.
William Welshance.	Daniel Campbell.	Pater McBride.
Peter Eversole.	Henry Crone.	Thomas Moore.
William Morris.	Hugh Henley.	Thomas Katen.
Thomas Stewart.	Thomas Hamilton.	William Bradshaw.
Felix McLaughlin.	Frederick Snyder.	James Welsh.
Edward Lardner.	Michael Wann.	Marty Sullivan.
John McNair.	Peter Myers.	Andrew Crothy.
William Pilmore.	Michael Kurtz.	John Funder.
Thomas Winters.	Samuel Allen.	John Vandereramel.
John Gower.	George Alberton.	George Young.
John Callahan.	James Allison.	John Whiteman.
James Bradley.	Hugh Henderson.	John Unkey.

PRISONERS OF WAR

NOT INCLUDED IN COL. SWOOPE'S BATTALION CAPTURED AT FT. WASHINGTON.

Capt., Henry Lewis.	Capt., Hugh King.	Ensign, Thomas Reed.
Capt., Henry Clayton.	Ensign, Jacob Myers.	

AT THE FLYING CAMP, 1776.

Christian Quiggle.	Henry Beard.	2nd. Lt., Wm. Young.
Jacob Klingman.	Alexander Frew.	Charles Wilson.
Patrick Gibson.	Geo. Gelwicks.	
Ensign, Elisha Grady.	Capt., Peter Iekes.	

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN 1818

John Schneider.	Mathias Kraut.	John Beatty.
Christian Peppet.	Thomas Randolph.	John Ohmet.
John Jacob Bauer.	Samuel Ramble.	Jacob McLean.
John Deis.	Frederick Boyer.	Frederick Huebner.
George Lingelfelder.	Henry Doll.	Joel Gray.
David Ramsey.	John Lockert.	Michael Weirich.
Humphrey Andrews.	Thomas Burke.	Zenos Macomber.
Jacob Mayer.	Jacob Kramer.	Anthony Lehman.
Robert Ditcher.	Joseph Wren.	Samuel Spicer.
John Taylor.	Conrad Pudding.	Christopher Nerr.
Dedlove Shadow.	Michael Warner.	Wm. Smith.
James Hogg.	John Devinney.	Martin Muller.
Michael Schultze.	Wm. Brown.	Wm. Kline.

Ensign Jacob Barnitz, born 1758, was granted a pension of half pay, \$10.00 per month, January 28 and December 8, 1779, by the Orphans' Court of York County, "to begin from February 16, 1778, the time of his exchange as prisoner at New York."

YORK COUNTY MILITIA. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 1777-8-9.

COL. JAMES THOMPSON'S BATTALION AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

SEPT. 3, 1777.

1st Co.: Captains William Dodds, 38 men; 2nd Co., Samuel Ferguson, 41 men; 3rd Co., illegible; 4th Co., Thomas Latta, 31 men; 5th Co., John Laird, 32 men; 6th Co., Peter Ford, 27 men; 7th Co., John Myers, 18 men.

448 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

FIRST BATTALION, OCT. 1, 1777.

3rd Co., Cap. Christian Kauffman, 1st Lt. John Shaffer, 2nd Lt. Henry Smith, Ensign Jacob Strehr; 4th Co., Cap. Daniel May, 1st Lt. Andrew Milhorn, 2nd Lt. Henry Yessler, Ensign Frederick Spahr.

FIRST BATTALION.

Col. James Thompson, 1778; Lt. Col. Samuel Neilson, 1778; Henry Miller, 1779; Major James Chamberlain, 1778; William Bailey, 1779.

1st Co., Cap. William Dodds, 1778, John Ehrman, '79; 1st Lt. Nealy, '78, Fred. Weare, '79; 2nd Lt. Nealy, '78; Ensign Jos. Dodds, '78, Peter Swartz, '79. Rank and file, 104 men.

2nd Co., Cap. David Williams, '78, George Long, '79; 1st Lt. James McNickle, '78, John Korehart, '79; Ensign James Reed, '78, John Smith, '79. Rank and file, 78 men.

3rd Co., Cap. John Shaver, '78, Michael Hahn, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Smith, '78, Christian Zinn, '79; Ensign Jacob Miller, '78, Peter Hank, '79. Rank and file, 95 men.

4th Co., Cap. Daniel May, '78, Peter Ford, '79; 1st Lt. Andrew Melhorn, '78, John Jeffries, '79; 2nd Lt. Henry Yessler, '78; Ensign Frederick Spaar, '78, Charles Spangler, '79. Rank and file, 89 men.

5th Co., Cap. James Parkinson, '78, Peter Imswiller, '79; 1st Lt. James Fagen, '78, James Cross, '79; 2nd Lt. Alexander Nesbitt, '78; Ensign John May, '78, Ulrich Sellor, '79. Rank and file, 206 men.

6th Co., Cap. Benjamin Keable, '78, Michael Kaufelt, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Shaver, '78, Philip Boyre, '79; 2nd Lieut. Lawrence Oats, '78; Ensign Michael Dush, '79. Rank and file, 75 men.

7th Co., Cap. Francis Boner, '78, Ephriam Penington, '79; 1st Lt. George Robenet, '78, Charles Barnet, '79; 2nd Lt. John Schrote, '78; Ensign William Brandon, '78, Gotfry Lenhart, '79. Rank and file, 120 men.

8th Co., Cap. John O'Blainiss, '78; 1st Lt. John Polk, '78; 2nd Lt. William Johnston, '78; Ensign Benjamin Beaty, '78. Rank and file, 106 men.

SECOND BATTALION.

Colonel William Rankin, '77-8; Lt. Col. John Ewing, '77-8, Moses McLean, '79; Major John Morgan, '77-8, John Edie, '79.

1st Co., Cap. William Ashton, '77-8, Samuel Cabane, '79; 1st Lt. Malachi Steahley, '77, Milkeah Shley, '78, William Hall, '79; 2nd Lt. James Elliot, '77-8; Ensign John Crull, '77, John Carroll, '78, John Murphey, Jr., '79. Rank and file, 91 men.

2nd Co., Cap. John Rankin, '77-8, Thomas Bigham, '79; 1st Lt. Joseph Hunter, '77-8, William McCay, '79; 2nd Lt., John Ashton, '77-8; Ensign Daniel McHenry, '77-8, John Murphey, '79. Rank and file, 88 men.

3rd Co., Cap. Simon Copenhafer, '77-8, Robert Bigham, '79; 1st Lt. Michael Shriver, '77-8, William McMun, '79; 2nd Lt. Andrew Smith, '77-8; Ensign, Jacob Gutwalt, '77-8, John Sheakley, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

4th Co., Cap. Philip Gartner, '77, Jacob Hiar, '78, James Miller, '79; 1st Lt. John Higher, '77, Adam Barr, '78, James McKinley, '79; 2nd Lt. Jacob Comfort, '78; Ensign George Hiar, '78, Barabaus McSherry, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

5th Co., Cap. Emanuel Herman, '77-8, Thomas Orbison, '79; 1st Lt. William Moneyer, '77, William Momer, '78, Joseph Hunter, '79; 2nd Lt. John Rothrock, '77, John Bodrough, '78; Ensign Harman Hoopes, '78, Robert Wilson, '79. Rank and file, 81 men.

6th Co., Cap. John Mansberger, '77-8, James Johnston, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Matthias, '77-8, John McBride, '79; 2nd Lt. George Meyer, '77-8; Ensign Jacob Kepler, '77, Jacob Helper, '78, John McBride, '79. Rank and file, 73 men.

7th Co., Cap. Yost Herbach, '77-8, William Lindsay, '79; 1st Lt. Peter Shultz, '77-8, Robert Black, '79; 2nd Lt. Baltzer Rudisill, '77-8; Ensign Michael Ettlinger, '77-8, Samuel Russel, '79. Rank and file, 50 men.

8th Co., Cap. William Walls, '77-8, Thomas Clingen, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Lee-

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 449

pert, '77-8, Joseph Brown, '79; 2nd Lt. John Jordan, '77-8; Ensign James Schultz, '77, Jacob Sholtz, '78, John McLean, '79. Rank and file, 56 men.

THIRD BATTALION.

Col. David Jamison, '78; Lt. Col. Philip Albright, '78, Michael Smyser, '79
Major William Scott, '78, William Ashton, '79.

1st Co., Cap. Jacob Beaver, '78, Rinehart Bott, '79; 1st Lt. Nicholas Baker, '78, George Philip Zeigler, '79; 2nd Lt. John Bare, '78; Ensign George Lefeber, '78, Philip Eberd, '79. Rank and file, 106 men.

2nd Co., Cap. Gottfry Fry, '78, Henry Matthias, '79; 1st Lt. John Bushong, '78, George Meyer, '79; 2nd Lt. George Spangler, '78; Ensign James Jones, '78, Charles Hyer, '79. Rank and file, 65 men.

3rd Co., Cap. Peter Forte, '78, John McMaster, '79; 1st Lt. Christ Stear, '78, William Bennet, '79; 2nd Lieut. Andrew Hartsock, '78; Ensign Jacob Welshance, '78, John Mapin, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

4th Co., Cap. Christopher Lowman, '78, Philip Jacob King, '79; 1st Lt. Ephriam Penington, '78, Andrew Cross, '79; 2nd Lt. John Fishel, '78; Ensign Charles Barnitz, '78, George Wolf, '79. Rank and file, 72 men.

5th Co., Captain Alexander Ligget, '78, Thomas Goald, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Richey, '78, George Emsnunger, '79; 2nd Lt. Robert Stewart, '78; Ensign, Peter Fry, '78, William Nailor, '79. Rank and file, 75 men.

6th Co., Cap. George Long, '78, Jacob Comfort, '79; 1st Lt. Samuel Smith, '78, George Meyer, '79; 2nd Lt. Conrad Keesey, '78; Ensign Samuel Mosser, '78, Elias Gise, '79. Rank and file, 62 men.

7th Co., Cap. Michael Hahn, '78; 1st Lt. John Mimm, '78; 2nd Lt. Thomas ——— '78; Ensign Christian Zinn, '78. Rank and file 75 men.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Colonel John Andrew, '78; Lt. Col. William Walker, '78, William Gillelan, '79; Major Simon Vanarsdale, '78, John King, '79.

1st Co., Cap. John Calmery, '79; 1st Lt. William Hamilton, '78, Samuel Gillelan, '79; 2nd Lt. Joseph Pollock, '78; Ensign Adam Weaver, '78, Nathaniel Glassco, '79. Rank and file, 58 men.

2nd Co., Cap. John King, '78, Robert Cample, '79; 1st Lt. James Eliot, '78, John Bodine, '79; 2nd Lt. Baltzer Tetrick, '78; Ensign William Neely, '78, David Scott, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

3rd Co., Cap. William Gilliland, '78, David Stockton, '79; 1st Lt. Matthew Mitchell, '78, John Riner, '79; 2nd Lt. William Kelmery, '78; Ensign Nicholas Glas-cow, '78, Elisha Gready, '79. Rank and file, 67 men.

4th Co., Cap. Samuel Morrison, '78, Joseph Pollock, '79; 1st Lt. Peregin Mercer, '78, William Hamilton, '79; 2nd Lt. John Armstrong; Ensign Stephen K. Giffin, '78, Adam Weaver, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Cap. John McIlvain, '78, Josiah Carr, '77; 1st Lt. John Range, '78, Lewis Vanarsdelin, '79; 2nd Lt. Francis Clapsaddle, '78; Ensign James Geary, '78, John Watson, '79. Rank and file, 74 men.

6th Co., Cap. John Stockton, '78, James Elliot, '79; 1st Lt. John Anderson, '78, William Nealley, '79; 2nd Lt. David Stockton, '78; Ensign Elisha Grady, '78, Thomas Prior, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

7th Co., Cap. Samuel Erwin, '78, Andrew Paterson, '79; 1st Lt. William Hough-telin, '78, Abraham Fletcher, '79; 2nd Lt. Henry Forney, '78; Ensign William Reed, '78, William Fleming, '79. Rank and file, 79 men.

8th Co., Cap. Thomas Stockton, '78, James Geery, '79; 2nd Lt. Daniel Mentieth, '78; Ensign Andrew Patterson, '78, George Sheakley, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Col. Joseph Jeffries, '78; Lt. Col. Michael Ege, '78, Francis Jacob Remer, '79; Major Joseph Spangler, '78, Joseph Wilson, '79.

1st Co., Cap. John Mayer, '78, Thomas White, '79; 1st Lt. Abraham Bollinger, '78, Lawrence Helman, '79; Ensign Daniel Hum, '78, Francis Winkel, '79. Rank and file, 55 men.

450 YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION.

2nd Co., Cap. Adam Black, '78, Acquilla Wiley, '79; 1st Lt. William Lindsay, '78, Adam Hendrix, '79; 2nd Lt. David Jordan, '78; Ensign Robert Buchanan, '78, Andrew Smith, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

3rd Co., Capt. William McClane, '78, Peter Zolloinger, '79; 1st Lt. David Blyth, '78, William Hefer, Jr., '79; 2nd Lt. Benjamin Read, '78; Ensign, William Hart, '78, Martin Berkhimer, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

4th Co., Cap. David Wilson, '78, Michael Leightner, '79. 1st Lt. Robert Rowan, '78, Henry Kessler, '79; 2nd Lt. John Thompson, '78; Ensign, John Cotton, '78, John Ham, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Cap. Joseph Morrison, '78, Henry Ferree, '79; 1st Lt. James Johnston, '78, John Snyder, '79; 2nd Lt. John McBride, '78; Ensign John Buchanan, '78, Michael Snyder, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

6th Co., Cap. William Miller, '78, Andrew Paly, '79; 1st Lt. James Porter, '78, John Stump, '79; Ensign Barnabas McCherry, '78, Philip Wyland, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

7th Co., Cap. Thomas Orbison, '78, George Geishelman, '79; 1st Lt. Robert McElhenny, '78, Andrew Lau, '79; 2nd Lt. Joseph Hunter, '78; Ensign Robert Wilson, '78, Valentine Alt, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

8th Co., Cap. John Paxton, '78, John Shorrer, '79; 1st Lt. James Marshall, '78, Jacob Barr, '79; 2nd Lt. William McMun, '78, Helfrich Gramer, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

SIXTH BATTALION.

Colonel William Ross, '78; Lt. Col. Samuel Nelson, '79; Major James Chamberlain, '79.

1st Co., Capt. . . . Laird, '78, Peter Speece, '79; 1st Lt. William Reed, '78, John Swan, '79; Ensign David Steel, '78, John Snyder, '79. Rank and file, 84 men.

2nd Co., Capt. Casper Reineke, '78, William Coulson, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Kudisell, '78, Christian Keener, '79; 2nd Lt. Simon Clear, '78; Ensign Elias Davis, '78, Matthew Dill, '79. Rank and file, 89 men.

3rd Co., Capt. Alexander Nesbit, '79; Lt. Charles Brouster, '79; Ensign Henry Dewalt, '78, Lazarus Nelson, '79. Rank and file, 85 men.

4th Co., Capt. Frederick Kurtz, '78, Andrew Willson, '79; 1st Lt. Matthew Baker, '78, James Quigly, '79; 2nd Lt. Henry M—; Ensign Charles Vantine, '78, William Buns, '79. Rank and file, 85 men.

5th Co., Capt. Peter Ekes, '78, Francis Boner, '79; 1st Lt. John Mullin, '78, Thomas Black, '79; 2nd Lt. Jonas Wolf; Ensign George Harmon, '78, Peter Zeigler, '79. Rank and file, 84 men.

6th Co., Capt. Leonard Yenswene, '78, William Dodds, '79; 1st Lt. John Wampler, '78, Joseph Dodds, jun., '79; 2nd Lt. Jacob Nucomer, '78; Ensign Ludwick Wampler, '78, Adam Guchus, '79. Rank and file, 58 men.

7th Co., Capt. Andrew Foreman, '78, John Oblanas, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Sturgeon, '78, John Polack, '79; 2nd Lt. Richard Parsell, '78; Ensign James McMaster, '78, Benjamin Beaty, '79. Rank and file, 86 men.

8th Co., Capt. Abraham Sell, '78, Daniel May, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Kitsmiller, '78, Andrew Milhorn, '79; Ensign Charles Grim, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Col. David Kennedy, '78; Lt. Col. James Agnew, '78, Adam Winterode, '79; Major John Weams, '78, Joseph Lilley, '79.

1st Co., Capt. Thomas Latta, '78, Simon Clare, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Fletcher, '78, Frederick Eyler, '79; 2nd Lt. Samuel Cobain; Ensign Henry Shultz, '79. Rank and file, 69 men.

2nd Co., Capt. Thomas White, '78, Michael Carl, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Geffries, '78, Adam Hooper, '79; 2nd Lt. John Geffries, '78; Ensign Alexander Lee, '78, Henry Felty, '79. Rank and file, 57 men.

3rd Co., Capt. John Miller, '78, Conrad Shorets, '79; 1st Lt. Peter Smith, '78, Henry Dewalt, '79; 2nd Lt. John McDonald, '78; Ensign Quiller Winny, '78, Anthony Hinkel, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

4th Co., Capt. Abraham Furree, '79, Peter Solinger, '78; 1st Lt. Daniel Amer,

YORK COUNTY TROOPS IN THE REVOLUTION. 451

'78, Christian Koenzan, '79; 2nd Lt. Joseph Baltzler, '78; Ensign Anthony Snider, '78, John Smith, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Capt. John Arman, '78, Henry Moore, '79; 1st Lt. Daniel Peterman, '78, Henry Hohsteter, '79; 2nd Lt. Michael Sech, '78; Ensign George Arman, '78, Ulrich Hohsteter, '79. Rank and file, 65 men.

6th Co., Capt. George Gisselman, '78, Andrew Foreman, '79; 1st Lt. Frederick Hiner, '78, James McMaster, '79; 2nd Lt. Henry Sumrrough, '78; Ensign Valentine Alt, '78, Peter Foreman, '79. Rank and file, 63 men.

7th Co., Capt. Jacob Ament, '78, John Wampler, '79; 1st Lt. Alexander, '78, Adam Fisher, '79; 2nd Lt. Nicholas Andrews, '78; Ensign Adam Clinepeter, '78, Christian Gehret, '79. Rank and file, 55 men.

8th Co., Capt. John Sherer, '78, Peter Ikes, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Hetrick, '78, Jonas Wolf, '79; 2nd Lt. Frederick Mayer, '78; Ensign Jacob Bear, '78, Alexander Adams, '79. Rank and file, 70 men.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Col. Henry Slagle, '78; Lt. Col. John Laird, '79; Major Joseph Lilley, '78, David Wiley, '79.

1st Co., Cap. Nicholas Gelwix, '78, James Maffet, '79; 1st Lt. Adam Hoopard, '78, James Patterson, '79; 2nd Lt. George Gelwix, '78; Ensign Henry Felty, '78, Alexander Allison, '79. Rank and file, 86 men.

2nd Co., Cap. Thomas Manery, '79; 1st Lt. Isaac McKissick, '78, Thomas Gowan, '79; Ensign Thomas Dixon, '88, David Douglass, '79. Rank and file, 62 men.

3rd Co., Cap. Umphry Andrews, '79, Joseph Reed, '78; 1st Lt. Robert Smith, '78, Elias Adams, '79; Ensign Samuel Collins, '78, Allen Anderson, '79. Rank and file, 53 men.

4th Co., Cap. William Gray, '78, John Calwell, '79; 1st Lt. James Patterson, '78, John Sinkler, '69; 2nd Lt. Humphries Andress, '78; Ensign William McCulluch, '78, James Logne, '79. Rank and file, 69 men.

5th Co., Cap. James Moffit, '78, Samuel Fulton, '79; 1st Lt. Andrew Warick, '78, Moses Andrews, '79; 2nd Lt. Samuel Moor, '78; Ensign Thomas Allison, '78, Thomas Dickson, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

6th Co., Cap. John Rippy, '78, James Edger, '79; 1st Lt. John Caldwell, '78, John Camble, '79; Ensign John Taylor, '79. Rank and file, 44 men.

7th Co., Cap. Joseph Reed, '78. Rank and file, 59 men.

8th Co., Cap. Thomas McNerey, '78; 1st Lt. William Adams, '78. Rank and file, 54 men.

NOTE 35.

(PAGE 158.)

Gen. Henry Miller.

GEN. HENRY MILLER was born in Lancaster County, Pa., February 13, 1751, and was the son of a farmer. After having acquired a good English education he read law with Collison Reed, Esq., of Reading, Penna. About the year 1760 he moved to Yorktown where he completed his legal studies under Samuel Johnson, Esq. He was married June 26, 1770. Early in 1775 he was elected First Lieutenant of Capt. Michael Dondel's Company of York riflemen, which, on July 1st, 1775, began its march to Cambridge, Mass., and was the first that arrived in Massachusetts south or west of the Hudson. As to the brilliant services rendered by this Company against the British in front of Boston, see note 47.

The following sketch was written for the Lancaster *Examiner* of Dec. 9, 1830, by W. C. Carter, with additions by the writer :

"In 1776. his company with the regiment to which he belonged commanded at first by Col. Thompson, and afterward by Col. Hand, marched to New York. In 1777, on the 12th of November, he was promoted by Congress to the office of Major in the same regiment. In the following year [1778] he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, commandant in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania. In this latter office he continued until he left the army.

"Capt. Miller was engaged, and took an active and gallant part, in the several battles of Long Island, York Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Head of Elk, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and in a considerable number of other but less important conflicts. For his gallantry at the battle of Long Island,¹ Col. Hand directed his promotion.² At the battle of Monmouth, he displayed most signal bravery. Two horses were, during that conflict, successively shot from beneath this youthful hero and patriot ; but nothing depressed the vigor of his soul, for mounting a third he was in the thick of the battle.

"A companion in arms, writing of Miller, in the year 1801, says, 'He was engaged in most of the battles of note in the Middle States. It would take much time to enumerate the many engagements, as such, as are incident to light corps. It may, with confidence, be stated, that he must have risked his person in fifty or sixty conflicts with the British foe. He served with the highest reputation as an

¹ Note 12.

² 20 Pa. Ar., N. S., 305.



GENERAL HENRY MILLER.

heroic, intelligent and useful officer.' In a letter of Washington to Congress dated 'Trenton Falls, December 12, 1776,' are these words: 'Capt. Miller, of Col. Hand's regiment, also informs me, that a body of the enemy were marching to Burlington yesterday morning. He had been sent over with a strong scouting party, and, at daybreak, fell in with their advance guards consisting of about four hundred Hessian troops, who fired upon him before they were discovered, but without any loss, and obliged him to retreat with his party and to take boat.' Gen. Wilkinson in his memoirs, states that Major Miller of Hand's riflemen, was ordered by Gen. Washington to check the rapid movements of the enemy in pursuit of the American Army, while retreating across the State of New Jersey. The order was so successfully executed, and the advance of a powerful enemy so embarrassed, that the American troops which afterward gained the Independence of their country, were preserved from the overthrow which would have proved the grave of our liberties. In a note of the memoirs, the author says, among other things, 'Gen. Miller, late of Baltimore, was distinguished for his cool bravery wherever he served. He certainly possessed the entire confidence of Gen. Washington.' To multiply quotations would be useless, suffice to say that Miller is mentioned by many of the American historians, and always with much applause.

"When Miller first engaged in the war of the Revolution, he had little or no other fortune than his dwelling-house. But before the close of the war he was reduced to such necessities to support his family that he was compelled to sell the house over the heads of his wife and children. He sometimes spoke of this as a very hard case, and in terms so pathetic as to excite the most tender emotions. At other times he would say, 'I have not yet done all in my power to serve my beloved country, my wife and children I trust will yet see better days.'

"In his pleasant manner he was heard to say, as to the house, the sale had at least saved him the payment of the taxes. Col. Miller being thus, through his patriotism, humiliatingly reduced in pecuniary circumstances, was obliged in the spring of 1779 to resign his commission in the army and come to York. Here he continued to reside for some years, enjoying the love and affection of his fellow-citizens. In October, 1780, he was elected high sheriff of the county of York, and as such he continued until the expiration of his term of office in November, 1783. At the several elections in October of the years 1783-84-85, he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In May, 1786, he was commissioned as prothonotary of York county, and in August of the same year he was appointed a justice of the peace, and of the Court of Common Pleas. In the year 1790 he was a member of the Convention which framed the present constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He continued in the office of prothonotary until July, 1794. In this year (1794) great dangers were apprehended from the encroachments of the English on our western territories. Wayne was at that time carrying our arms against the Indians into the western wilderness. Agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter to the secretary of war, dated May 19, 1794, Pennsylvania was required to furnish her quota of brigades toward forming a detachment of 10,769 militia, officers included. At this time Miller was General of the first brigade, composed of the counties of York and Lancaster, and belonging to the second division of Pennsylvania Militia commanded by Maj. Gen. Hand. This division, with several others, was required to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

"In the same year was the 'western expedition,' an expedition occasioned by an insurrection in the four western counties to resist the laws of the Union.

"At this time Gen. Miller was appointed, and went out as a quartermaster-general. In the same year he was appointed, by Gen. Washington, supervisor of the revenue for the district of Pennsylvania. In this office he acted with such ability, punctuality and integrity, that no one has ever laid the least failure to his charge. But in 1801, Mr. Jefferson having been elected President, Gen. Miller was removed from the office of supervisor and was succeeded by Peter Muhlenberg.

"Upon this event he left York, November 18, 1801, and removed to Baltimore, where he resided for some years as an honest and respectable merchant. At the commencement of the war of 1812, his soul was kindled to the former fires of youthful feeling. Relinquishing his mercantile pursuits he accepted the appointment of brigadier general of the militia of the United States, stationed at Baltimore, and charged with the defense of Fort McHenry and its dependencies. Upon the enemy's leaving the Chesapeake bay, the troops were discharged and Gen. Miller again retired to private life.

"In the spring of 1813, Gen. Miller left Baltimore, and returned to his native State, Pennsylvania. He now resided on a farm at the mouth of the Juniata river, in Cumberland county, devoting himself, with Roman virtue, to agricultural pursuits. But his country soon called him from his retirement. The enemy having again made their appearance from Baltimore, he marched out with the Pennsylvania troops in the capacity of quartermaster-general. He again after a short time returned to Pennsylvania, to reside on his farm at the mouth of the Juniata. At that place, like a Cincinnatus, away from the tumult of war, he continued to reside until the spring of 1821. At that time being appointed prothonotary of Perry county, by Gov. Heister, he removed to Landisburg, the seat of justice of that county. He continued to live at Landisburg, until he was removed from office by Gov. Shultze, in March, 1824. On the 29th of the same month, the Legislature of Pennsylvania began to make, though at a late period, some compensation for his important Revolutionary services. They required the state treasurer to pay him \$240 immediately; and an annuity of the same sum during the remainder of his life. But Gen. Miller did not live long enough to enjoy this righteous provision. He removed with his family to Carlisle; but he had hardly fixed his abode there, and caught the kind looks of his relatives and friends, when he was called by the messenger of peace to a distant and far brighter region where the music of war is unheard, and the storms of contention are at rest. He was seized with an inflammation of the bowels and died suddenly, in the bosom of his family, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1824. On Tuesday afternoon, the mortal part of the hero and patriot was consigned with military honors, to the small and narrow house.

"In private life Gen. Miller was friendly, social and benevolent. He was generous even to a fault.

"In public life, he had, what Lord Clarendon says of Hampden, a head to contrive, a heart to persuade, a hand to execute.

"He was one of the founders of the St. John's Episcopal Church of York, and a man of great piety and sterling character."

From Penna. Herald and York General Advertiser York, November 25, 1789.

"On the 22nd inst., Henry Miller and Henry Slagle, esquires, two of the members of convention for this county, set off for Philadelphia to take their seats in that honorable body. They were accompanied to Wright's Ferry by a number of gentlemen from this borough."

NOTE 36.

(PAGE 158.)

Major John Clark.

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—A MOST BRILLIANT CAREER IN THE REVOLUTION.

From the York Recorder, March 3rd, 1818.

"To the Citizens of York County.—It is with great pleasure that we hear our fellow citizen Major John Clark, of the borough of York, [born in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1751], has consented to stand a poll for, member of Congress, (in the room of Jacob Spangler, Esq., resigned), at the evening election to be held the 17th inst. An address with a concise history of his merit, and services, during our Revolutionary Struggle, for Independence, and during the late war, will be published in the next Recorder.

"Mr. Hardt—Please to insert the above and oblige many."

"York Recorder, March 10th, 1818.

"A short history of Major John Clark's merits and services as performed in our last paper, to wit:

"I entered the service in June, 1775,¹ and marched to the relief of our then suffering brethren at Boston, and was in the affair of Charleston neck, took some prisoners and lost Corporal Cruix soon after. I was promoted and continued a lieutenant² in the first regiment until after the battle of Long Island. I was in the first skirmish near Flatbush; and then I received a Major's commission in the Flying Camp, under the command of Brigadier General Mercer; and in an expedition to Staten Island,³ I took a stand of British colors, of the 23rd Light Dragoons. I commanded the advance of 500 riflemen; and the first Hessians taken, or rather Waldeckers, fell into my hands about sixty. Soon after this I was detached up the North River, and commanded a detachment of 200 men to guard the passes opposite White Plains, where I remained and fortified it and prevented Gen. Howe's army from crossing the Hudson, and formed the rear of the retreating army, until the affair of taking the Hessians at Trenton, at which place I collected remains of the trophies of victory and kept possession of the town. The day after, I marched with 200 men in pursuit of Gen. Stirling and Count Donoss, to Allentown, Hidetown and Cranberry (leaving the British in my rear at Princeton). At these two places I took a great deal of the enemy's stores, etc., and at Hidetown my advance killed the noted Pearson of Jersey, and took thirty British officers. This bold ad-

¹ 3rd Lieut. Capt. Michael Doudel's Company, (Note 47).

² 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Henry Miller's Company of Col. Hand's Regiment, (Note 34).

³ October 15, 1776, *Amer. Ar.*, 5 Ser. Vol. II, pp. 1073-1093.

vanced corps revived the drooping spirit of the Militia,—and the next morning I was noticed by the Commander-in-chief and Generals Green and Reed.

“The former gave a British officer's sword and I was requested to continue in service, (for the Flying Camp was now discharged) and sent to join Gen. Mifflin, with orders to assist him in arranging the militia; and was the only officer with him, in addressing the New England and Rhode Island regiments at Crosswicks, to stay one month longer in service. The next day I was dispatched from Trenton by Gen. Greene alone to advance and discover the force of the enemy advancing under Earl Cornwallis. This I did and returned to help to form the advance corps that received his Lordship; and continued the cannonade and commanded until night. And the next morning I served as Brigade Major to Gen. Mifflin at Princeton and on our arrival at Norristown I was promoted to the rank of Major and Aide-de-Camp to General Greene, and shortly before the affair at Brandywine, I was wounded severely through my right shoulder (which even yet, at times, lays me up for many days.) At the battle of Germantown I took Captain Speak of the 37th Light Infantry. I thought of a plan and digested it to gain immediate intelligence of the enemies' loss, and the next evening I put it into complete execution by great personal hazard and communicated it to General Washington, who was so satisfied, that he approved of my conduct, gave me an unlimited command and power to act as I pleased; and I soon discovered the whole of the enemies' design and communicated it to General Washington with so much exactness that he made the formidable disposition at White Marsh, which disgraced Sir Wm. Howe, and his army. I also advised the detaching a brigade to Wilmington, to secure it, and the navigation of the Delaware, and General Smallwood was sent; and by this means two of the enemies' ships fell into his hands; the enemy were prevented from having any communication with the Tories, etc., between there and Philadelphia. In this active employment I continued until my wound induced me to apply for leave to retire, until my health should recruit, and on the 2nd of January, 1778, the Commander-in-Chief sent for me and the then Captain Lee, the late Governor of Virginia, and in secret consulted us, (as we had been the two eyes of his army) on the practicability of attacking Sir William Howe, then near Derby; taking the hay of Tinicum Island; or of surprising the corps left in Philadelphia. We advised him against either. He was so satisfied that he offered me any berth I would point out in his power to give and I declined on account of my health. He wrote a mere letter of introduction to the then President of Congress (Mr. Laurens) stating my merits and services, and hinting he would if my health permitted, recommend me more particularly to the notice of Congress at a future time. At this critical period there were parties against that great officer and it was known I was one of his warmest friends. Mr. Laurens, in a few days after I delivered him his letter, informed me Congress had long thought of establishing an Auditor's office in the army under the Commander-in-Chief, to call all officers who had received money on account; particularly the Paymaster; as money could not be remitted fast enough, and that I was appointed. I declined, first, on account of my health, and secondly because the money was so depreciated I could not subsist, and was determined I would not accept it; but was informed that I would offend Congress, and the Commander-in-Chief also, who had this plan much in view. I was assured by the then Board of the Treasury that if I accepted it, my depreciation would, at a future day, be allowed me. Under this promise I wrote, on the 24th of February, to the President that, 'I would accept

without any fixed stipulation, and submit to Congress, what compensation should be made at a future time, when the work was done.' I left my family and every means of speculation, by which I could have made a fortune, and performed the laborious duties of that office (for my colleague, Matthew Clarkson, resigned the June following) for two years; till my health was so injured by my extreme fatigue, that all the physicians advised me to retire if I wished to prolong life; in November, 1779, I resigned. And, though I accepted the disagreeable office when my health could not permit me to do the duty of a military officer, yet this was not all the sacrifice: for I actually advanced £1152 10d. for one of the best teams in America to secure and haul the apparatus of the Auditors, their baggage and paper of the office out of my own pocket (as there was not then a sufficiency in the Treasury that could be spared) to set the business in a proper train, so that no delay might take place. After my resignation, I sold the team and the man kept me out of the money until I sued him and then he tendered it into Court, and it was so depreciated that I declined taking it, so that I lost all that money.'

"The following commendatory letters are from General Washington and President Monroe:

"HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, Jan. 2, 1778.

"Sir—I take the liberty of introducing Major John Clark, the bearer of this, to your notice. He entered the service at the commencement of the war and has for some time past acted as aid-de-camp to Major General Greene. He is active, sensible and enterprising and has rendered me very great assistance since the Army has been in Pennsylvania, by procuring one constant and certain intelligence of the motions and intentions of the enemy. It is somewhat uncertain whether the state of the Major's health will admit of his remaining in the military line; if it should, I may perhaps have occasion to recommend him in a more particular manner to the favour of Congress at a future time. At present I can assure you that if you should, while he remains in the neighborhood of York, have any occasion for his services, you will find him not only willing, but very capable of executing any of your commands. I have the honor to be, etc.,

"The Hon. H. Laurens.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"CARLISLE, Oct. 6, 1794.

"Sir—Your favor of the 27th ult., was put into my hands in the movement I was leaving Philadelphia City and I have had neither leisure nor opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of it since, till now.

"I thank you for your polite offer of attending me to the field; but my going thither, or returning to the seat of government in time for the meeting of Congress, depends upon circumstances not within my controul, nor of which have I such accurate information as to enable me to decide. Nothing short of imperious necessity can justify my being absent from the seat of government while Congress is in session. Under this view of the matter, I decline making any establishment of a family, unless that necessity should occur, when, in the choice of aid I must have regard to considerations of different kinds.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Major John Clark.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

"WASHINGTON, April 1, 1812.

"Dear Sir—Major J. Clark, a Revolutionary officer of merit, an aid-de-camp to Gen. Greene, and with whom I was well acquainted, has requested me to make

him known to you, which I do with pleasure in giving him this introduction. He has a claim on the United States for services rendered at that interesting epoch, and I wish only to apprise you of his true character, being conscious that it requires nothing more than a knowledge of it to secure your attentions to his case so far as to see that he has justice rendered to him. You will excuse the liberty which I take in favor of an old Revolutionary friend.

“ ‘With great respect and esteem, I am sincerely yours,
 “ ‘The Hon. M. Gibson. JAMES MONROE.’

“HEADQUARTERS, 21st September, 1814.

“The commanding general, in taking leave of Major John Clark, has the pleasure of offering him his thanks for the zeal and the active services he has voluntarily rendered during his stay at Baltimore, and in its defence.

“SAMUEL SMITH,
 “Major General Commanding.

“Major Clark offered Gen. Smith to advance and attack the British army on their landing at North Point and submitted his plan to Col. Howard and Gen. Winder who approved of it and said he ought to have the command of the 300 Pennsylvanians and as many Marylanders and the same number of Virginians, and he reconnoitered the ground for that purpose, but it had been given to others.

“(Something further on the subject will probably be presented to the public in our next paper.)”

“YORK RECORDER, March 17th, 1818.

“At the battle of Monmouth he carried orders to Major Gen. Charles Lee to attack and annoy the British army, and helped him to form a regiment who beat the British Light Horse and checked their advance, and gave time to form the American army under Gen. Washington and carried orders to Major Gen. Lord Stirling to send the Commander-in-chief (then in front on the heights of Freehold) two Pennsylvania Brigades with Gen. Wm. Irvine to command them, and then to help Lord Stirling to form his division on the ridge of ground, westward in the rear of the Morass with the Causeway in front of him, being the left wing of the army. The first shot from the enemy's cannon struck the ground, not fifteen feet from the Major.”

The following important letter from General Lee to Major Clark is in reference to his trial by court-martial for his conduct at Monmouth:

“WHITE PLAINS, September 3, 1773.

“Sir—I was so thoroughly convinc'd in my own mind of standing on the firmest ground, and of the clearness of having done, and more than barely done my duty in the affair of the 28th of June, that I did not take the pains to collect Evidence, some I sav'd to save time and trouble to the Courts, but the wonderful industry that has been shewn by my Prosecutors to accomplish the ruin of my fame and fortunes, and the strange mode in which the tryal has been conducted give me reason to think that I ought to have omitted not the least evidence for my justification—and as I am reminded (for I really had forgot it) that you can witness some very important circumstance on a point on which the greatest stress has been laid, I mean orders sent to me by his Excellency and my answer, I must entreat that

you will favor me with a declaration in writing upon your honour, of what you recollect on this subject—and am, Sir, Your Most

“Obdt humble Servt

“CHARLES LEE.”

Major Clark has written on the back of this letter the following:

“Letter, Major-Genl. Lee, Sept. 3, 1778. Answered same day vide copy, &c., which I immediately shewed Genl. Washington & his A. D. C's Tilghman & Fitzgerald, & and approved of by them.”

“Major Clark presented petitions to the Courts of Bedford &c. and advocated them—got the great road laid out from Sideling Hill, through the Cove, McConnel's Town and Fort Loudon to Chambersburg, and from there to Philadelphia, and made the great state road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, through York County. He also did the same respecting the Canal Turnpike, and from thence to the Harrisburg bridge. He petitioned the Court and got a stone bridge built over the Yellow Breeches creek at Haldeman's forge by the Counties of York and Cumberland, and has now offered to do the same at Beaver Creek, near Berlin, and without fee or reward. He also tried to get Congress to fix their permanent seat at York—and he did the same by writing to President Monroe, after the burning of the Capitol at Washington, he solicited a command to prevent it a year before.”

“‘NEW YORK, April 28th, 1789.

“‘Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for your friendly congratulations, but assure you that in the present state of public affairs, I prefer infinitely the private to the public station. However, here I am, and while here, will endeavor to do my duty. When the question respecting a federal town shall come on, I have no doubt that it will be thought expedient to place it somewhere between the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and that every attention will be paid to the interest of the Union, and to the national proposition of the citizens, that can possibly be expected. For my own part I shall be in favor of a full hearing to all parties, and to an impartial decision upon principles to public interest.

“‘I remain, dear sir, with every wish for your welfare and happiness, your friend and humble servant.

E. GERRY.

“‘Col. Clark.’

“‘NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1789.

“‘Dear Sir—I am favored with yours of the 7th and 22nd of September and for reasons which I have not time to enumerate, I have thought that there will be a better prospect of giving general satisfaction, by placing the permanent residence on the Delaware than on the Susquehanna. But not wishing to oppose the prevailing opinion of Pennsylvania and the states east of it, excepting New Jersey, I voted with them for Susquehanna. The Senate, however, Non-concurred in the bill, and this being agreed to by the House, with one amendment, is referred by the Senate to the next session. I took no share in the debates, but thought too many of the speakers influenced by local views, held forth principles which must make unfavorable impression; I hope, however, liberality will be generally diffused in the next discussion, and remain, dear sir, your very humble servant.

“‘Col. Clark.

E. GERRY.’

“ ‘CAMBRIDGE, March 8th, 1812.

“ ‘My Dear Sir—I have received your very friendly letter on the 19th of December, a short time before the last session of our legislature, and have been so occupied since, and indeed for the last nine months, as to have had not a day to attend to my private concerns, my friends or correspondents. If I can render you any service now, by a letter to our members of Congress, I will write one to them jointly; for it may serve you in some instances, although some of the gentlemen may hold political principles differing from my own. My present office is the most laborious that I ever filled. In this state, the British faction have not only exceeded every other in their libellous publications but have literally threatened me with fire and sword. I believe, however, they are convinced that such means are not effective to prevent a faithful discharge of my office. In case of a war, our veteran officers, I trust, will be placed in the highest grades. If I should, at any time, go on to Washington it would give me great pleasure to call on you; and I shall always be happy to see you at my rural retreat. Mrs. Gerry has not of late years enjoyed good health; but it is much improved and I flatter myself will be fully established. We exceed you in number, having nine children living and having lost one. This I shall direct to you at home, as I presume you must have left Washington ere this. Accept my best wishes for the welfare of yourself, Mrs. Clark, and your amiable young circle, and be assured I remain very sincerely and respectfully your friend.

E. GERRY.

“ ‘Col. Clark.’

“ ‘He at his own expense sent the first account by his servant to Congress, then at York, and to his friends at Lancaster and York, of the Augusta man of war 64 guns and a frigate being blown up, and the defeat of Count Donoss at Red Bank, with the loss of 500 men, as per Messrs. Zantzinger and Donaldson’s letters, with one from Gen. Roberdeau then in Congress.

“ ‘Dear Sir—Your favor I acknowledge with many thanks, as it did not fail to afford me that real satisfaction and joy, a lover of his country would feel on such important and interesting intelligence. I would not detain the messenger longer than to repeat my acknowledgments, to beg a continuance of such favors, and to assure you that I am, with esteem, dear sir, your most obedient friend and servant.

“ ‘YORK-TOWN, Oct. 25, 1777.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.’

“ ‘LANCASTER, Oct. 25, 1777.

“ ‘Sir—Your favor with the agreeable news, came to hand yesterday about four in the afternoon, which gave general satisfaction and am extremely obliged to you. Should anything now happen, shall esteem it as a favor to give me intelligence, if not too much trouble. The firing at Fort Mifflin was heard here distinctly, particularly the explosion, which seemed more like an earthquake than anything else.

“ ‘I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

“ ‘PAUL ZANTZINGER.’

“ ‘YORK, Nov. 10, 1777.

“ ‘Dear Major—Your favors of the 1st ult., 5th and 7th inst., came to hand, the first containing a letter for Mrs. Clark, which I forwarded. I am much obliged to you for the intelligence you have from time to time transmitted to me; it has been the earliest account which Congress has received of the facts you mentioned. The inhabitants of Philadelphia will suffer extremely, should Howe keep possession of

the city this winter. I am told that beef and bread are excessively scarce and dear, and that the poor whigs, whom the enemy have thrown into prison, are in want of the necessities of life. My heart feels for them, for I am afraid many of them will perish for mere want. I begin to grow uneasy for our brave men who garrison Red Bank and Mud Island. I think it probable the enemy will send a large force to take those places, as they can have no safety in Philadelphia, while we keep possession of the river. Your expeditions on the banks of Delaware was very clever, and the finesse you made use of to get the Fendvis men ashore, was really entertaining; after this affair they will suspect the tories, and think they go on board their vessels to reconnoitre. I have not yet been honored with a line from Gen. Greene; however sent the cloth and trimmings I had suitable, agreeable to your directions. Inclosed are the bills—all the buff cloth is now sold—but should any of your friends have occasion for blue, green or drab cloth, we can supply them. Inclosed I send you the convention of Saratoga, with half sheet of news, which perhaps you have not seen. I request you will favor me with a line by every opportunity and if I can render you any service here, pray command me. Your friends are all well and desire to be remembered to you.

“I am, dear sir, yours affectionately.

“Major John Clark.

JOSEPH DONALDSON.’

(Major Joseph Donaldson was at the date of this letter a member of the Council of Safety.¹)

“To my fellow citizens of York County with distinction, will you not, as far as you can, requite one for past service, and confide in me hereafter? And to those in York, I hope they will believe me their affectionate and zealous friend; and unite in supporting me on the 17th inst., for their member of Congress. ‘By their fruits ye shall know them.’ This is my first asking and it will probably be the last.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

“‘JOHN CLARK.’”

The present scribe regrets to state that Major Clark was not elected a member of Congress in partial recognition and compensation for his valiant services in the Revolution.

The following unpublished autograph letter of Gen. Hugh Mercer, commandant of the Flying Camp is in the possession of Mr. Grier Hersh:

“PERTH AMBOY, 8th Sept., 1776.

“Gentlemen—The bearer of this Lt. John Clark has been recommended to me by an officer of Rank in whom I can entirely confide, as a person extremely well qualified and from his services entitled to a Rank much Superior to what he has held. I understand a majority in the 2nd Battalion of York County is vacant to which I beg leave to recommend Mr. Clark. Your choice of Him I hope will give satisfaction to you & all concerned.

I am Gentlemen

“To Cols. McAllister
and Slagle & the Field
officers from York.

Very Respectfully

Your Ob’t Serv’t.

HUGH MERCER.

¹ Note 34.

Endorsement in the handwriting of Major Clark:

"Honble Brig. Gen. Mercer, 8th Sept. 1776 in favor of Major Clark, and I was appointed Major in Col. McAlister's Regt of Flying Camp then at Amboy."

Major Clark tendered his services in the war of 1812-14, and offered Gen. Smith to advance and attack the British army on its landing at North Point, submitting his plans to Col. Howard and Gen. Winder, who approved them.

Major Clark had just commenced the practice of law when the troublous times of the Revolution came on. Some years after this struggle he resumed his practice, continuing until the time of his death. Like most of the lawyers of his day, he "rode the circuit," practicing in many of the counties of the State. He was the only lawyer present at the opening of the first term of Court held in Franklin County, Sept. 15, 1784, on the second story of John Jack's tavern.

He was a man of large frame, fine personal appearance, and brave to a fault; a man of fine mind, was a good lawyer, wrote a beautiful hand, and was very sarcastic in speech when he thought it necessary to be. He was also a great wit, fond of fun and frolic, and hence his company was much sought after. In 1818, as stated, he ran for Congress, and advanced his brilliant soldier record in support of his candidacy. But he was defeated, and his great services to his country were unrewarded. His property was immediately after his defeat sold by the Sheriff. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Parish from 1784 to 1791. He resided at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver streets. He married a daughter of Captain Nicholas Bittinger, died December 27, 1819, and his remains were buried in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard, York. His descendants are all dead.

The portrait of Major Clark was interred with the remains of Julia Clark, his daughter, at her request, in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard.

NOTE 37.

(PAGE 158.)

The Old Court House.

ITS BELL, FIGURE OF JUSTICE, AND WEATHER VANE—THE
DWELLINGS SURROUNDING COURT HOUSE SQUARE
AND BLOCKS ADJACENT IN 1799, AND YEARS
PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT.

THE Court House, in Court House Square, York, was completed in 1756, except the steeple, which was built in 1815 for a town clock; the Market House adjoining on the west was erected about 1758, and the State House adjoining the former on the east in 1793.

About the year 1774, a bell was brought from England to York, a gift to St. John's Episcopal Church from Queen Caroline of England (doubtless the sister of George III, and wife of the King of Denmark.) As the church building had no belfry or tower, the bell was deposited on the pavement of Joseph Updegraff, Esq., in Centre Square, where it remained for some time. It was afterwards hung in the tower of the Court House, where it remained until the building was torn down. It was there rung on Sundays, at the appointed hours of service of St. John's Episcopal Church.¹ When the news of the Declaration of Independence was brought to York, James Smith, (a signer of the Declaration) Archibald McLean and others hoisted the bell to the Court House tower or cupola, and by them used to ring out the glad tidings far and wide. When profane hands, in 1841, demolished this Temple of Liberty the bell was removed to the belfry of St. John's Church.

Above the Judge's seat in the Court room were hung the royal "arms of Great Britain," in the rear the "Figure of Justice," and on top of the tower was a broad arrow of England, (a mark of sov-

¹ Note 25½.

ereignty) for a vane; both the arms and vane were removed in 1776. Pulaski was authorized by Congress to raise a command of sixty-eight horse and two hundred foot, and York was the rendezvous of his legion before its march to South Carolina. The dashing legion of Armand de la Rouerie was also recruited here at that time, and was afterwards quartered here. It is said that the success of these two foreign leaders gave to the Court House its crowning ornament—a gilded dragoon in panoply of sword and helmet elevated as a vane to replace the broad arrow on the spire. Another tradition is, that the arrow was supplanted by a weather cock which was used as a target by stray militia men, and being in time battered out of shape, the gilded dragoon took its place. The clock that belonged to the cupola was secured by Christ's Lutheran Church, but has been long since replaced. The Continental Congress began its session in this Court House on September 30, 1777.¹

THE OLD RESIDENTS IN COURT HOUSE SQUARE AND ADJACENT.

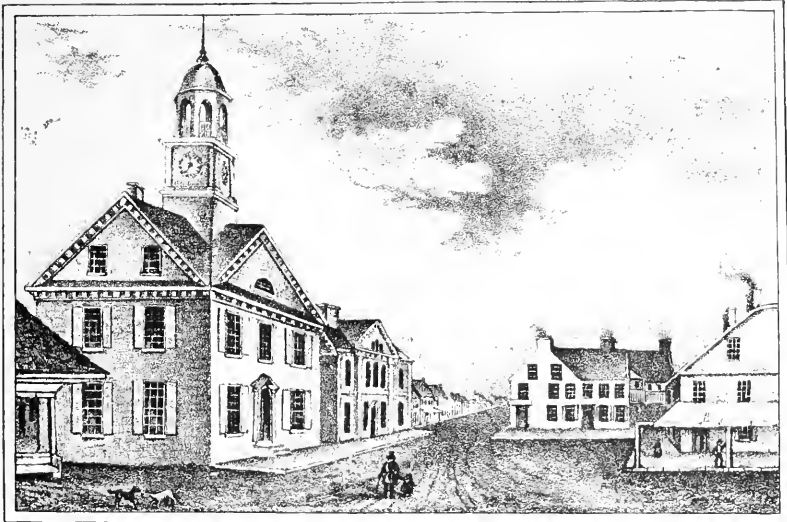
The early residents surrounding Court House Square and the blocks abutting thereon were: On southwest corner of Square and George street (generally called Jail Street because the county jail was on it) was Jacob Upp's tavern, before and after 1800; in 1816, Dritt and Gardner's store, Michael Gardner's store, 1818, followed by Gallagher and Wert's. Next south, 1812, was Conrad Laub's Green Tree Inn, 60 feet front, succeeded, 1816, by Francis Jones' store, 1817, by Robert Hamersley's Inn, (sign of James Lawrence, Esq.,) where General Jackson quartered in 1819,² followed by Thomas McGrath's Inn, 1820, by George Fahnestock's Drug store, 1821, and in 1823 by Charles A. Morris' apothecary. Next door south came Dr. John Rouse; across Mason alley, in 1805, was the last office of Hon. James Smith,³ with his high-porched, blue, rough-coated dwelling adjoining, and at the corner of King street resided his son-in-law, attorney James Kelly.

In the southwest angle of the Square, facing north, when the Continental Congress sat in the Court House, was the two-story frame building in which James Smith had his law office, and was

¹ Note 51.

² Note 32.

³ Note 53.



S. M. L. 1810

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OLD COURT HOUSE SQUARE, YORK, PA.

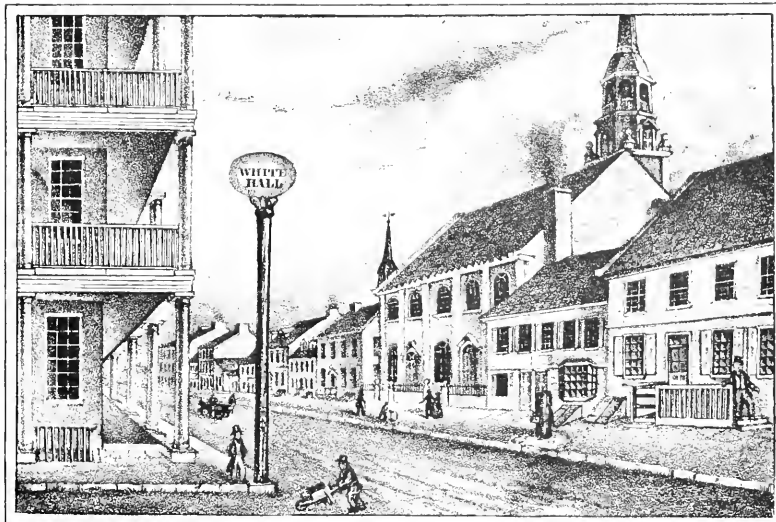
1 Section of Market House.

2 Court House, Occupied by the Continental Congress, 1777-8.

3 State House.

4 Benjamin Hersh's Inn.

5 Gottlieb Ziegle's Inn.



Lith. of S. M. L. 1830

MARKET STREET, EAST OF BEAVER, YORK, PA., 1830.

occupied during the session of Congress here by the Board of War, and Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which the patriot, Tom Paine, was secretary; subsequently the house was occupied by Martin Austin, tailor, one of whose journeymen was Isaac Singer, the famous inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, who married Lizzie Sponsler, of York; in the same angle, west, was the little Laurel Engine House before it was removed to North George street.¹

On the southwest corner of the Square and High (now Market) street, was the store of William Spangler and Daniel Schriver, succeeded, 1821, by 'Thomas McGrath's Globe Inn, where Daniel Webster and General Lafayette were entertained; next door west, 1822, came Samuel Spangler's "York House"² with Gen. Jacob Spangler's residence adjoining;³ then came, 1816, Col. George Hay's "Indian King's" tavern, succeeded, 1822, by John Hay's "Indian Queen," the last two were occupied by Colonel Michael Swoope and Lt. Col. John Hay during the Revolution; then followed the residences of Charles A. Barnitz, Jacob Upp and Col. Thomas Hartley, the latter succeeded by Catherine Dritt; next, 1816, George Upp, 1817, Thomas McGrath's boot and shoe store; next came Sheriff Jacob Eichelberger, succeeded by Jacob Emmett's boot and shoe store; and 1817, followed by other property of John Hay, Jr.; then the German Presbyterian church,⁴ built by Peter and Henry Small, 1799, with the residence of Rev. David Candler, succeeded by the Hon. George Barnitz, extending to the corner of South Beaver street; he by Jacob Glessner, Justice of the Peace, and he by Francis Koch, jeweler.

On the opposite corner, west, was the three-story brick residence of Major John Clark,⁵ then the largest private building in York, and in which, 1816, was the store of H. & J. Love & Co., followed by Hammersley and Rosenmiller, and they by A. W. Sterling; next came William Wagner's drug store, and adjacent, Thomas Jameson's "Shakespeare Inn;" near Water street was, 1789, the store of Michael Hahn, succeeded by Jacob Hahn, 1791, and in 1816, by the store of John Schmidt.⁶ On the southwest corner of High and Water streets was the store of Harris and Donaldson, succeeded in 1797, by William Nes; in 1816, by the Inn of Robert Hammer-

¹Note 30.²Ante p. 173.³Ante p. 184.⁴Note 25½.⁵Note 36.⁶Ante p. 197.

sley, succeeded by Michael Dondel's "Golden Horse" tavern, afterwards, 1836, kept by Adam Klinefelter, with the little Active (in 1816, the Vigilant) engine house adjoining;¹ next to the Codorus Creek came the tan yard of the Dondels, while on the opposite bank resided Jesse Spangler.

The northwest corner of the Square and High street, 65 by 230 feet, was purchased by Baltzer Spengler, Sr., at the laying out of York, 1741.² It was at his house, at the elections of 1749 and 1750, the famous riots occurred;³ upon his death in 1770, the corner of about 25 feet, came under the will, to Daniel Spangler, and the remainder to Baltzer Spengler, Jr. John Greer bought the corner, and in 1801, and before, had his store there; in 1810, he was succeeded by Penrose Robinson and Daniel Schriver's store, and they by William Nes,⁴ and later by Demuth and Bunigardner. Next to the corner came the "Black Horse" Inn of Baltzer Spengler, Jr., in which President Washington lodged in 1791.⁵ Upon his demise in 1798, his son Samuel Spangler conducted the Inn until 1822, when he was succeeded by Henry King, and within a few years by John Koontz, and he by Jacob Stoelhr, as Innkeepers; next came Daniel Spangler, 1801, followed by Jacob Upp, and he by George Upp; next, 1801, came Craver's hat shop; then, 1801, Jacob Hay's store; then, 1801, George Stake, who had as successor, Justice of the Peace Ignatius Lightner; next adjoining, Frederick Rummel's "King of Prussia" tavern; then, 1801, Thomas Taylor's store, succeeded 1810, by Garretson and Dinsman; next, 1801, Michael Weidman; then, 1801, John Forsythe, and he, 1821, by Jacob Dritt;⁶ then came John Eichelberger's "Buck Tavern," succeeded 1822, by Andrew Newman, and he, 1836, by Post-master Daniel Small,⁷ where the post office was then kept; next came the corner of Beaver street, owned and occupied, 1801, as a hardware store, by Peter Dinkel,⁸ succeeded by Zeibe Durkee, who built the White Hall hotel, and who was followed by John Welsh.

On the northwest corner of High and Beaver streets was, in 1816, the store of Henry Irwin, succeeded by Candor & Stahle, Henry B. Funk, Penrose Robinson, who later moved next door

¹Note 30.²Ante p. 141, Note 25.³Ante p. 158, Note 38.⁴Ante p. 208.⁵Ante p. 140.⁶Ante p. 204.⁷Ante p. 176.⁸Ante p. 85.

north, and by Charles Hay. On North Beaver street, east, next to Clark alley, north, lived Col. Michael H. Spangler,¹ and Dr. John Spangler, nearly opposite.² On High street, second door west of Beaver, was the Inn of Captain Philip Gossler, afterwards conducted by Major Conrad Laub, and occupied in 1814 by the York Bank; further west was the residence of John Barnitz, Esq., and where Dr. Jacob Hay and his sister now live was the residence of Rudolf Spengler;³ the second house east of Water street was the residence of Postmaster Peter Spangler, where the post office was kept in 1816 and years afterwards, and the house in which some of the Conway conspirators tried to lure Gen. Lafayette into their net;⁴ at the corner, 1836, was T. Smith's "Golden Plough" tavern.

In the northwest angle of the square were the stores of William Goodridge (colored) and John Breneise, with Godfrey Lenhart's clock store on the corner of North George street, succeeded by Jacob Dritt, liquor merchant, and in 1836, by Schreiber, Welsh & Co.; between the store and Clark alley was for a long time, a vacant lot; north of the alley, 1822, was George Shetter's "York Hotel." Archibald McLean occupied the northeast corner of the Square and North George street during the Revolution, (it was in his house that the Continental Treasury was located during the session of Congress here, 1777-8) followed by his son-in-law Ensign Jacob Barnitz; adjoining on the north was the tin and copper store of Charles F. Fisher,⁵ with Dr. John Fisher, Sr., adjoining; and in 1836, by J. Craumer's "Pulaski" Inn.

In the northeast angle of the Square was the residence of Gen. Henry Miller,⁶ succeeded by attorney David Cassat (father of the late Mrs. Samuel Small) and he by cashier John Schmidt.

On the northeast corner of the Square and High street was the property of Andrew Billmeyer, purchased by George Small in 1809, and opened by him as a hardware store, and who had for his successors his sons P. A. & S. Small; next property east was that of Elizabeth Billmeyer, occupied in 1812 by George S. Morris and Samuel Small's general store, and followed by Charles A. Morris' drug store; next came Jacob Billmeyer, succeeded in 1789 by John Greer's store, succeeded by William Spangler's tobacco store; next

¹Ante p. 161.

²Ante p. 172.

³Ante p. 181.

⁴Ante p. 193, Note 55.

⁵Ante p. 211.

⁶Note 35.

came Charles F. Fisher's new tin and copper store; next came Andrew Johnson's, 1773-1789, "Black Bear" Inn, followed by J. Craumer, he by Clement Stillinger, (sign of Gen. Jackson), and he by William Spangler; then came George Heckert, and Charles Mitzel's cigar store; then Peter Ahl; then Col. George Spangler's Inn,¹ (sign of General Washington), succeeded, 1823, by John Koontz,² and he by Anthony Eck; then followed the residence of Dr. William McIlvain; next at the corner of Duke street, came Isaac Kepner, shoemaker, Jacob Fry, tailor, succeeded by Jacob Brown, and Cooper Oram, tailors, and then came the Laurel engine house, 1824; on the opposite corner resided Philip Heckert.

On the southeast corner of High street and the Square, a two-story brick house was built, in 1811, and still standing, by Benjamin Hersli, as his tavern, the "Golden Swan," followed by Ludwig Michael's tin store, succeeded by Dr. Thomas D. Jameson, afterwards Samuel Weiser's store, succeeded by his sons, Jacob and Charles; then came Michael Welsh's hat store, then Philip Waltemyer's "White Horse" Inn, succeeded by Thomas Metzel's "Turk's Head" tavern; Samuel Weiser, latter, came next; then John Irwin's store and tavern, 1811, succeeded by John Hartman's first store, where the Marshall House now stands.

Where the Court House now stands, came Killian Small, Sr., carpenter, succeeded by Peter Small, his son, a carpenter; then came Frederick Youse, cow-bell maker, succeeded by Peter Rupp, 1822; then came the property of Henry Smyser, where the Security Title and Trust Company building now is; then Henry Hertzog, boot and shoe maker and Dr. Alexander Small at the Arcade; next came Henry Small, carpenter, (Keesey property); then Esquire George Heckert followed by his son Jacob; then came the school and music teacher, Michael Bentz; then at the corner of Duke street was the blacksmith shop of Jesse Hines, and as successors, Michael W. Ash, Esq., Peter Debarth, Mrs. David Cassat and Charles Weiser. On the next corner east resided Julia Odewald, with successors, John Hunter and James Vaughn, and Jacob Fry, tailor, in the rear building; second door east lived Mrs. John Spengler, Sr.,³ with her son, Sheriff Zachariah Spangler, adjoining.

¹Ante p. 152.

²Ante p. 224.

³Ante p. 213.

On the southeast corner of the Square and George street was the tavern of Gottlieb Ziegle, followed, 1822, by Clement Stillinger, and in 1824 by John Hartman; then came Alexander Klinefelter's inn with George Haller and Mr. Flory adjoining; then John Koch succeeded by his son, Richard Koch, silversmith; at the corner of Mason alley was saddler Krafft; then came Christ German Lutheran church, with the log school house;² next came Dr. John Rouse, and next at the corner of King street stood the large stone county jail.

²Note 25½.

NOTE 38.

(PAGE 159.)

President Washington's Visit to York in 1791.

VERBATIM EXTRACTS FROM HIS DIARY RECOUNTING HIS EXPERIENCE HERE. LISTENS TO A SERMON IN GERMAN.

ADDRESS TO HIM BY THE CITIZENS OF YORK AND
HIS REPLY. HIS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
IN YORK IN 1800.

A VERBATIM EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S DIARY
OF 1791, IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. J. M. TONER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

"At Frederick Town, Maryland: June 30.—The business which brot' me to Georgetown being finished & the Comrs instructed with respect to the mode of carrying the plan into effect I set off this morning a little after 4 o'clock in the prosecution of my journey towards Philadelphia; and being desirous of seeing the nature of the Country North of Georgetown, and all along the upper Road, I resolved to pass through Fredericktown in Maryland—& York & Lancaster in Pennsylvania & accordingly—Breakfasted at a small village called Williamsburgh in which stands the Ct House of Montgomerie County (Maryland) 14 M from George Town—dined at one Peter's tavern 20 Miles further—and arrived at Frederick town about sundown—the whole distance 43 miles."—*Washington's Diary*.

From Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, July 9, 1791.

"Frederick-Town, July 5.—On Thursday evening last (June 30) at twenty five minutes past seven o'clock, the President of the United States, accompanied by his Secretary Major Jackson, arrived in this town from Mount Vernon, on his way to Philadelphia. So sudden and unexpected was the visit of this amiable and illustrious character, as to leave it entirely out of the power of the citizens to make the necessary preparations for his reception. On notice being given of his arrival, the bells of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches were rung—fifteen rounds from Cannon Hill were discharged—and a band of music serenaded him in the evening. He was politely invited to spend the succeeding day in town; but answered (as an apology for not accepting the invitation) that public business obliged him to hasten to Philadelphia. The next morning at ten o'clock, he proceeded on his journey, escorted by several gentlemen, over the Monocosy, on his route to York.

Previous to his departure, an address, drawn in great haste, was presented to him : to which he was pleased to return an answer ; exhibiting as usual fresh proofs of his greatness and goodness."

"FRIDAY, JULY 1.

"At Taneytown, Maryland : July 1.—Received an address from the Inhabitants of Frederick Town and about 7 o'clock left it—dined at one Cookerlys 13 miles off & lodged at Tawny town only 12 Miles farther—being detained at the first stage by Rain and to answer the address wch had been presented to me in the Morning. Tawny town is but a small place with only the street through wch the Road passes, built on—the buildings are principally of wood."—*Washington's Diary*.

"SATURDAY, JULY 2.

"At Yorktown, Pennsylvania : July 2.—Set out a little after 4 o'clock and in ab't 6 Miles crossed the line wch divides the States of Maryland & Pennsylvania—the Trees in wch are so grown up that I could not perceive the opening though I kept a lookout for it.—9 Miles from Tawny town, Littlestown is passed, they are of similar app'e but ye latter is more insignificant than the former.—Seven Miles farther we came to Hanover (commonly called McAlister's town) a very pretty village with a number of good Brick Houses & Mechanics in it. At this place, in a good Inn, we breakfasted—and in 18 Miles more reached York Town where we dined & lodged.—After dinner in company with Colo [Thomas] Hartley & other Gentlemen I walked through the principal Streets of the Town and drank Tea at Col. Hartleys. The Ct Ho was illuminated."—*Washington's Diary*.

"SUNDAY, JULY 3.

"At Lancaster, Pennsylvania : July 3.—Received and answered an address from the Inhabitants of Yorktown—& there being no Episcopal Minister present in the place, I went to hear morning Service performed in the Dutch reformed church¹—which, being in that language, not a word of which I understood I was in no danger of becoming a proselyte to its religion by the eloquence of the Preacher.

"After Service, accompanied by Colo Hartley & half a dozen other Gentlemen, I set off for Lancaster—Dined at Wrights Ferry [Columbia] where I was met by Genl [Edward] Hand & many of the principal characters of Lancaster & escorted to the town by them, arriving at 6 o'clock.

"The country from York to Lancaster is very fine, thick settled, and well cultivated—about the ferry they are extremely rich—the River Susquehanna at this place is more than a mile wide and some pretty views on the bank of it."—*Washington's Diary*.

From Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, July 6, 1791.

"Saturday last the President of the United States arrived here from Mount Vernon, on his way to Philadelphia. His arrival which was about 2 o'clock, was announced by the ringing of bells. The Independent Light Infantry Company, commanded by Captain Hay, paraded, and being drawn up before his Excellency's lodging, fired fifteen rounds. At night there were illuminations, and every other demonstration of Joy. The next morning his Excellency was waited upon by the Chief Burgess, and the principal inhabitants, and the following address was presented to him, after which he attended services at the Episcopal Church [error] and then proceeded on his journey. He was accompanied as far as Wright's Ferry by a number of the principal inhabitants."

¹ Note 25¼.

ADDRESS TO, AND REPLY OF, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AT YORK.

"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir: With sentiments of the most perfect esteem and attachment the citizens of the borough of York beg leave to present to you their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival here after an extensive tour through the country, which owes so much to your brave and prudent exertions in war, and to your wise and just administration in peace.

"We cordially join in the general satisfaction and joy which all the citizens of America feel in seeing you, and in those universal sentiments of regard to your person and veneration for your character, which dictate the addresses that in various expressions have been offered to you. We join in the general satisfaction that every friend of human happiness must feel on finding that the people of the United States do now show a great and convincing proof to all the world that freedom and good government are perfectly compatible. And that a first Magistrate, unanimously chosen by the people, may at once possess their utmost veneration and most hearty regard.

"We wish you a safe return to the seat of government, and do sincerely unite with the millions of America in praying that the Supreme Governor of the Universe may long continue a life which he has so eminently distinguished, in preserving and securing the best rights and happiness of the citizens of this greatly favoured country."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"TO THE CITIZENS OF THE BOROUGH OF YORK:

Gentlemen: I received your congratulations with pleasure, and I reply to your flattering and affectionate expressions of esteem with sincere and grateful regard.

"The satisfaction which you derive from the congeniality of freedom with good government, which is clearly evinced in the happiness of our highly favoured country, at once rewards the patriotism that achieved her liberty, and gives an assurance of its duration.

"That your individual prosperity may long continue among the proofs which attest the national welfare is my earnest wish.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

From Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, July 12, 1791.

"Lancaster, July 3 —This evening at 6 o'clock, arrived here on his return from his Southern Tour, his Excellency the President of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackson. He was escorted from Wright's Ferry by a respectable number of the inhabitants of this borough."

"MONDAY, JULY 4.

"At Lancaster: July 4.—This being the Anniversary of American Independence and being kindly requested to do it, I agreed to halt here this day and partake of the entertainment which was preparing for the celebration of it.—In the forenoon I walked about the town—At half past 2 o'clock I received, and answered an address from the Corporation and the Compliments of the Clergy of different denominations—dined between 3 & 4 o'clock—drank Tea with Mrs. Hand."—*Washington's Diary*.



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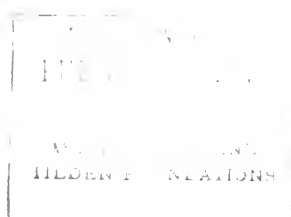
COURT HOUSE SQUARE, YORK, 1820.

- 1 Gardner's Store. 2 Motzath's Inn. 3 Late Baitzer's Store. 4 Black Horse Inn, at which Gen. Washington Quartersd. 5 Wm. Nesbitt's Store. 6 Market House. 6 Old Court House, where the Continental Congress met.



Colonial Hotel. Rupp's Building. Nos. 1 & 2 above.

CENTRE SQUARE, YORK, 1896.



From Claypoole's Daily Advertiser.

"On Monday, July 4, being the Anniversary of American Independence, the Corporation (of Lancaster), at the particular request of the inhabitants, waited on him (the President) with an address: At three o'clock the President, and a very large number of citizens, set down to an elegant entertainment, provided for the occasion, in the Court House."

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FUNERAL OBESEQUIES IN YORK, 1800.

From the York Recorder, January 29, 1800.

"At a meeting of several inhabitants of this borough on Wednesday last, it was unanimously agreed 'that the Burgesses of this place be requested to call a general meeting of the Citizens on Saturday the first of February next, for the purpose of appointing a fit person to prepare and deliver an Eulogium on the character of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, as recommended by the proclamation of the President of the United States.'

"Agreeably to the above request, we, the Burgesses of this Borough, do hereby give Notice, that there will be a general meeting holden on Saturday the first of February next, at the Court House, at 2 o'clock P. M., in order to make the above appointment, and such other arrangements as may be thought necessary; to which Meeting all the Citizens of this Borough are invited.

JOHN EDIE,
JACOB GARTNER."

"January 28, 1800.

"On Saturday, the 22nd of February last, agreeably to the proclamation of the President of the United States, about 1500 inhabitants of this borough assembled in the new German [Reformed] Church, where two discourses were delivered, the first in English, by the Rev. Robert Cathcart, and the other in German, by the Rev. Jacob Gøring, who had been previously appointed for that purpose. As a committee from the different congregations are appointed to wait on the two gentlemen above named, in order to request a publication of their Discourses, we expect to be soon able to lay them before the public."

The services were evidently impressive. The choirs of the German Lutheran and German Reformed churches united for the occasion. The members of the first were: Ludwig Miller, Sr., John Barnitz, George Snyder, Christopher Støehr, Daniel Lauman, Lewis Shive, William Fornushild, George Barnitz, Steffe Horn, George Miller, Michael Enrich, and the Misses Herman, Laub, Støehr, Cramer and Hay; Organists, John Morris, Charles F. Fisher.

The members of the German Reformed church were: John Doll, Jacob Doll, Martin Frey, George Small, Peter Small, Henry Small, Benjamin Beitzel, Joseph Small, John Pickel, Joseph Welshans, Jacob Spangler and Mr. Hardwig; the Misses Rummel, Danner, Frey and Spangler.

Lewis Miller in one of his illustrated books gives a picture of

the funeral pageant of General Washington, and the personnel of the procession. The mourners had black-crepe streaming from their hats. The Marshalls were: Charles Hartley, Col. C. Miller. The Clergy: Revs. Gøering, Wagner, Mollter, Cathcart, Campbell and Marks. The Pall-Bearers: Frederick Laumaster, Christopher Støehr, Lewis Shive, Peter Streber, Jacob Cramer, Joseph Krafft, Michael Edwards and Conrad Weishans. Among the distinguished mourners were, Major John Clark, Col. James Smith, Lt. Col. John Hay, Sr., Wm. Rosseter and attorney Ralph Bowie.

The Brass Band of Music consisted of John Barnitz, George Barnitz, Steffe Horn, Jacob Doll, Mr. Hardwig, Daniel Lauman, Charles Barnitz, Wm. Lenhart, John Breneisen, George Hay, Mr. Dahlman, Charles F. Fisher, John Morris and John Fisher.

NOTE 39.

(PAGE 162.)

The Battle of North Point, 1814,

IN WHICH CAPTAIN MICHAEL H. SPANGLER'S COMPANY WAS
ENGAGED.

THE defense of Baltimore was one of the most spirited of many gallant actions of our sea-board and frontier during the late war; and it occurred more opportunely as it followed as closely upon the defeat at Bladensburg, which, though inevitable from the superior numbers of the enemy, was still accompanied with the mortification inseparable from such disaster.

After the embarkation of the troops under General Ross, (who had bought his victory at Bladensburg with the loss of nearly a thousand men) Admiral Cochran concentrated his fleet, and made preparations for the attack on Baltimore. The whole squadron, amounting to forty vessels, sailed soon after for the Patapsco, and arriving near North Point, twelve miles from the city, the ships of the line anchored across the channel, and commenced the debarkation of troops. By the morning of the 12th of September about 8000 soldiers, sailors, and marines, were in readiness to march upon the town, and sixteen bomb-vessels and frigates proceeded up the river, and anchored within two miles and a half of Fort McHenry.

The garrison, which was mainly relied on for the protection of the city, was defended by about 5000 men, and a detachment of about 3000 was sent on by the North Point road to annoy or engage the enemy at his approach. Intelligence soon came in that a light corps was advancing, and two companies of infantry with a few riflemen, and ten artillerists with a single four-pounder proceeded half a mile, and met and engaged the main body. The situation of the ground would not admit of the co-operation of the

artillery and cavalry; and the infantry and riflemen sustained the whole action with great gallantry. The advance of the enemy was checked, and Major-General Ross and several other British officers killed. The detachment now fell back upon the main line of the American force, and after some skirmishing with rockets and artillery at a distance, the whole force of the enemy pushed forward, and attacked the two regiments on the left with great impetuosity. These being thrown into confusion, a general fire was opened upon the British line, and a vigorous action followed, which lasted till four o'clock. At that hour the American force amounted to but about 1,400, and the British to about 7000. General Striker fell back upon the reserve regiment, and was joined by some other companies, who took position with him within half a mile of the intrenchments. Early the following morning the Admiral made signals to the British officers in command on shore, that the frigates, bomb-ships, and flotilla of barges, would take their stations to bombard the town and fort in the course of the morning. The land forces accordingly moved forward and took up a position two miles eastward of the intrenchments. The day was chiefly passed in manœuvring; but Colonel Brooke after a vain attempt to make a detour through the country, concentrated the English forces directly in front of the American line, drove into the out-posts, and made preparations for an attack in the night. The night was stormy; and in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position. The troops were re-embarked and a bombardment commenced, which lasted till the following morning, during which a fleet of barges attempted to storm Fort Covington, but were repulsed with great loss, with the failure of this attempt the undertaking was abandoned altogether, and the fleet stood down the river.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL ROSS. THE YORK TROOPS VINDICATED.

York Recorder, May 24, 1825.

"The Democratic Press lately said that the weight of evidence as to the person who killed Gen. Ross on his advance upon Baltimore is believed to be in favor of a boy who had marched with a rifle corps from York, Pennsylvania, and who was killed in the same battle. On this the Baltimore morning Chronicle remarks, 'there were no troops engaged in the skirmish in which Ross fell, and there was

no boy of the description alluded to, either engaged or killed in that affair.' Col. Pechin is, we believe, correct in each of the particulars thus stated by him. But we fear that this paragraph may leave on the minds of readers unacquainted with the precise course of events on the occasion referred to, the impression that none but Baltimore troops were opposed to the British at the Battle of North Point. It is not generally known or remembered that a slight skirmish preceded that engagement or at least the two 'affairs' are commonly confounded. The remark of the Chronicle that the Baltimoreans merely furnished an imperfect essay to the enemy of what they *might* have achieved in a further contest is not calculated to remove the prevailing impression, but rather to countenance the notion that there was but one engagement. Unless, therefore, it be distinctly borne in mind that Gen. Ross was killed in a skirmish, shortly before the main battle commenced, the declaration of the Chronicle will have a tendency to deprive the 'citizen soldiers' of our town of the word of praise which is their due for their participation on the latter occasion. This, while we do not doubt it was far from being the Editor's design, we feel it our duty to endeavor to prevent,—the facts are, there was no rifle corps from York at Baltimore at that time nor until a few weeks after; nor were any troops from York concerned in the skirmish in which Ross fell. But the 'York Volunteers,' a light infantry were attached to the 'Fifth Regiment' were present at the battle which ensued and distinguished themselves highly. They were among the last troops that left the field. Several of the members were wounded, one severely; and two or three were taken by the enemy and taken to Halifax. When the party was to be detached 'to capture the British officers who were said to be dining at Gossages' the company from York were the first to volunteer their services, and had they not been ordered back by Col. Heath, the honor of killing Gen. Ross might have been gained by some 'boy from York' for there were some 'boys' in the company who would have dared to essay it."

NOTE 40.

(PAGE 162.)

Col. Michael H. Spangler and His Company of York Troops at the Battle of North Point, Baltimore.

From Glossbrenner's History.

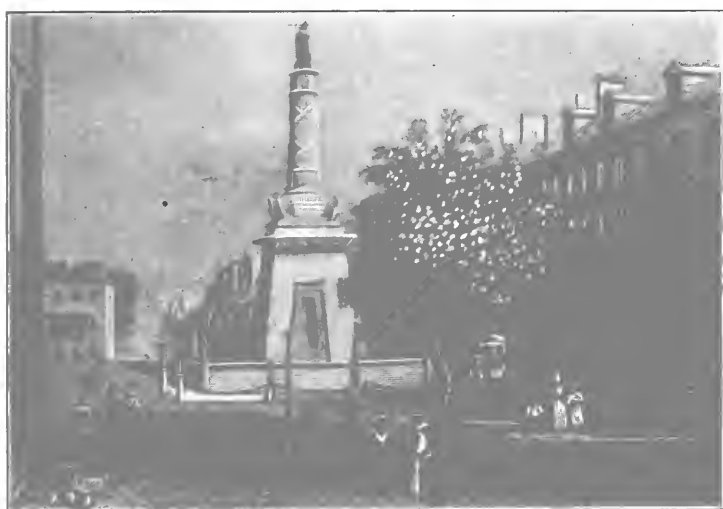
"In 1814, when the city of Baltimore was endangered by the approach of the British, York county was prompt in coming forward to the aid of the Baltimoreans. A number of companies in various parts of the county were immediately ready to march to the city, prepared to confront the proud invader, and, if necessary, to lay down their lives in the effort to check his progress.

"Although, of the companies raised here for the purpose of defending Baltimore, but one reached the city in time to share the danger and glory of an actual engagement with the enemy—yet, the fact that they marched to the point of invasion as early as circumstances permitted, will shield all of them who did not arrive in time, from any imputation of indifference to the fate of Baltimore. When they did leave their homes, they left them in the full expectation that they were to meet an enemy flushed and insolent with success, and surpassing them in military discipline. It was no fault of theirs, that, when they arrived at Baltimore, an attack had already been made—it was no fault of theirs that they had not assisted in the gallant defense of the city and the repulse of the invader.

"The 'York Volunteers,' who did arrive in time, were nearly one hundred strong, were composed principally of young men, 'the flower of the county,' and were commanded by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Michael H. Spangler, of the borough of York.

"This gallant company marched from York on the 29th of August, 1814, without any provisions other than that contributed by the citizens of the borough. Immediately upon their arrival at the city, they tendered their services to the general in command, and in consequence of their respectable appearance and discipline, were solicited to attach themselves to the fifth regiment, a fine body of Baltimore troops, under the command of Col. Sterett. They were marched with their regiment to oppose the enemy at North Point, and until overpowered by numbers, fought with the bravery of veterans.

"Notwithstanding the formidable host opposed to them, they resolutely maintained their ground, until a retreat, thrice ordered, became absolutely necessary to prevent their being surrounded and cut off. Two of their number were taken prisoners and several wounded—one very severely. After the battle, and until the enemy retired, their duty was of the most severe and arduous kind, and they acquitted themselves in a manner fully satisfactory to their commanders, and highly honorable to themselves.



BATTLE MONUMENT, BALTIMORE, 1838. (P. 162.)

"In testimony of the gallant bearing of the 'Volunteers' at Baltimore, we sub-join the discharge of Gen. Smith, a private letter of Maj. Heath, and an extract from the regimental orders of the brave Col. Sterett, of September 20, 1814."

HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore, September 20, 1814.

"Captain Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Pa., having honorably performed the tour of duty for which they had offered their services, are hereby permitted to return to their homes. In taking leave of this gallant corps, the Major General commanding has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the undaunted courage they displayed in the affair of the 12th inst., and in tendering them his thanks for the essential aid they contributed towards the defense of this city.
S. SMITH, Maj. Gen. Commanding."

"BALTIMORE, September 20, 1814.

"TO CAPTAIN SPANGLER,

Dear Sir:—Hearing that you are about to depart from our city with your brave corps, I cannot do justice to my own feelings without expressing the obligations I am under to you and them for the promptness with which you uniformly executed my orders, your readiness at all times to perform your duty, and the cool and manly conduct manifested by the officers and men under your command during the action with the enemy on the 12th inst. May you all return in health to the bosoms of your families, and long enjoy happiness uninterrupted.

"I am sir, with sentiments of sincere respect, your friend and humble servant,
R. K. HEATH, 1st major, 5th reg't."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—FIFTH REGIMENT.

"BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1814.

"Captain Spangler's company of York Volunteers having permission to return to their respective homes, the Lieutenant Colonel cannot permit them to depart without thanking them for their soldier-like and orderly conduct. The few days they were attached to the 5th regiment, was a momentous period of trial—they not only had to face the dangers of battle but to bear the inclemencies of weather and suffer all the inconveniences of fatigue, watching, and hunger, to which a soldier is liable in the hour of alarm—these were met and borne by them with a manly fortitude, which does them honor and entitles them to the gratitude of Baltimore, and particularly to the friendship and esteem of the officers and men of the 5th regiment, which are thus publicly and cheerfully accorded to them."

"The following is a list of the officers and men composing the company of 'York Volunteers,' when that company marched from York on the Invasion of Baltimore August 29, 1814:

Michael H. Spangler, Captain,	Jacob Barnitz, First Lieutenant.
John M'Curdy, Second Lieutenant,	George P. Doll, Ensign.

MUSICIANS.

John A. Leitner,	Daniel Small,	G. P. Kurtz.
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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

John Hay,	Adam King,	Joseph Schall,	David Wilson,
Charles Kurtz,	Michael Hahn,	John Kuntz,	Daniel Updegraff.

480 YORK TROOPS AT BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

PRIVATES.

Peter Lanins,
Henry Sleeper,
James Gibson,
G. W. Spangler,
Hugh Ingram,
John Brickel,
Thomas Miller,
Jacob Lehman,
Jacob Wiesenthal,
Jacob Frey,
George Dunn,
John M'Clellan,
George Holter,
George Reisinger,
Michael Miller,
John Devine,
John McAnulty,
John Sinn,
Anthony T. Burns,
Andrew Kauffman,
Jacob Gartner,
Peter O'Conner,
Charles Stroman,
Enoch Thompson,
Henry Wolf,
David Hoffart,
Richard Coody,
James Dugan,

Charles Stuck,
Hugh Stewart,
Jacob Lottman,
Jacob Sheffer,
Peter Siers,
Jacob Reisinger,
William Burns,
Jacob Glessner,
Emanuel Raab,
Jacob Rupp,
Grafton Duvall,
Samuel Hays,
George Beard,
George Brickel,
Christian Eshback,
Joseph Kerr,
John Taylor,
John Byron,
Daniel Coyle,
Jacob Herbst,
Peter Grimes,
Hugh M'Cosker,
Abraham Keller,
Henry Mundorff,
G. M. Leitner,
Walter Bull,
William Nes,
Daniel Heckert,

James S. Connellee,
David Trimble,
J. W. Altenus,
Thomas Thompson,
Chester Smith,
E. W. Murphy,
Robert Pierson,
Dan'l Baumgardner,
Frederick Witz,
Frederick Kercher,
Jacob Noell,
George Ilgenfritz,
George Laub,
Joseph Woodyear,
Joseph M'Conniken,
John Fisher,
John Giesy,
Jacob Levan,
Jacob Stoehr,
Peter Cooker,
Hugh M'Alear, Sen.,
Hugh M'Alear, Jun.,
David Kauffman,
William Warson,
Dennis Kearney,
Aaron Holt."

NOTE 41.

(PAGE 168.)

The York County Militia from 1756 to 1861.

(Revolutionary Period Excluded.)

THE BRADDOCK AND INDIAN CAMPAIGNS. FRONTIER DEFENCE.
WHISKEY INSURRECTION. THE WAR OF 1812-14.
MEXICAN WAR. THE ENCAMPMENTS, &C.

AMONG the officers who accompanied Gen. Braddock in his unfortunate expedition in 1755, was James Ewing, afterwards General,¹ then a citizen of York county. Benjamin Franklin hired horses and wagons in York county for the "services of his Majesty's forces," and among the teamsters in the expedition was Yost Herbach.²

After the defeat of General Braddock, the Indians fell upon the Province and abducted and murdered families in York county.³

Captains Hans Hamilton and David Jameson with their York county companies marched against the savages, and in the sanguinary battle at McCord's Fort a large number were killed and wounded.

The following important papers, discovered among the Court House records, York, have never been published:

APRIL SESSIONS, 1758. COUNTY GUARDS APPOINTED.

"YORK COUNTY SS:

"At a meeting of the Subscribers his Majesties Justices & Commissioners & Assessors of York County at York April 28: 1758.

"Upon the Petition of sundrie of the Inhabitants of the Frontier Townships of this County setting forth the Murders, Ravages & Captivity that have lately been committed on some of the late Inhabitants of the said Townships and that many of their Neighbours have removed from their respective Habitations to the Interior

¹ Note 34.

² Note 8.

³ Notes 9, 10, 11.

Parts of the County; That the Petitioners & their Neighbours have kept Guards on the Frontiers ever since the said Murders have been committed, and praying some Assistance from the Interior Parts of the County &c was read after mature consideration tis agreed as follows;

“That forty five Men be immediately rais'd maintain'd and paid at the Expense of this County to be divided into three Companies consisting of fifteen Men each one of which to have the command of the other fourteen which said Men are to



DEFEAT OF GEN. BRADDOCK. (Old print.)

patrol along the frontiers of this County for the Defence and Protection of the Inhabitants thereof.

“That the Commissioners out of the publick Money now in the Hands of the Treasurer of this County or in the Hands of the Collectors of the several Districts thereof do buy Ammunition necessary for the Purposes aforesaid and do provide (in the most frugal Manner they can) Provisions for the said forty five Men and do pay them after the Rates following viz the Officer commanding each Company the sum of five Pounds and each Private Man the sum of forty Shills. per month.

“That Patrick Watson Esqr. the Rev'd Mr Bay McMurdy, Robert McPherson, Thomson J. Barton, Richard Brown Esqr. William Dunlap and John Pope Esqr. inspect into the Conduct of the Men.

YORK COUNTY MILITIA FROM 1756 TO 1861. 483

“That Alexander Love, Archibald McGrew & Thomas McConey be the three Officers.

Thos. McCartney,	Robt McPherson,	Martin Eyckelberger,
Matthew Dill,	John Frankeberger,	William Dunlap,
Thos. Minshall,	P. W. Wattson,	John Wright,
Richd Brown,	Henry Updegraef,	Jno. Pope,
Geo. Stevenson,	Thos. Armor,	Hugh Whiteford.
Michael Danner,	John Adlum,	

MAY SESSIONS, 1758.

“At a meeting of the Subscribers at York the 12th day of May 1758.

“Archibald McGrew one of the Persons appointed to command fourteen Men in the Pay of this County for the Defence of the Inhabitants thereof having accepted a Commission in the Service of this Province cannot attend that Duty nor discharge the Trust repos'd in him by the County. It is therefore considered by the Subscribers here present and John McConaughy is hereby appointed in his Room.

“And whereas it is reported to us that Alexander Love one of the Officers in the Service of this County Principally attend to the Defence of the Inhabitants of Carrol's tract, a Tract of Land held under the Province of Maryland the Inhabitants whereof have not for Seven Years past paid any Tax to the support of this County or of the Forces employed for the Defence of this Province and that contrary to the Remonstrances of Patrick Watson Esqr. the Rev'd Mr. Andrew Bay Mr. Robert M. Murdy, Mr. Samuel Thompson Mr. Thomas Barton Robert McPherson, Richard Brown Esqr. William Dunlap & John Pope Esqr. or some of them who were formerly appointed to inspect into the Conduct of the Men in the Pay of this County, and that it is said by some that the Appointment of these Gentlemen means no more than a Compliment. It is therefore declared by these Presents, That the Intention of this County is not to defend their Neighbours of the Province of Maryland but the Inhabitants of the County of York and that the Gentlemen above mentioned are hereby requested to inspect into the Conduct of the Men in the Pay of this County for the Defence thereof and that the Officers and Men are to take their Orders from them or some of them from Time to Time under their Hands, as they will answer the Contrary on pain of being Discharged the Service Witness our hands the day and Year first above written.

Tho. Barton,	Robt McPherson,	Peter Shugart,
John Adlum,	Martin Eyckelberger	Comrs. John Wright,
David McConaughy,	John Frankeberger,	Thos. Armor,
Thos. Hamilton,	David Hunter,	Victor King.
George Stevenson,		

JULY SESSIONS, 1758.

“YORK COUNTY SS:

“At a meeting of the Subscribers his Majesties Justices of the Peace &c the Commissioners & Assessors of York County at York the 28th day of July 1758.

“Whereas at a former meeting the 28th day of April last forty five Men were order'd to be rais'd maintained and paid at the Expense of this County to Patrol our Frontiers for the Defence and Protection of the Inhabitants of this County from the Depredations of our Enemies, which has accordingly been done AND WHEREAS his Excellency General Forbes is now on the Western Frontiers of

this Province with an Army for the Defence thereof which we hope (by the Blessing of God) will fully answer the Ends propos'd by us in raising the afd forty five Men, AND WHEREAS the Inhabitants of this County have now gathered in their Harvest Therefore our Men are not wanted for the Protection of the Reapers on the Frontier. For these Reasons we do think it necessary to discharge the said forty five Men from any further Service WITNESS our Hands &c.

Geo Stevenson,	John Frankeberger,	Thos. Armor,
Martin Eyckelberger,	James Welch,	Jno. Pope,
Thos. McCartney,	Patt. Wattson,	H. Whiteford,
William Dunlap,	Nath'l Morgan,	Richard Brown."

The first "associated companies of militia" of York county were formed as early as 1756, consisting of eight companies, and were commanded by Captains Andrew Findlay, Wm. Gibson, Isaac Saddler, Samuel Gordon, James Agnew, Francis Holton, David Hunter and Hugh Dunwoody. In the expedition under General Forbes, against Fort Duquesne, 1758, York county furnished three companies of foot-soldiers, commanded by Captains, Robert McPherson, Thomas Hamilton, and David Hunter; Lieutenants, Andrew Findlry, James Ewing, (afterwards Brigadier General in the Revolution) Alexander McKean and Victor King; Ensigns, Wm. Haddin, Peter Mim, James Armstrong and Wm. McDowell.

The militia of York county organized for the Revolution,¹ temporarily disbanded after their creditable participation in that momentous and protracted struggle.²

In the Whiskey Insurrection of 1791, in the western part of this State, President Washington called for 5,200 militia from Pennsylvania; and in response, York county furnished on this occasion a regiment of well appointed militia under the command of Colonel Daniel May. Among other officers were Captains Andrew Johnson and James Cross, Lieutenants Charles Barnitz and Ensign John Greer.

In the frontier defence against the encroachments of the Indians and their English allies on our western territories in 1794, the first brigade, composed of soldiers from the counties of Lancaster and York, 1578 men, was commanded by Gen. Henry Miller of York.³ Lieut. Col. Daniel May commanded a York county regiment. The Indians were routed and dispersed by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who returned east through York, where he was given an ovation.⁴

¹Note 34.²Note 50.³Note 35.⁴Note 57.

In the disastrous campaign of Gen. St Clair in 1791, against the Indians in Ohio, Major Gen. Butler was wounded, tomahawked and scalped.

In 1798, the infantry companies of the Borough of York were commanded by Captains Philip Gosler and John Edie, and the York Volunteer Corps of Cavalry by Captain Wm. McClellan,¹ 1st Lieut., John Fisher, Jr.; 2nd Lieut., David Harris; David Cassat, Ensign. Of Capt. Philip Gosler's company, Daniel Lauman was Lieutenant and John Hay, Jr., Ensign.

On April 28, 1800, Col. Thomas Hartley² was commissioned by Gov. McKean, Major-General of the Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

In that year the officers of the 113th regiment were: Lieut. Col. John Edie; Major, Conrad Laub; Captains, Brenneisen, Hay, Barnitz, Philip Gosler (York Light Infantry, John Fisher 1st Lt.), Wm. Ross, Liebhart, Welshans, Wampler (York Republican Company of Infantry), Shenberger, Shetter, George Spangler, Austine, Jas. Cross. John Fisher was captain of the Cavalry Troop. In 1801, the regimental officers were: Lieut. Col., George Spangler; Conrad Laub, Major; George Hay, Adjutant; John Hahn, Quartermaster; John Grier, Paymaster; Maxwell McDowell, Surgeon; Lewis Shive, Sergeant-Major; Solomon Myer, Brigade Inspector. William Ross was captain of the York Light Infantry.

In 1802, the York county regiments were, by virtue of an Act of Assembly, commanded: 40th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Black; 41st, Lieut. Col. Kelley; 61st, Lieut. Col. Reisinger; 111th, Lieut. Col. Hendricks; 113th, Lieut. Col. George Spangler; 124th, Lieut. Col. Ginckel.

In 1806, George Faysinger commanded a Dover company.

In 1809, the York companies were commanded by Captains Samuel Bacon, William Armstrong, John Armstrong and Henry Miller.

In 1810, Col. George Hay commanded the 113th Regiment. The Court of Appeals of the First Battalion of the Regiment consisted of Captain Michael H. Spangler, Lieutenants Wampler and Morris; second Battalion, Captains Tyson and Herbach and Lieutenant Gardner.

¹Ante p. 167.

²Note 33.

In 1811, William Gilleland was Major-General of the Fifth Division.

The 113th Regiment was then composed of companies from York county, commanded by Lieut. Col. George Hay, son of Lieut. John Hay, of the Revolution. The Court of Appeals consisted of Capt. Michael H. Spangler, Lieuts. Morris and Wampler, of the First Battalion, and Captains Teyson, Rees and Gardner, of the Second Battalion.

In the war of 1812-14, 5000 Pennsylvania militia rendezvoused at York. Christian Hetrick was then a Brigadier General and Archibald S. Jordon, Brigade Inspector. The only company from Pennsylvania, the "York Volunteers," that arrived in time to participate in the battle of North Point¹ was commanded by Michael H. Spangler, Captain; Jacob Barnitz, Jr., 1st Lieut.; John McCurdy 2nd Lieut.; George F. Doll, Ensign.²

In 1813, the 113th Regiment was commanded by Col. George Hay and Major John Brenneisser. The Captains were: W. Reese, Koch, Lehr, Minnich, Bouren, and Wampler.

In 1814, a detachment of militia was under the command of Major Shank. The Captains were: William Reese, Jonathan May, James McConkey, James Kerr, William Allison and Abraham Miller.

In 1815, the Captains of the 94th Regiment were: Zorger, Hake, Hough, Gardner and Tempest Wilson.

In 1816, the regimental officers of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, were Colonels, Robert Colvin, Michael H. Spangler and Henry Stover; Majors, Caldwell and Shank; A. S. Jourdan, Brigade Inspector; Surgeon, Dr. William McIlvain; Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Adam King. The York Light Infantry Company was commanded by Capt. John McCurdy. The 94th Regiment officers were Col. Michael H. Spangler; Lieut. Col. Jacob Barnitz, Jr.; Major, Samuel Bacon; Dr. William McIlvain, Surgeon. The officers of two of the companies were: Capt., Stephen Ogden; 1st Lt., William Nes; 2nd Lt., Jacob Emmett; Capt., John Hough; Lieut. Daniel Koch; Ensign, Matthew Kerr. In December, 1816, the officers of the Eagle Guards of York were: Capt., Samuel Bacon; 1st Lt., William Nes; 2nd Lt., J. Weissenel; Ensign, M. Keer.

¹Note 39.

²Note 40.

In 1817, the Regimental officers of the Fifth Division were: Col. Henry Stover, 25th Regiment; Col. Robert Colvin, 64th; Col. Thomas C. Miller, 80th; Col. C. G. S. Sherman, 89th; Col. F. Eichelberger, 90th; Col. Michael H. Spangler, 94th. In the last Regiment were: Samuel Nes, Quartermaster; Michael Hay, Paymaster; Henry Koontz, Fife Major; George Schlosser, Drum Major. The "Artillery Guards" were commanded by Capt. Michael Doudel.

The first battalion of the 94th regiment was commanded by Major Emmit.

1st Company, Captain Wm. Nes' company of Washington Artillerists; 2nd Company, Captain Lehman; 3rd Company, Captain Frey; 4th Company, Captain Daniel Koch; 5th Company, Capt. Thomas Plowman; 6th Company, Captain Enos Small's Infantry.

Second Battalion: 1st Company, Captain Jacob Barnitz, Jr.; 2nd Company, Captain Baker; 3rd Company, Captain Hens; 4th Company, Captain McCreary; 5th Company, Captain Free; 6th Company, Captain Sampson Smith.

In 1822, Col. Christopher Dosch commanded the 64th Regiment. A York company had officers: Capt., Thomas Plowman; 1st Lt., Thomas Kelley; 2nd Lt., George S. Morris.

In 1823, the "Pennsylvania Volunteers" were under the command of Capt. Enos Small, 1st Lt. John Kuntz, 2nd Lt. W. S. Franklin. H. M. Campbell was Captain of the Washington Artillerists, William Nes, Jr., 1st Lt., Jacob Baylor, 2nd Lt.; Michael H. Spangler was Colonel of the 94th.

In 1824, the 64th Regiment, composed of two battalions in eastern and lower end of York county, was commanded by Col. Christopher Dosch; the 94th of York and vicinity by Col. Michael H. Spangler; the 25th, two battalions, of the western and northern section of York county, by Col. Peter Reider. Gen. Michael Doudel was Brigade Inspector.

When Gen. Lafayette visited York in 1825,¹ the companies reviewed by him were: The Washington Artillerists, Capt. William Nes,² and the Infantry companies commanded by Captains Enos Small, Jacob Barnitz, Jr., George Frysinger, Dover; Charles Stuck, and Sampson Smith (son of Arthur), of Hopewell township.

¹Ante p. 75, 197.

²Ante p. 207.

In 1828, Michael Doudel was Brigadier General of the Fifth Division; Brigade Inspector, William Nes; Col., Michael H. Spangler, and Lt. Col., John S. Connellee of the 94th Regiment; Jacob Emmett, Major 1st Bat.; Tempest Wilson, Major.

The uniform of Captain Jacob Barnitz's "Citizen Volunteers" was a citizen's dress—high hat, blue swallow tail coat with flat brass buttons—white trousers in summer and blue in winter—white cross belts, cartridge box and bayonet. Captain Barnitz was the second son of Ensign Jacob Barnitz, Sr., wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Washington, in 1776. He was Lieutenant of Capt. M. H. Spangler's company in the war of 1812-14.¹

In the funeral obsequies held in York in June, 1834, upon the death of Gen. Lafayette,² on the Committee of Arrangements appointed were: Captains Jacob Upp, Jr., Alexander H. Barnitz,



A CHARGE AGAINST THE INDIANS. (Old print.)

George Hay, Samuel E. Clement, Lieutenants Joseph Garretson and John Evans, Captains John Hay and Thomas C. Hambly, General Michael Doudel, Major Hantz, Captains John McCurdy and Thomas Kelly, and Colonel Michael H. Spangler.

At the funeral of Colonel Michael H. Spangler,³ September, 1834, the Washington Artillerists were commanded by Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.;⁴ the Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. John Evans;⁵ National Grays, Capt. Alexander H. Barnitz; the York Rangers, Capt. Samuel E. Clement;⁶ and the Citizen's Guards, Capt. Samuel Hay.

¹Notes 39 and 40.

²Note 56.

³Ante p. 162.

⁴Ante p. 164.

⁵Ante p. 203.

⁶Note 62.

The survivors of Col. Spangler's "York Volunteers" were also in the funeral cortege. The Citizen's Guard was organized in 1829; Capt., Thomas Kelly; 1st Lt., Morris Gardner; 2nd Lt., Joseph Spangler.

In March, 1838, the "Washington Troop" was commanded by Thomas C. Hambly, Capt.; Joseph Garretson, 1st Lieut.; George Wogan, 2nd Lieut.; George Loucks, Cornet; D. G. Barnitz, J. M. S.

In order to keep up a martial spirit and teach discipline, the Legislature, by the Act of July 11, 1822, required the militia to be trained and paraded in companies on the first Monday in May, and in battalions on the second Monday of May, called the muster and battalion days. It did not matter at the muster what arms were brought to the field, whether the broomstick, or the cornstalk, or a combination of either, with small fire arms, or the genuine musket. This militia training was continued, to the delectation of the exempt and of urchins, until it was abolished by law in 1842.

During the year 1839, the York military paid a visit to Baltimore, which was returned by the Independent Blues of that city, on the 4th of July, in the same year. Baltimoreans considered themselves treated with so much kindness, attention and hospitality by the citizens of York, that they were prompted to make some acknowledgment; and, on the 31st of August, 1839, the Independent Blues presented a splendid United States flag to the volunteer companies of York. That beautiful flag was in the possession of Gen. George Hay, and was frequently suspended in front of his residence on patriotic occasions. The material of the flag is of the finest silk; the head of the staff is a spear of massive silver, elegantly chased with two silver tassels. On the head is the following inscription:

"Presented by the Independent Blues to the York volunteers, August, 1839, as a mark of esteem for the unbounded hospitality extended to them during their visit, July 4, 1839."

It was presented on the 31st of August in front of the White Hall Hotel in the presence of the military and a concourse of citizens by a committee of the "Blues" and accepted on behalf of the soldiers by Hon. Charles A. Barnitz. The companies of York at that time were the Washington Artillerists, Capt. Jacob Upp, Jr.

The Washington Blues (organized September, 1837), Capt. Alexander H. Barnitz, the York Rifles, Capt. Geo. Hay,¹ and a company of horse, the Washington Troop, Capt. Joseph Garretson; the admirable bearing and drill of these companies were loudly applauded.

An incident that may be noticed in 1841 was the removal of the remains of President Harrison, passing through York on the way to North Bend, under a large escort of military from Washington and Baltimore. The citizens of York manifested deep feeling on the occasion. The military and civic associations of all kinds joined the passing escort. The entire pageant was one of the most solemn character, and was strongly impressed upon the minds of all who participated in it, on account of the occasion itself, as well as the apprehended momentous political results of the untimely decease of the new president, who held his office but one short month.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 23, 24 and 25, 1841, there was an encampment of military on the York Common, at which there were seventeen companies present from different parts of the State.² Maj. Hambright, of Lancaster, an experienced military commander, was commandant by invitation, and reviewed the troops, and also organized new companies. A Lancaster book of biography says: "It was the finest military display in the State."

The election of officers of the militia took place on the first Monday of June every seven years. The election of 1842, held June 6th, resulted as follows: Brigadier-General, Albert C. Ramsay, First Brigade, Fifth Division, York and Adams counties; Ninety-fourth Regiment P. M., Colonel, Daniel A. Stillinger; Lieut. Colonel, Andrew M. Spangler; Majors, John Eppley and Michael Gohn; Sixty-fourth Regiment, P. M., Colonel, John M. Anderson; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edmund Connellee; Majors, Thomas S. Williamson and Samuel Gilbert; Twenty-fifth Regiment, P. M., Col., Jacob S. Bear; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph Hartman; Majors, Samuel Eisenhart and Daniel Miller. Chanceford Battalion, Major, George S. Murphy.

On the 15th of July, 1844, there was a call for volunteers from York for the suppression of the great native American riot in

¹Note 62.

²Note 58.

Philadelphia. The three companies of York already mentioned, the Washington Artillerists, Capt. Jacob Lehman; the Washington Blues, Capt. Alexander Hay; and York Pennsylvania Rifles, Capt. George Hay, together with companies from the county, in all 3,030 men, under the command of Gen. A. C. Ramsay, marched as far as Wrightsville, but returned the same day. Among the other York county companies were those of Captains Adam Bott, Wm. Worley, ----- Ebaugh and Henry Latimer. The report of the Auditor General in 1845, gives the expense to the State by the Philadelphia riots at \$45,252.72. The York county troops cost \$7,267.50 and there was paid to the railroad company for transportation, \$512.20.



DEATH OF GENERAL BUTLER. (Old print.)

This adventure, brief as it was, is remarkable for the expense it occasioned. Though our troops were not required to suppress the riot, there was bloodshed in Philadelphia before quiet was restored.

The nine volunteers—Wm. Eurich (killed), Jacob Danner (died), Peter Ahl, Thomas A. Ziegle, Albertus Welsh, Wm. Patterson, Robert Patterson, Daniel Craver and Samuel Stair—from York in the Mexican War, were attached to Company C, of Philadelphia, Capt. Wm. A. Small, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. Four others—Edward Haviland, Weirich Pentz, David Hays and George Johnson—were in other commands. Col. Albert C. Ramsay, a resident lawyer, commanded the Eleventh Regiment of the line. Theodore D. Cochran was a Captain of the Voltiguers. Of the regular

army officers in the war from York were Captain Granville O. Haller, Lieut. Wm. B. Franklin, (afterwards Major General), Lieut. Horatio G. Gibson, (afterwards Brigadier General); in the Navy were Lieutenants George P. Welsh, Wm. Gibson (afterwards Admiral), and Samuel R. Franklin, now Rear Admiral. Upon the return of the Volunteers, August 1, 1848, they were given a reception and among the military companies in the procession were the Washington Guards, Capt. Daniel Motter and the Independent Blues, Capt. Stover.

After the return of Thomas A. Zeigle from the Mexican War, he raised a military company, with three Lieutenants, John Maguire, Frank Weitzel and Charles W. Karg; Ensign, Wm. Reisinger, called the Worth Infantry, which made its first appearance on the occasion of President Taylor's visit, August 10, 1849, and was celebrated for its proficiency in drill.

In 1850, George Hay was Brigadier Inspector of the First Brigade, 4th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Among other officers were Gen. Jacob S. Stahle, and Col. A. H. Glatz. The York county Captains then in the Brigade were: A. W. Eichelberger, Hanover; Totten, Carroll Artillery, Dillsburg; McClellan, Washington township; Lau, Franklinton; Kerryhart, Lewisbury Borough; Eisenhart, Dover; Daniel Motter, Washington Artillerists; Thomas A. Zeigle, Worth Infantry, York; Campbell, Windsor; Wambaugh, Chanceford; Smith, Hopewell; Hoffman, Fawn. In the funeral pageant, in York, in August, 1850, in honor of the memory of the lamented General Taylor, there was among the military a company of Dragoons from Hanover, under the command of Lieut. Diller.

In the grand military encampment on the Commons, York, September 3-8, 1860, the York county companies in existence and at the camp were: Worth Infantry, Capt. Thomas A. Zeigle, and the York Rifles, Lieut. J. W. Schall, York; Washington Guards, Lewisberry, Capt. John Croll; the Marion Rifles, Hanover, Capt. H. Gates Myers; Hanover Infantry, Capt. F. M. Baughman, Capt. Geo. Hay, of the Rifles, was Assistant Adjutant General, and Daniel A. Stillinger, Brigade Inspector.

The Worth Infantry and the York Rifles were the first *fully*



GEN. TAYLOR AT THE BATTLE OF RESACA DE LA PALMA.

(OLD PRINT.)

equipped troops to march to the defense of the Union in 1861, and were awarded medals of honor for being the "First Defenders."

The history of the regiments from York county, who rallied around the flag in the great struggle of the Union,—1861-1865—will be found in "Gibson's History of York County," "Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," and amplified in issues of the York Daily of the year 1896.

NOTE 42.

(PAGE 168.)

Old Time Conveyance of Mails and Passengers.¹

"In the infancy of our history, letters were carried by travelers or traders, or by messengers specially entrusted with them. The Colonial Governors began as early as 1683, to establish post-routes to the interior settlements, starting at Philadelphia. There was one to York as early as 1750, and postal affairs were managed by George Stevenson, the intelligent Court-clerk and surveyor. At first, and for many years, mail was brought to our fore-fathers on pack horses.

"Stage coaches without springs ran from Philadelphia to New York, beginning in 1756. During the Revolution, York became an important post town on account of the meetings of Congress here, and lines of stages then ran from Lancaster and Reading to York. In 1784 Frederick Sheaffer began to run a stage line from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which a year or two later was extended to York. William McClelland and Samuel Spengler, in 1797, started a 'Lancaster, Baltimore and York stage line.' The trip one way was made in two days, and was begun on Monday, at the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster; fare for way passengers 5½ cents per mile. In May, 1800, William Scott started a line from Lancaster through York, Hanover, Gettysburg to Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. The line from Baltimore to Harrisburg was a very important route from 1796 to 1838, when the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was completed to York. There were several competing lines over this route. Two rival lines ran between York and Harrisburg after 1838. At one time, on account of the cutting of rates, one of the owners of the line conveyed passengers from York to Harrisburg for 50 cents, and furnished a dinner in the bargain. Nearly all stage lines exchanged horses every ten or twelve miles. The York and Harrisburg line changed a mile below Goldsboro. Stages of all lines did not forget to stop a short time at the wayside inn, 'to refresh the inner man.' The line from Carlisle through Hanover to Baltimore was an important route, and was opened in 1790, or thereabouts. The arrival of a stage coach at a town or tavern was heralded with great joy. The hardy driver of an influential line always 'felt his importance,' but he generally knew how to 'tip the decanter' as well as how to crack his whip to the trot of his noble steeds."²

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, York, January 20th, 1790.

TO THE PUBLIC.

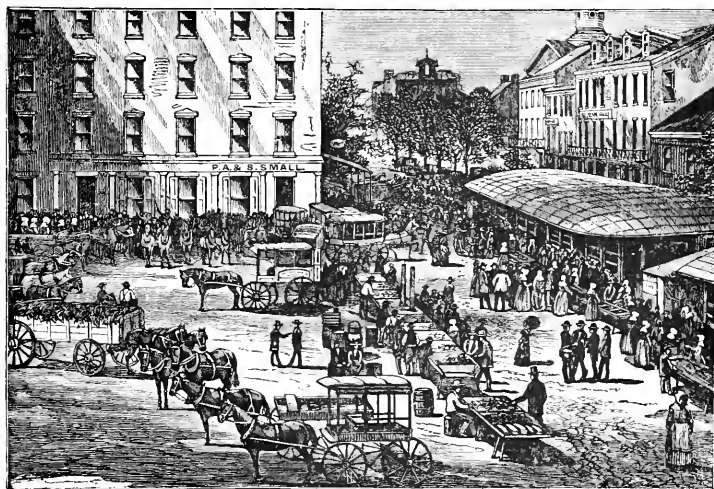
"As a regular conveyance is much wanted between this place and Lancaster, the subscribers will, if encouraged, establish a stage, which shall run to Lancaster every week, so as to arrive there on the return of that stage from Philadelphia, at the low price of 7s, 6d, each passenger:—But as the fare of passengers will be by no means adequate to the expence, they hope the gentlemen of this place, if they

¹Gibson's History of York County.

²Ante p. 174.



THE STAGE COACH OF OLD.



MARKET, CENTRE SQUARE, YORK, 1843—1887.

BY BOOK
SERIAL 7
AND
1948

think it of general utility, will patronize it by subscription:—And as several similar attempts have been made, without continuance, which may deter a number of gentlemen from subscribing liberally, we pledge ourselves to the public, if a subscription equal to that for the last attempt of the kind is made, we will continue it weekly, for one year, unless the river or roads render it impossible. The convenience of this conveyance to Members of Assembly, Merchants and others, who may have business to transact in Philadelphia, is evident. Letters to correspondents in Lancaster shall be carried free for those who subscribe. If attention to render the conveyance to passengers agreeable, punctuality and care in executing business entrusted to us, will merit encouragement, the public shall not be disappointed in their very
Humble Servants, ANDREW JOHNSON,
YORK BOROUGH, January 19, 1790. JOHN EDIE.”

From Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, March 31st, 1790.

MAIL FROM PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG IN NINE DAYS.

“Schedule of the arrival and departure of the mail, at the several offices, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

“The mail to leave Philadelphia for Pittsburg every other Thursday, 6 o'clock P. M.

To arrive at Lancaster, Saturday 6 o'clock P. M.
“ “ “ York-Town, Monday, 12 o'clock at noon.
“ “ “ Carlisle, Tuesday, 10 o'clock A. M.
“ “ “ Shippensburg, Tuesday, 7 o'clock P. M.
“ “ “ Chambersburg, Wednesday, 10 o'clock A. M.
“ “ “ Bedford, Thursday, 12 o'clock at noon.
“ “ “ Pittsburg, Saturday, 6 o'clock P. M.

“The mail is to leave Pittsburg for Philadelphia every other Monday, 7 o'clock A. M.

To arrive at Bedford, Wednesday, 12 o'clock at noon.
“ “ “ Chambersburg, Thursday, 6 o'clock P. M.
“ “ “ Shippensburg, Friday, 10 o'clock A. M.
“ “ “ Carlisle, Friday 12 o'clock at noon.
“ “ “ York-Town, Saturday, 7 o'clock A. M.
“ “ “ Lancaster, Saturday, 6 o'clock P. M.
“ “ “ Philadelphia, Wednesday, 6 o'clock P. M.

Any errors that may be found in the above schedule, are to be subject to alteration, by the agreement of the subscribers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
JOHABOD GRUMMAN.

The above is a copy taken from the contract.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March 5, 1790.”

CHARLES BUNELL.

NOTE 43.

(PAGE 168.)

York's First Courts.

THE WHIPPING POST.

"The earliest courts were convened in private houses, and the first Court of Quarter Sessions held in the County of York was held before John Day, Esq., an English Quaker, and his associates, commencing on the 31st day of October, 1749. At this Court George Swope, Patrick Watson and Walter Sharp were qualified as County Commissioners. John Abbot, William Greer, John Blackburn, Baltzer Spengler, Michael Tanner and Samuel Crawford were qualified as township assessors.

"The following named persons were recommended to the governor as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment, at the same sessions of Court: Michael Swope, George Mendenhall, John Edwards, Michael Bardt, George Hoake, William Sinkler.

"There were a number of taverns opened under the authority of the Lancaster County Court several years before.

"The first case tried was the King vs. Miller & Smith, overseers of the public highways. An indictment was preferred against them jointly for neglect of duty. The defendants were discharged upon payment of costs.

"The second case was that of the King vs. James King for assault. This case was settled. The above two cases were the only ones for trial at the sitting of Court.

"The second Court of Quarter Sessions of York County was held on January 30, 1750. Hance Hamilton was Sheriff, and William McClellan, foreman of the Grand Jury of nineteen.

"At this Court the first case attached was Dominus Rex vs. John Morningstar. George Stevenson, Esq., is recorded as prosecuting attorney for 'our Sovereign Lord, the King.' John Proby was indicted and plead guilty to selling liquor by small measures without legal authority. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 in English currency, which George Stevenson, clerk of the Courts, received and was ordered to pay it over to the Secretary of the Province. George Ross and David Trout were attorneys for the defendant. In another case at this Court a defendant was found guilty by a jury of twelve men, 'of feloniously stealing one linen shirt and one pair of stockings,' and was sentenced 'to immediately receive on his bare back, at the public whipping post, fifteen lashes, and go to the County goal (jail) twelve days for the cost of the prosecution, being unable to pay them.' This case illustrates how our ancestors put into full force the English laws. The whipping post was in common use in England at this date. It was used quite frequently in this country during its early history.



FIGURE OF JUSTICE,

Which stood on a Pedestal in the Rear of the Court House, in Philadelphia, Pa. from 1750 to 1840, and which was transferred to the Court House of the Continental Congress, 1793.

1. 1. 1.
2. 2. 2.
3. 3. 3.

"The next Court convened on April 24, 1750. Nineteen men formed the Grand Jury; William Peters, Esq., was prosecutor for the King. Several cases were tried. In July session, 1750, two of the Grand Jurors who were drawn presented themselves, but refused to be qualified according to the demands of the Court, whereupon they were fined, and were then allowed to depart in peace to their homes. At this session John Lawrence, Esq., was prosecutor for the King. An incident occurred which created considerable confusion—an impetuous Scotch-Irishman lost his temper while testifying before the Court as a witness in a somewhat important case, and used violent oaths, whereupon the Court sentenced him to pay a heavy fine, which the records show was promptly paid.

"Margaret Wilmoth plead guilty 'to feloniously taking a silk handkerchief,' and was sentenced by the Court to receive immediately on her bare back fifteen lashes. By this sentence it shows that the women as well as the men, were sentenced to the unmerciful whipping post by our provincial justices. It does not speak well for the gallantry of the Court in those historic days, but illustrates that the modes of punishment, as well as the customs of those days, were imported. At the same sitting of the Court all the tavern keepers of the County were required to give bonds 'to not suffer any drunkenness, unlawful gaming, or any other disorder, or sell any intoxicating drink to the Indians to debauch or hurt them.' This being the year 1750, a few years before the French and Indian war, there was a considerable number of Indians within the County. Many of them had great inclination to partake of ardent spirits, or 'fire-water' as they were wont to call them. The provisions of the Court forbidding the sale of such liquors to them by the whites, was wise and beneficial. In early colonial days, many homes were destroyed by the intoxicated red-men."

In June, 1772, Thomas Ross was convicted at York of Highway Robbery, received the sentence of death, and was executed on the 11th day of July, following. In February, 1782, Henry Heiner was convicted at York of horse stealing, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, stand in the pillory one hour, be publicly whipped and have both of his ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; the Philadelphia Council, on petition, remitted the corporal punishment part of the sentence.

From Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, York, Feb. 18th, 1790.

YORK, October 13, 1790.

"On Monday the Circuit Court, for the United States, in and for the District of Pennsylvania, was opened in this town by the Honorable James Wilson and the Honorable John Blair, Esquires, Proclamation being made by the Marshal of the district, the following gentlemen were then admitted and qualified as Attorneys, viz. Thomas Hartley, James Smith, John Clark, and Ralf Bowie, Esquires. An excellent charge was delivered to the Grand Jury, by the Honorable James Wilson. The business in this Court was so trifling, that it was adjourned the same day."

¹From Judge Gibson's address at the York Centenary Memorial.

NOTE 44.

(PAGE 173.)

Ferdinand L. Spangler's Museum.

From the York Recorder of Nov. 18, 1828.

MUSEUM.

"Ferdinand L. Spangler, respectfully informs the citizens of York and the public generally, that the 'Museum' is now open for the reception of visitors.

"F. L. Spangler cannot neglect this opportunity of expressing his gratification for the flattering manner the public sentiment has been demonstrated in favor of the institution he has commenced.

"As this is an increasing Museum, it will be a constant source of instruction as well as amusement, and may therefore meet with cheerful encouragement, which it needs by frequent visits of the citizens.

"The proprietor would have the public to understand, that the monies received at the door, will be invested in new articles of curiosity. He has gone to great expense and trouble in fitting up the museum in genteel style; and as he does not intend to make it a pecuniary object, it therefore becomes the public, to encourage the advancement, and secure the permanency of so expensive and laborious an undertaking.

"F. L. Spangler, will be proud of the distinction which he seeks of being a useful citizen, if he can lay the foundation of an institution, devoted to the improvement of public taste, and the diffusion of science, and he feels confident, that while his exertions tend to the advancement of those objects, he will have no cause to complain.

"The public will please observe, that the 'Museum' will close on the first of December next. Persons desirous of seeing the curiosities of Nature and Art, had best avail themselves of the present opportunity, while the weather is pleasant and the walking is good, of examining the

SPLENDID COLLECTION
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS
PRINTS, ETCHINGS, &c., &c.
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL
CURIOSITIES,
PETRIFACTIONS, RELICS OF ANTIQUITY,
MARINE PRODUCTIONS,
AND
INDIAN CURIOSITIES.

"To be seen at the 'Museum' in North Beaver Street, a few doors from the corner of Main and Beaver Streets.

"The catalogue below contains the names of a few of the Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, &c., &c.

"A superb Painting, Mary Magdalin, after the original picture by Correggio, in the Gallery of Florence. This copy by Sully, 4 by 5 feet, very beautiful. With this truly much admired picture the public will not be disappointed. It was painted by one of the first of the American Artists, Thomas Sully, Esq., Philadelphia. Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps, a splendid picture by an Italian Artist of great celebrity. This copy from the original by David, now in the possession of Joseph Bonaparte. A beautiful Fancy Piece, The Two Sisters, by an American Artist. This piece has been much admired here. It fixes the attention of the spectator immediately on entering the room. Portrait of a French Actress, by an Italian. Portrait of a gentleman, by an American. Portrait of a French Lady of Distinction by an Italian.

"Lady Packenham, wife of Gen. Packenham, who was mortally wounded in the battle at New Orleans, by an American.

"Madonna and infant Savior; copy from Correggio, by an American.

ENGRAVINGS.

"Portrait of Gen. George Washington. Portrait of Gen. John Quincy Adams. Portrait of Gen. Lafayette. Portrait of Gen. Simon Bolivar. Portrait of De Witt Clinton. View of the Residence of Lord Byron. View of Fairmount Dam and Waterworks. View of Washington Crossing the Delaware with his Army. View of the Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. View of the Interior of the Royal Vault, St. George's Chapel, Windsor. View of Vincent's Rocks and Clifton; an evening scene. Infant Napoleon, drawn and engraved by T. B. Longacre; from the Statue in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. View of the Palace of Luxembourg. View of the United States Bank. View in the Alps. Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple; painted by Benjamin West; copy by F. Kearney, acquainted. Snipe Shooting. Training of Beagles. Infant Saviour. Lithographs.

"Together with many other splendid pictures and Lithographic prints, executed by the most eminent Artists in this and other countries.

BUSTS.

"Bust of Gen. George Washington. Bust of Gen. Lafayette. Bust of Benjamin Franklin. Bust of Lord Byron. Bust of Homer the Great Poet. Bust of Alexander Hamilton.

STATUES.

"Statue of Napoleon Bonaparte, taken after his confinement at St. Helena. Statue of Venus de Medici, from the statue in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Statue of a Horse, by an Italian; together with other Statues representing the seasons.

"Doors open at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

"Admission 25 cents: children half price: Season tickets to be had at the Museum, Price 50 cents.

"N. B.—The season lasts till the 1st of December.

"Nov. 18, 1828."

The "Museum" was not accorded the encouragement expected, and after a languishing existence, was closed for lack of public appreciation.

NOTE 45.

(PAGE 174.)

Early Railroads and Coaches.

THE FIRST EFFICIENT COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVE IN THE
UNITED STATES, BUILT BY PHINEAS DAVIS OF YORK.
THE OLD AND THE NEW. MODERN IMPROVE-
MENTS, AND SAFETY IN RAILWAY
TRAVEL.

THE STAGE COACH ERA.

FROM 1756 to 1834 may be described as the Stage-Coach Era in the United States. In 1835 the building of railroads had so far progressed that the Postmaster General recommended that the mails be carried on the railroads then being constructed. In that year, however, the contract for carrying the mails between New York and Philadelphia was given to the stage coach line because the railroad protested that the schedule time required (thirteen miles an hour) was too fast.

From the Pennsylvania Republican (York) of 1836.

"THE PEOPLES' LINE OF CARS AND STAGES; FROM PHILADELPHIA
TO BALTIMORE, VIA COLUMBIA AND YORK.

"Will leave Philadelphia every morning at 8 o'clock, lodge in York, and arrive in Baltimore early in the next afternoon. In return it will leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, dine at York and proceed directly to Columbia, lodge there, and take the cars the next morning for Philadelphia. There will be *No Night Travelling* by this line.

"The proprietors of the above line have taken the best measures to procure Coaches, first rate Horses and careful and accomodating Drivers, and assure the public that no pains shall be spared to promote the comfort and expedition of passengers.

"Seats may be taken at the hotel of Thomas McGrath in York.

GEORGE BELTZHOOVER, Baltimore,

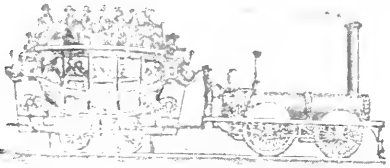
THOMAS McGRATH, York,

JOHN GUY, Columbia,

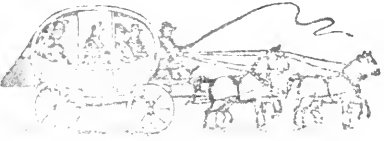
DAVIS, OSBORN & SCHOLFIELD, Philadelphia.

YORK, Nov. 2, 1836."

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

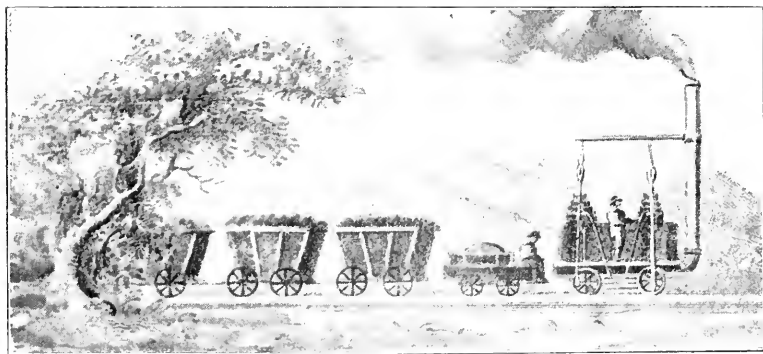


Of Cars and Stages,
From Philadelphia to Baltimore,



Via Columbia and York,

1836



PRIMITIVE COAL TRAIN.

From the Pennsylvania Republican (York) of July 13, 1836.

"PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG PIONEER LINE.

"For the Accomodation of Passengers only. Through in 3 days and a half on Railroad Cars and Canal Packets from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. These Boats are an improvement of the best model now in use on the Erie Canal, furnished in superior style, will be drawn by three splendid horses, and they will run short stages. Their Captains are all experienced and accomodating. The Cars are an improvement upon the most approved models. Fare through. \$10.00."

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL COAL BURNING AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE
WAS INVENTED AND BUILT BY A YORKER IN YORK.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on January 4, 1831, offered \$4000.00 for the best locomotive delivered for trial on or before June 1, 1831, and \$3000.00 for the next best. In response, three were produced upon the railroad, only one which fully answered the purpose. This engine was the "York," built in York by Davis and Gardner, was the product of Phineas Davis, and the first built in the United States, that burned coal, and was put in active use on a railroad. The "York" is kept as a relic by the company, and was one of the principal objects of interest in the railroad department at the Chicago Exposition.

PHINEAS DAVIS.

Phineas Davis was a native of New Hampshire, and early in life emigrated to York, where he arrived, poor, friendless and unknown and commenced the business of watchmaking. He produced a specimen of his art, a miniature gold watch of rare workmanship and beautiful proportion, which was deemed remarkable and excited much attention at the time. Endowed with great inventive talents and industry, he turned his attention, first to chemistry, and next to the science of steam, and as a consequence to the construction of steam engines, in which he took great delight. The result was the construction of the "York" locomotive aforementioned, the first efficient engine used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His invaluable services were immediately demanded by this company, and upon his removal to Baltimore, he made still further important improvements in locomotives. It was while riding on the tender next to his latest improved engine

that an accident occurred, through a casual defect in the railway to Washington, which, on September 27, 1834, brought his useful life to a sudden termination.

THE OLD AND THE NEW. IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS, RAILROAD MILEAGE, ETC.

The improvements in locomotives in weight and in steam are as marvelous as they are interesting. In 1831, the best engine in use was the "York," aforesaid, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and weighed about 7500 pounds. Now that road has many engines of over 100,000 pounds, and there are locomotives in use as heavy as 165,000 pounds.

The cars in the United States have been improved as greatly and as steadily as the locomotives, and are now without any doubt the best in the world. When the railroad first came into being the cars had a kind of stage coach body, as we often see them so represented in old prints, and herein reproduced. When double trucks—that is two trucks of four wheels each—were introduced, the old coach bodies were joined together. Such cars as these are in general use in Europe to-day, notwithstanding the manifest inferiority and inconvenience. As early as 1834 the present kind of car was introduced in the United States, and subsequent developments have been but put to improve this until the vestibule train of parlor cars has been achieved. The strength of a modern parlor coach of the best sort is most enormous, and their weight, from 45,000 pounds to 60,000 pounds, drawing room cars from 60,000 to 80,000 pounds, and sleeping cars from 70,000 to 90,000 pounds, are the surest guaranty against railroad fatalities. The greatest factor in lessening accidents has been the introduction of air-brakes, by which the engine driver controls the whole train. In the old days he had to signal to the brakeman to put on brakes, now he puts them on and releases them to suit himself.

For the year ending, July 1, 1894, one passenger was killed for every 1,985,153 passengers carried, and one injured for every 183,822 carried. A man's chances against injury are such that he would have to travel 4,406,659 miles before getting hurt, and go 47,588,966 miles before being killed. At the rate of thirty miles

an hour a man could travel, if nature permitted, on American railways for one hundred and eighty-one years, without leaving the cars, before being killed, or with the same amount of security against accident he could go around the earth nineteen hundred and three times before meeting his death by accident, and one hundred and seventy-six times before getting hurt.

We have now (1896) in the United States something over 181,000 miles of railroad. To equal Great Britain in its railway mileage to square miles, we would have a total of 492,000 miles; to equal the abundant supply of Illinois we must have 552,000 miles, while if Massachusetts, with its mile of railway to every four square miles of territory, be the standard, the United States will eventually boast of 772,000 miles of lines. The railroad, like the turnpike and canal, was only constructed after the most determined opposition.¹

¹Notes 6 and 42.

NOTE 46.

(PAGE 177.)

British and Hessian Prisoners at York. Unpublished Correspondence.¹

"In 1781, an act of Congress directed that the British convention of prisoners in Maryland and Virginia be removed to Yorktown, Pennsylvania, from fear of rescue by Cornwallis, and the York County Militia were ordered out to guard them. It appears by a letter from President Reed to William Scott, Lieutenant of this county, June 28, 1781, that these prisoners were ordered to be placed in huts near York. Four and a half miles east of town, in Windsor township, about 20 acres of woodland were cleared and cultivated by them, surrounded by a picket fence fifteen feet high. The huts were mostly of stone. Some timber of the fence and stones of the huts yet remain. While there, a plague of some kind broke out among them, and a large number of them died. Their graves are still visible marked with stones. Until within some thirty years past, a scaffold, consisting of two trees cut off, with a cross piece, was standing there. The story told, is that one night a party, supposed to be marauders, came to the house of William Morgan, (one of the family of that name said to have been the only English one that settled in Kreutz Creek valley,) and called for something to eat. Morgan perceiving that they were Hessians, shut the door upon them; whereupon they fired through the door, wounding him, and then left. A neighbor rode to camp and gave information of the occurrence to the officer in charge. The roll being called it was readily found out who were missing; and on the return of the party they were court martialed and hung.

"England did not carry on the war for the subjugation of the American colonies altogether with her own soldiers, but employed mercenaries, known to us as Hessians. The profession of a soldier has always been held honorable, and is none the less so because he receives pay. He is under obligation to give his life, if need be, to the government that employs him, and is authorized by the law of nations to take life in open war. It is not the pay of the individual soldier that makes him a mercenary; it is the hire of his services by his sovereign to another potentate. The price of such hire in the case of the Hessians who were engaged to fight our people was enormous. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel kept up a splendid court on the price he received from the British government, some \$15,000,000, for the hire of 20,000 soldiers and upward.

"From time to time during the war large numbers of prisoners, principally Hessians, were brought to York, under the escort of the militia. In individual instances, by permission of the Council of Safety or the Board of War, prisoners

¹Gibson's History of York County.

were discharged on parole and allowed to take up a residence from choice ; and some Hessians settled in York county.

“By the convention made at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates, several thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the Americans, called the ‘convention prisoners.’ The militia of the several counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster and York, were ordered to escort them through the limits of each county, the York County Militia being ordered to meet them at Wright’s Ferry. But by subsequent arrangements these prisoners passed, under escort of Continental troops, through York and Hanover to Frederick, Md. Wherever the Hessian prisoners passed, the people thronged to see these terrible beings, and they were hooted as hirelings to the trade of blood. Some of them were men of education and intelli-



CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRE. (Old print.)

gence, who published accounts of their experience in the American war. They tell in particular of the scoldings they received from the women for coming to rob them of their liberty. Gen. Washington had to cause notices to be put up through the country that they “were innocent of the war and had joined in it not of free will, but through compulsion.”

Sergeant Lamb of the Royal Welsh Fusileers and a prisoner, in his Journal says:

"The prisoners arrived in York and were confined in a prison, made of a great number of trees cut down in the woods; these were sharpened at each end, and drove firmly into the earth, very close together, enclosing a space of about two or three acres. American sentinels were placed on the outside of the fence, at convenient distances, in order to prevent our getting out. At one angle a gate was erected, and on the outside thereof stood the guard house; two sentinels were constantly posted at this gate, and no one could get out, unless he had a pass from the officer of the guard, but this was a privilege in which very few were indulged. Boards and rails were given the British in order to make them temporary huts, to secure them from the rain, heat and sun. About two hundred yards from his pen a small village had been built by the remains of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, who were allowed very great privileges with respect to their liberty in the country."

Major Andre, the noted English Spy, while a prisoner, was in York for a short time. He was at Carlisle for a time, and was transferred through York to Lancaster, where he was kept in custody for several months.

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE BRITISH AND HESSIAN PRISONERS AT YORK:

By the kind permission of Miss Carrie Hay, and Mrs. B. S. Gilbert.

"PHILA'D. 28th June, 1777.

"COMMITTEE OF YORKTOWN,

Gentlemen:—Agreeable to your desire I waited on the board of War, and told them the situation of the Yorktown Goal—their determination in the matter is enclosed—also a letter to the Commanders of Lancaster to take some of the Prisoners into their Custody which your Goal will not cleverly hold.

"Col. Flower Commissary General of the Military Stores requests he may have from Yorktown Tradesmen for the works at Carlisle—Carpenters, Turners, Gun Smiths, Tinmen, Sadlers, and Shoemakers and you'll please to deliver them to his order.

"There are 25 men allowed for a Guard—the Committee will choose a man of Spirit and a prudent man for Captain of the Guard, he will be allowed a Captain's pay and three rations a day.

"I shall set out for Camp in ten days—if the Committee wants any other arrangements made respecting the prisoners, let them write me to the care of Mr. Wade and on my return I shall observe their orders.

"A report prevails of an Engagement that happened last Thursday near Elizabeth-Town, but as I cannot get the particulars I cannot say much about it. Please deliver the letter from Mr. Monro to the Goaler. I am Gentlemen

Your most hum. ser.

JOS DONALDSON.

"THE HONBLE COMMITTEE OF YORK TOWN.

"LANCASTER, 6th July, 1777.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 5th instant pr. Express was this Day handed to the Committee, with a letter from Richd. Peters Esquire Secretary of the Board of War, dated the 27th ulto. respecting the Prisoners who are at York and removal to this place—

"In answer to which I am directed to mention to you that we have not room in the Barracks here for their reception—We have between thirteen and fourteen hundred prisoners in charge & tho' many of them work in the Country; yet as they are constantly passing to & from the Barracks we find them so much crowded there & at the Gaol (which is also full) that we have some days since wrote to Philadelphia, requesting that part of them may be stationed elsewhere—& hope shortly to receive for their removal.

we are Gentlemen

Your most obt. Servts.

(signed) by order of

WILLIAM ATLEE Dept. Commissary of Prisoners."

"HON'BLE COMMITTEE OF YORK.

ON PUBLICK SERVICE

To

JOHN HAY ESQUIRE

SUB LIEUTENANT

OF YORK COUNTY.

if Mr. Hay should not be at home the Captain of the Guard or Magistrates will please to open this letter, & have the matter therein carried into execution.

Mr. Boyd at the Ferry will have the Express put over without delay—

WM. ATLEE."

"LANCASTER, the 23d August, 1777.

9 o'clock P. M.

Sir:—I have just received an Express from Philadelphia with orders to remove the prisoners and stores from this place with the utmost expedition, to Lebanon and Reading and directing me to write to York to have the Prisoners & Stores removed from your town—I therefore beg leave to trouble you and request that you will immediately have the Prisoners removed from York under a proper Guard, to some place of greater safety—Carlisle seems to be the most proper place—but as you know the Country better than I do—must leave it to you to fix upon the most proper place. You will likewise please to mention those orders which are from the Board of War, to the Commissary of Stores at York—that he may remove them with all expedition. The letter that I have from the Board of War, mentions that the Enemy are landing their Troops in Maryland, above Baltimore—

"If you remove the Prisoners to Carlisle the Lieutenant of that County, will, on your application furnish the proper Guards for them—& you will desire him to have them strictly guarded, especially the Officers and Tories as persons whom the Board esteem as very dangerous men—

I am sir

Your most obedt. Servt.

WILLIAM ATLEE.

Dept. Commissary of Prisoners."

"To
JOHN HAY ESQUIRE
SUB. LIEUTENANT OF YORK COUNTY.

Please let me know by the return of the Express where you removed the Prisoners to

Col. McAllister or
Lieut. Col. John Hay

York County."

"LANCASTER, 27th August, 1777.

"JOHN HAY, ESQ., SUB-LIEUTENANT OF YORK COUNTY.

"Sir:—I have your favor of this day by Express, with the letter enclosed from the Sub-Lieutenant of Cumberland county, whereby I observe to refuse to receive or guard the Prisoners which are ordered to be removed from York. I have taken a copy of his letter and shall forward it to the Board of War. In the meantime, as you say you cannot recommend any other place for them unless Frederick county in Virginia and are uncertain whether the Virginians will receive them. I see no other method than writing for particular direction from Philadelphia, which I shall endeavor to have as soon as possible,—it would I am certain, give great uneasiness to Congress and the Board of War to have those prisoners retaken, as they look upon them (especially the officers) as a dangerous set, who know the country well and have such connections and influence as will enable them to do much mischief. I must therefore recommend it to you to be very attentive to the Motions of the Enemy, and should they, before orders can be had from Philadelphia, show the least intention of approaching York Town, the Prisoners should by all means be sent from there, well guarded, to some place at some distance from York, where they might be secured for a few days, until orders arrive respecting them, and this must be left to your own judgment. I would relieve you of them and send them to Reading as you mention with great cheapness, but that place is already crowded with those sent there, the Guards there are weak and badly armed and the Board of War chooses to keep those kind of Prisoners (I believe) by themselves as much as possible.

"We have accounts that Burgoyne has retreated to Ticonderoga again, whether truth or not I can't tell, but it is asserted as facts. That of the party who were engaged with Gen. Stark about three hundred more are taken prisoners, than is mentioned in the hand bill, which I suppose you have seen. That a party of the Jersey Militia t'other day went to Staten Island and surprised and took three Colonels a number of other officers and about one hundred and fifty Privates and brought them to the Jerseys. And that Col. Meggs hath lately made another attempt at Long Island and brought off about one hundred Prisoners, last Night a Person whom we had sent to Charles Town to make observations returned with the intelligence that the Enemy had landed a large body of Troops who are incamped about the Head of Elk, and as General Washington with his army passed through Philada. on Sunday last—we have reason to believe he is now very near them.

"I wrote in a great hurry, being very busy in receiving in the Prisoners. I have sent off between six and seven hundred and intended to have sent off between three and four hundred this afternoon, but shall take the cool of the morning for it,—*a propos*—The Hessian Prisoners in your County in case of the Enemy's approach should be somehow secured and I think Mr. Connolly too, however if the Enemy have their whole force about the Head of Elk and North East—and have

not landed some between Charles Town and Baltimore I hope you and we are now safe enough by our army being along side of 'em—have Care of Spies—we had one last Night who brought up two horses with him to try if possible to take off one or two of the British Serjeants who were prisoners here, but they were gone and he contented himself with taking off one of the Georgia Corps, who are composed of Deserters from the British Army and are on their way to Georgia—we have two parties after him and hope yet to have him—one of the deserters says he is an officer in Skinner's Corps and is one of the Enemy's most active fellows in that way.

"I am Sir with much esteem your very humble servant

"COLONEL HAY,

"Sub-Lieutenant York County.

"WILLIAM ATLEE,

"Dep. Com. of Prisoners."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—

LANCASTER, October 1st, 1777.

Sir:—Capt. Weaver commands a Party of Continental troops & Militia, now guarding a number of British Prisoners, ordered by Congress from this to the state of Virginia—they are to pass thro York Town. I request you will provide a guard of about thirty Militia to relieve those that Capt. Weaver has with him—this must be soon done as they are on the march—Should William Atlee Esq. D. C. G. of Prisoners have occasion for other Guards for the same purpose, I hope that you will exert yourselves to provide them in the speediest manner possible—

I am Sir

Your very Hum. Servant

THOS. WHARTON jun, Prest."

"To COL. MCALLISTER

OR LIEUT. COL. JNO. HAY

FORWARDED BY CAPT. CLARK.

"Recd. Oct. 3d 1777 of Mr. John Hay, for the use of my men, a Guard to escort British Prisoners of War to Virginia twenty seven Doz. of full Catridges, two Pounds of Powder and five and a half pounds of Lead, five Shot Pouches & powder Horns & three Doz. Shirts, all which I Promise to return or be accountable for, Accidents or Necessary Occasion only Excepted.

"ADAM BLACK,

"Capt. of the Gard."

"LIEUT. OR SUB-LIEUT. YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

"WAR OFFICE, YORK TOWN, October 4th, 1777.

"*Sir*:—You will please to deliver over all Prisoners of War now under your care to Capt. Weaver who Guarded those from Bethlehem & return Lists of those you add to the Party under his Charge into this office.

"I am your obed. Sevt.

"RICHARD PETERS, Secy.

"As another Detachment is coming on you will please to prepare for sending them off also under proper Officers & Guards,

"R. PETERS.

"COL. RICHARD MCALISTER County Lieut. } York County."
or the Sub-Lieutenants or either of them of }

"ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

"WAR OFFICE, YORK, November 15, 1777.

"COL. JOHN HAY, SUB-LIEUTENANT, YORK.

"*Sir*:—It being represented that the Prisoners of War in the Goal in this Town are so crowded that a Contagious Distemper is likely to ensue from their situation,

you will please to have such of them as are sick placed in some convenient House & employ a Physician for their Recovery bringing in your bill to the Treasury Board for all Expence incurred in this Business.

"I am Your obed. Serv.

"RICHARD PETERS, Sec'y."

"ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

(War Office.)

"WAR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 23d, 1778.

"To LT. COL. JOHN HAY AT YORK TOWN,

"Sir:—This board having received from General Reed such information respecting Capt. Charles Harrison, a prisoner of war in York-Town goal, as convinces them he may be released from confinement on parole; you are desired to apply immediately on receipt hereof, to the keeper of the said goal, and demand the release of said Harrison & after he has signed the enclosed parole, (which you will safely keep) you will give him a pass to come to this City, where, upon application to Col. Nichols the Town Mayor, he will receive the further orders of this board. Inclosed also is an order on the goaler for the delivery of Capt. Harrison.

"I am, sir, Your obedt. Servant,

"TIM. PICKERING.

"COL. JOHN HAY.

"By order of the Board."

NOTE 47.

(PAGE 182.)

Captain Doudel's York Riflemen at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

UNDER the authority of a resolution of Congress of June 14, 1775, a company of Riflemen was enlisted at York the same month, under the command of Capt. Michael Doudel, 1st Lieut. Henry Miller, 2nd Lieut. John Dill, and John Clark and James Matson, 3rd Lieuts.¹ The company left York for Boston, July 1, 1775, arrived at Boston, July 25, and was assigned to Col. Wm. Thompson's Regiment, of Pennsylvania Riflemen. It was the first company south of the Hudson to cross that river for Boston.²

The committee of Yorktown, on the 1st of July, 1775, wrote to the Pennsylvania Delegates in Congress:

*"Gentlemen:—*We had the honor of receiving your favor of the 15th Ult., enclosing a resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress of the 14th Ult. We immediately summoned the Committee of this County and laid before them your letter, &c. The committee proceeded to the choice of officers fit to be recommended to the Congress, and appointed six commissioners to provide necessaries for them. Every resolve passed in committee with the greatest unanimity, and the gentlemen of Yorktown, after the meeting dispersed themselves through the county, and assisted the officers in recruiting.

"The officers we take the liberty to recommend to you, are Captain Michael Doudel, Lieutenants Henry Miller, John Dill and James Matson. They are men whose courage we have the highest opinion of. The company, including officers and soldiers, are beyond the number fixed for this county, and as Gen. Gates thought it improper to discharge any, we have sent them all. We hope no alteration will be made in the officers. The Captain has behaved very well on this occasion, and has done all in his power, by advancing money, &c., to forward the important common cause. Mr. Miller is known to some of you gentlemen. The other officers are men of worth and property; they have all wives and families, and are entitled to the warmest thanks of their country.

(Signed,) JAMES SMITH, JOSEPH DONALDSON,
GEORGE IRVIN, THOMAS HARTLEY,
JOHN KEAN, MICHAEL HAHN.

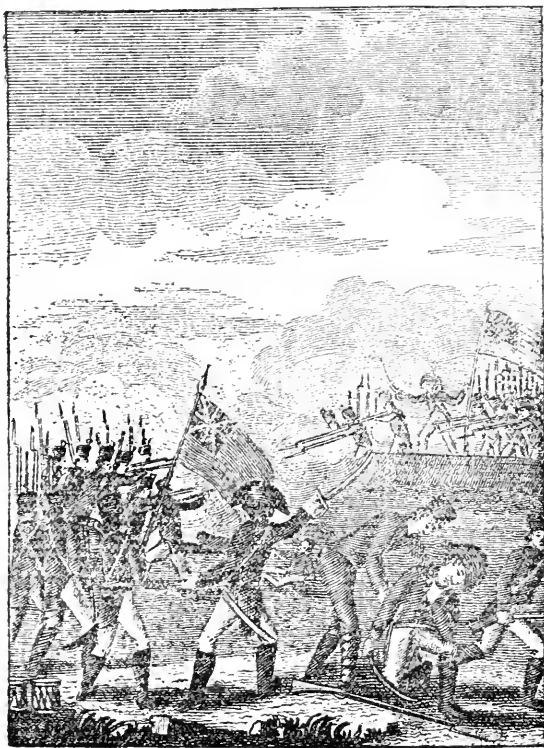
"P. S. The company began their march the nearest road to Boston this day."

¹Ante p. 403, 438.

²Note 34.

In Frothingham's "Siege of Boston" is the following:

"The Southern Riflemen attracted much attention. They had enlisted with great promptness, and had marched from 4 to 700 miles. In a short time large bodies of them arrived in camp. They were remarkably stout, hardy men, dressed in white frocks or rifle skirts, and round hats, and were skilful marksmen. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines, and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess was circulated over England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, (Cor-



BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL. (Old print.)

nelius Turner was carried to Halifax) and the papers described him minutely, as a remarkable curiosity."

A letter, July 19, says:

"The general uniforms are made of brown Holland and Osnaburghs, something like a shirt, double caped over the shoulders, in imitation of the Indians; and on the breast, in capital letters, is their motto, 'Liberty or Death.' "

"On the 29, of July, the British planted a bomb battery on Bunker Hill, ad-

vanced their guard on Charleston Neck further into the country and began to throw up an abatis to protect it cutting down large trees for this purpose. Washington in the evening, ordered the York county rifle company to cut off these outposts, and bring off a prisoner. The company attempted this service in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle and thirty nine men filed off to the right, and crept on their hands and knees to the rear of the enemy's works; Lieut. Miller, with a party in a like manner, got behind the sentries on the left. But just as the two divisions were about to join, a party of the British came down from Bunker Hill to relieve the guard, and discovered the riflemen. Both sides fired. The riflemen killed five and took two prisoners and retreated, having one man captured. Gen. Howe, in general orders the following day, stated that had his directions relative to the relief been complied with the soldiers could not have failed to destroy a number of the rebels last night."

Moore's Diary of the Revolution contains the following:

"July 25th, 1775.—Capt. Dowdle, with his company of riflemen, from Yorktown, Pennsylvania, arrived at Cambridge about 1 o'clock to day, and since has made proposals to Gen. Washington to attack the transport stationed at Charles River. He will engage to take her with thirty men. The General thinks it best to decline at present; but at the same time commends the spirit of Capt. Dowdle and his brave men, who, though they just came a very long march, offers to 'execute the plan immediately.'"

"July 30, 1775.—Last Friday the regulars cut several trees and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abatis in front of it. In the evening, orders were given to the York county riflemen to march down to our advanced post in Charlestown Neck to endeavor to surround the advanced guard and bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn their design in throwing up their abatis in the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Capt. Dowdle with thirty nine men filed off to the right of Bunker's Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear without being discovered. The other division of forty men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the sentinels on the left and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our riflemen under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in Indian file. The regulars were within twenty yards of our men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The riflemen returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners, and their arms, with the loss of Corporal Creuse, who is supposed to be killed, as he has not been heard of since the affair.

"Aug. 9, 1775.—The riflemen from York county have annoyed the regulars very much. By a gentleman who left Boston, yesterday, we hear that Capts. Percival and Sabine of the Marines, Capt. Johnson, of the Royal Irish, and Capt. LeMoine, of the train, were killed Monday. Capt. Chetwyn, son of Lord Chetwyn, is mortally wounded. The number of privates killed this week we have not heard. The regulars have thrown up a breastwork across the neck at the foot of Bunker's Hill to secure their sentries and advance guards."

In "Reminiscences of New York in the Olden Time," by J. Bar-nitz Bacon, is the following:

“Presently, more drums—from the direction of Dey street, this time. It must be the General! No! it was only a rifle company from Pennsylvania on their way to Boston. Capt. Dowdle’s company from Yorktown, with Lieut. Henry Miller in command—the first company west of the Hudson—belonging to Col. Thompson’s regiment, afterward Hand’s, and bearing the first commission issued by Congress after Washington’s. Yorktown offered so many men, that the young Lieut.—he was only twenty-four—chalked a very small nose on a barndoor. ‘I’ll take only the men that can hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards!’ said he. ‘Take care of your nose, Gen. Gage!’ said the newspapers at the time. Both York Town and Lieut. Miller afterwards became noted in the Revolutionary history. A hundred rifles filled his ranks as they, too, marched on to Kingsbridge.”

Captain Doudel relinquished his command on account of ill health soon after the company reached Cambridge. Henry Miller, First Lieutenant, (afterwards General), was thereupon promoted Captain.¹ Captain Doudel resigned October 15, 1775.

Lieut. Clark was promoted Major of Col. McAllister’s battalion, and was one of the most dashing officers in the war.² Corporal Walter Cruise of the company was captured in front of Boston, July 29, 1775; a prisoner seventeen months; promoted 2nd Lieut., Ninth Pennsylvania Line, Captain Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment; Private Isaac Sweeney became a Lieutenant in Archibald McAllister’s Company of Col. Hartley’s Regiment, and was promoted Captain, July 23, 1778, of the Seventh Company, New Eleventh Pennsylvania Line.

Robert Armor, Christian Bittinger, William Cline, Patrick Sullivan re-enlisted. John Brown was captured September, 1775, in front of Boston. Thomas Campbell was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania, wounded at Brandywine, promoted Captain and served until January 1, 1783. He was elected to the State Senate in 1810, and died in Monaghan township, York county, in 1815. William Russel became Ensign in the Third Pennsylvania, lost a leg by a cannon ball at Brandywine; he died March 4, 1802. Cornelius Turner was captured with Corporal Cruise, and carried to Halifax.

The Pennsylvania Regiment of Riflemen in front of Boston was commanded by Col. William Thompson, of Carlisle; Lieut. Col. Edward Hand, of Lancaster; Major Robert Magaw, of Carlisle; Chaplain Rev. Samuel Blair, Adjutant David Ziegler, Lancaster; Surgeon William Magaw, Surgeon’s Mate William Reinick, Lan-

¹Note 35.

²Note 36.

caster; Paymaster David Harris, Commissary John Biddle; Quartermasters Frederick Hubley, Lancaster, Thomas Craig, Northampton county and Jacob Bower, Reading.

The Captains were: Michael Doudel, York; George Ross, Lancaster; George Nagel, Reading; Wm. Hendricks, Cumberland county; James Chambers, now Franklin county; Robert Cluggage, Bedford county; John Lowden, Northumberland county; Matthew Smith, Dauphin county; Abraham Miller, Northampton county. Captain Doudel's Company passed through Bethlehem, July 8, and the other companies July 21 and 24.

The standard of the regiment had for its ground, a deep green, lettered P. M. R. R., with the device of a tiger partly enclosed by toils, opposed by a hunter in white, armed with a spear ready to thrust. The device, and the motto "Domari Nolo," were on a crimson field.

NOTE 48.

(PAGE 183.)

The York Moravian Diaries During and After the Revolution.—Invaluable Local Historic Incidents.

THE ARRIVING AND PASSAGE OF REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS THROUGH YORK.—INSIGHT INTO THE ACTIONS OF CONGRESS DURING ITS SESSION HERE.

In the York Moravian Congregational Diary for the year 1775, pastor Neisser has made, in German, the following records:

1775.

"May 31, 1775.—To-day there was an excitement. In spite of all warning, a German gave vent to his feelings in insulting Congress and its measures for instituting defensive warfare. In accordance with the usual mode of punishing such delinquents, he was seized, and tarred and feathered, for his insulting speech."

"June 5.—To-day prayers were publicly offered up in behalf of the American Colonies."

"July 1.—This afternoon a company of 100 men, of this town, left for the American army in New England, with the ringing of bells, after a sermon had been preached to them by the Presbyterian minister on the text, 1st Samuel x. 12, in which they were exhorted to keep God before their eyes during their expedition, and then they could be assured of His protection and guidance; otherwise this would not be the case."

This was Capt. Michael Doudel's company of riflemen, recruited in Yorktown and at Samuel Getty's tavern, now Gettysburg, and was attached to Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. To this company belongs the honor of being the first to reach camp before Boston, of any company south and west of Hudson River.¹

"July 19.—A company of Virginia troops arrived here on their march to join the American army. We viewed them with pity, and were especially affected by the sight of the motto 'Liberty or Death,' which their commander bore on his breast."

¹Note 47.

"July 20.—By special order of Congress this was a Fast and day of Prayer, and our services were numerously attended. The Virginia company left town to-day for the army."

This was the rifle company commanded by Captain Daniel Morgan, later the distinguished General Morgan, and the one in which young Benjamin Rothrock enlisted, in spite of the remonstrances of his father and brothers.

"July 31.—With the people in general we have thus far been in peace. However, urgent requests are sent to our people to attend the drilling in the use of arms. Most of our brethren in town have, however, arrived at that age, in which they can no longer be compelled to attend drills. A few of the young men have yielded, and one of them, Benjamin Rothrock, son of Philip Rothrock, in spite of the remonstrances of both his father and brothers, went off during the night with a company of Virginia troops, which marched through this place."

"August 3.—The last company of Virginia troops marched through the town for the American camp. They were commanded by Capt. Erisson."

"August 10.—To-day the town was quite noisy, owing to the assembling of the militia companies from the various townships."

"August 18.—Considering that this is a time of war, circumstances prove quite favorable. A few of our number have consented to take part in the military drills; if only more will not be required of them. Several of our young men, in spite of remonstrances, enlisted as Minute Men."

"September 1.—We are impelled to bring before the throne of God in prayer, in our service, the lamentable condition of our brethren at New York and New Port, in addition to the critical conditions of the Colonies."

"September 12.—We have enjoyed rest during these troublesome times, yielding ourselves to the gracious care and protection of our loving Father. In October a new committee will be appointed, and it is said that only men who are orthodox as regards military affairs will be selected. Bro. Heckedorn has been nominated for the position of County Assessor."

"October 1.—In the congregation service, we gave the brethren some advice as to how they should conduct themselves in these critical times, (1775) for to-morrow an election is to be held."

1776.

"January 15.—Notwithstanding the approaching troubles and dangers, and the expectation of things to come, we are at peace with all our fellow beings. Now it is reported, that drilling in military tactics will be carried on more thoroughly than ever before. We are glad that, according to the decrees of Congress and the Provincial Board, none of our people are to be compelled to do anything contrary to heart, conscience and opinions. But the taxes levied will become quite burdensome, considering the present state of our finances and the poor condition of business or every kind."

"July 7.—Strict orders came that all 'Associators' of this county should hold themselves in readiness to march to the front. In the following week they left."

"July 17.—Yorktown seems quite deserted on account of the departure of all men under fifty years of age. Our young men had to leave for the army in Jersey. Christian Heckedorn and William Lanius, have, after a great deal of trouble, suc-

ceeded in preventing themselves from being taken along, on account of their sickness. Jacob Rothrock has also escaped being drafted. But Ernst Schlosser, the three sons of Bro. Rothrock, Brinkman, John Seifer's eldest son, John Hoenrison, and, in short, the most of the others who are under fifty years of age, will have to march off in the next few days. Thus only the old brethren and sisters will be left. Several of our people, because the town has been so emptied, have in addition to several other persons have been elected as members of the Committee *ad interim*, with a guard given them day and night, in order to maintain peace and order, and give security against the plots of the Tories. All business and every occupation are prostrate, all shops are closed. How many prayers and tears will now be brought before the Lord, by parents for their children, by children for their parents, by wives for their husbands."

"August.—Numerous bands of soldiers from Maryland, Virginia, etc., passed through the town."

"September 4.—Our town has not remained exempt from the prevailing unrest of the land. None of our Communicant Brethren have been compelled to enter the war, and those who were married and had gone to Jersey, have again returned in the first part of the week to their respective homes. The young single men of our Society, of whom there are about ten absent, have been drawn into the Flying Camp."

"In the beginning of September some of those that had gone to the front from here returned. On the 28th of September '76 Mr. Phil Rothrock returned from a visit to his sons in camp near New York."

Philip died February 28, 1803, aged 90 years.

"On October 12th, 1776, Mr. Phil. Rothrock's Benjamin, who since the beginning of 1776 had been detained a prisoner of war, returned home. During this year, 1776, two of the Moravians, Johannes Feiser & Jacob Schank, died, the one in camp the other as prisoner of war."

1777.

"January.—Heinrich Hoff came home from imprisonment sick and emaciated."

"September.—Many fugitives from Philadelphia & vicinity arrived in town. During the first days of this month one sad report after another concerning the increasing war-troubles in this province reached town."

"On account of the turbulent conditions of affairs holy communion was omitted in September."

"On the 27th day of September the Continental Congress took its temporary abode in town."

"During November the evening meetings of the Congregation were mostly rendered impossible on account of the many soldiers being quartered in the houses of the citizens."

"December 18th, '77, was set apart and kept as a day of prayer and repentance."

DIARY CONTINUED BY BRO. BADER.

1778.

"January 19.—This afternoon Gen. Horatio Gates, who has been appointed

President of the Council of War, arrived in town and was received with demonstrations of joy."

"February 4.—Today a rifleman and a corporal from Anspach (Hessians) visited me. They related that Gen. Howe had recently written a letter to Gen. Washington, containing merely a transcript of the Seventh Chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel, and that Washington had replied by an epistle embodying the fourth chapter of the Book of Baruch."

"February 18.—Balls have now begun to be held in this town, which has called forth the remonstrances of the clergy and inhabitants. They are frequented by officers of the army and even members of Congress, besides many improper persons."

"March 19.—Throughout the entire night the soldiers kept a strict guard, because a plot of the Tories and Howe's light cavalry to capture members of Congress, had been discovered. One man was acquainted with the details and suspected of being in the plot, was arrested."

"March 21.—At Bro. Beroth's house a number of soldiers are quartered."

"March 23.—I was visited by the French Colonel Armand, who offered to deliver letters for me in Bethlehem."

"March 25.—Towards evening, while I was absent, a Surgeon from the Hospital and two officers, called and presented an order of the Board of War, which authorized them to look for a house, which would be suitable for the accomodation of sick soldiers. They believed our 'gemeinhaus' would answer the purpose, but this Sister Neisser opposed."

"March 29.—Bro. Philip Rothrock gave me information with regard to several political occurrences and the discovery of a plot against this town by the Tories. Christopher Ludwig, the Baker General of the Army, is in town."

"April 4.—I visited Bro. John Rothrock, who I found sick, so his father daily attends to the printing of Continental bills."

"April 9.—Virginia troops arrived at the camp here."

"April 10.—Gen. Charles Lee arrived here yesterday on parole."

Gen. Lee left Valley Forge, April 5, to go to Congress, and it was during his sojourn in Yorktown, that his exchange for Gen. Prescott took place at Germantown, April 21st.

"April 14. — Four hundred Virginia troops arrived here on their march to camp."

"May 2.—I accompanied the brethren from Lebanon to Mr. Morris, by whom the petition was prepared in the form of a memorial to the Board of War. In the afternoon it was handed to Gen. Gates, who is president. Mr. Silas Deane, who has just arrived after a passage of thirty-two days from France called on me. He has news for Congress concerning the treaties made with the French Government, which are to be ratified by Congress. Bro. Henry Miller arrived this evening from Bethlehem. He handed me a letter from Bro. Fries, Matthew Weiss and my brother Augustine, who writes in detail of the terrible condition of affairs in the vicinity of Philadelphia."

"May 16.—Bro. Ettwein received a friendly letter from Henry Laurens, President of Congress, and has determined to set out for home to morrow."

Of his visit to Yorktown, and his interview with members of Congress, Bro. Ettwein has left the following record:

"May 11.—I came to Yorktown. The appeal to the people by Congress, and the ratified treaty with France, were the topics of discussion everywhere. I called on President Laurens, told him my errand, showed him the memorials and begged him to correct the one for Congress. He said it was unnecessary, that I should hand in both as they were; that it was our duty to make representations, whether with or without results. He promised to speak with some members of Congress about the matter, and named those I should interview privately. On May 12, I called on six members, and only McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was unfriendly, and said that he would vote against our memorial. Guveneur Morris brought our memorial before Congress and spoke strongly in its favor; so did several others. Mr. Duane remarked: 'I believe the Moravians are good subjects, but they will have nothing to do with putting down old governments and setting up new ones.' He then asked me whether this was not so, to which I replied 'yes.' He then offered to get our Church a tract of land five or six miles square, within forty miles of Boston, with an act of the State similar to the Act of Parliament of 1749, if we would make a settlement there. I thanked him, but said this was not the time to think of such a proposition. The Eastern States demanded the test of adjuration, only from such as hold public office. President Laurens said: 'Should the Moravians be expelled, I shall let every thing lie and go with them.' A committee was appointed to consider the memorial. Mr. Laurens on the 14th, showed me the committee's report in confidence. Its tenor was that we were yet to enjoy all our privileges, but that Congress could not make any special recommendation to the Assembly. Mr. Laurens told me that he was not satisfied with the report; blamed McKean for it, and said it should be recommitted."

"May 18.—Counterfeiters of Congress gold currency were brought here for trial."

"May 20.—Bro. Henry Miller translated the address of Congress to the States into German, in order that it may be read to the congregation, as ordered by Congress."

"May 22.—A battalion of artillery from North Carolina arrived here, and continued their march for Gen. Washington's army."

"May 24.—At the close of the morning service, I read the address of Congress, in German, to the congregation."

"May 27.—A man was hung to day in the presence of a large crowd of people. School children who had witnessed it from a distance, were warned to shun all evil doing. In the Lancaster paper, we read that the petition of the Brethren of Bethlehem to the Assembly, had not been granted."

"May 28.—Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States called to see me, and we had a pleasant discourse on the fundamental truths of the Christian religion."

"May 29.—The city was filled with great joy at the report that the British had evacuated Philadelphia."

"June 1.—Mr. Snowden and Claypool made me a visit, and told me that they would set out for Philadelphia as soon as reliable information was received that the city was evacuated."

"June 2.—I wrote to my brother Augustine, and gave the letter in charge of Mr. Claypool, who told me of the sad fate of his son in the army."

"June 3.—We opened a slaughter house for the convenience of the troops stationed here, having been compelled to do so, or our 'gemeinhaus' would have been used. Mr. Cist, during his visit to-day, reported that some tories had called

upon Gen. Washington to seek pardon, and that he had sent them to the Council."

"June 12.—I was invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Philip Livingston, a Delegate to Congress from the State of New York, with the other clergymen stationed here. Mr. Duffield, the Presbyterian Chaplain of Congress delivered an address at the grave. After the service I became acquainted with Mr. William Rogers, Chaplain of the Continental Army, who had letters for me. (In Congress it was Resolved 'to attend the funeral at 6 o'clock, with crape around the arm, and to continue in mourning for the space of one month.')"

"June 15.—I received a letter from Bro. Matthew Hehl, containing the news that the 'gemeinhaus' in Lebanon had been cleared of the war materials at last."

"June 16.—I was requested to conduct the funeral services of the wife of a soldier, at the house of Sr. Hoenrisen. I made an English address at the grave, taking as my text the words of Paul in 2 Cor. v. 15. Visited Bro. Riehls and Mr. Morris—at the latter's house; John Rays F. R. S. delivered a physico-theological discourse."

"June 17.—A portion of Col. Hartley's battalion left town for General Washington's camp, having in charge a number of English prisoners."

"June 18.—John Hancock, elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts Bay, arrived to-day."

"Early to-day we heard that the British had evacuated Philadelphia, and that they had given vent to their rage and male volence, by cruelly treating the American prisoners. The daily text 1 Cor. x, 13, came to us with special power, considering the event which has happened in Philadelphia, and the deliverance of this State from the yoke of the British King."

"June 19.—Mr. Snowden brought us the good news that the British had left Philadelphia. Bro. Nicholas Garrison, from Reading, on business with the Board of War, also confirmed the news."

"June 23.—Families who had fled from Philadelphia, to day began to return."

"June 24.—The remainder of Col. Hartley's battalion is to leave tomorrow; the militia guard, to which several of our brethren are attached are ordered out."

"June 25.—The remainder of Col. Hartley's battalion began its march to the main army. Major Young, a clerk of the Board of War, with whom I had become acquainted, left to-day for Philadelphia. He had lodged at the house of Bro. Gump."

"June 26.—Mr. Billmeyer told me that Mr. Richard Hudson, a delegate to Congress from North Carolina, intends to return to Philadelphia by the way of Bethlehem, and will take letters to my friends. I at once wrote to both places."

"June 27.—A number of Congressmen left for Philadelphia, in order to take part in anniversary celebration of the Declaration of Independence in that city."

Elizabeth Drinker in her diary states, that owing to the scarcity of candles in that city, the illumination on July 4th was not universal as was expected.

"June 28.—More members of Congress and many persons who had within the past year fled from Philadelphia, left to-day for that city."

"June 29.—Mr. Claypoole, left for Philadelphia, in charge of the Dunlap printing establishment."

"Refugees fleeing from the border, where the Tories and Indians are committing depredations, passed through our town on the way to Maryland. We heard

of a conflict between our soldiers and the British, which took place a few days ago. I wrote to my brother Augustine and handed the letter to William Lanus to deliver, since he is to form part of the guard which is to escort Congress to Philadelphia. More people who had fled to this town and vicinity continue to return to their homes."

"July 1.—The text for this day Psalm lxvi, 8, incited us to praise God, when we considered all his goodness in the latter half of this year of trouble; in hearing our prayers, that we see Philadelphia once more freed from the British."

"July 4.—The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated here in a very joyful manner."

"July 7.—The troops which arrived here yesterday on their way to Pittsburg, and encamped over night, continued their march today, after drawing rations."

"July 19.—Today we offered up prayer for the needy fugitives from the border, many of whom have passed through our town during the past week, and were indeed subjects of pity."

"July 20.—Christian Heckedorn with others of his company start for Philadelphia tomorrow, as a guard to protect the Continental wagons of Treasurer Michael Hillegas."

"July 21.—A traitor by the name of Le Feber, a Menuonite was arrested on the accusation of a British deserter, that he had persuaded 40 men of Gen. Howe's army to join the Tories and Indians to plunder the people living on the borders."

"August 18.—Today a portion of the militia of York-township, in whose ranks are Henry Hoff, as substitute for Michael Fichols, and Keller, left for the border lands, where they are to protect the inhabitants from the violence of the Indians and Tories."

"October 2.—During the past few days many British prisoners marched through our town, on their way from Virginia to General Clinton's army to be exchanged."

"December 16.—Tonight a part of the Convention troops (The Hessians and others captured at Saratoga by Gates) arrived here from New England (Near Boston) on their way to Virginia."

"December 22.—The Convention troops which arrived here on the 16th and 19th inst., left for the South (Virginia)."

"December 24.—Numbers of Convention troops are deserting on account of their being badly treated by their officers. Some of them attended our services and were attentive and earnest."

1779.

"May 6.—A day of Fasting and Prayer, ordered by Congress, was observed in the Moravian church. The sermon was founded on Hosea 39, 9."

"June 9.—Lady Washington passed through York, to Baltimore, on her way to Virginia."

1781.

The Diary for 1781 contains the following letter, by Jacob Haymaker, Pittsburg, Pa., to John Heckedorn, member of the Moravian Church, at York:



NORTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET, EAST OF BEAVER, YORK, 1801. (P. 464.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Peter Dinkel's Store. | 2 John Eichelberger's Inn. | 3 John Forsythe |
| 4 Michael Weidman | 5 Thomas Taylor's Store. | 6 Frederick Rummel's Inn. |
| 7 George Stake. | 8 Jacob Hay's Store. | 9 Craver's Hat Store. |
| 10 Daniel Spengler. | 11 Mrs. Baltzer Spengler Jr., Inn. | 12 John Greer's Store. |



EAST MARKET STREET, YORK, PA., 1896.

EX
07
AND
RELATIONS

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7, 1781.

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to inform you that three days ago, there came an Indian woman to Fort McIntosh and brought the account that all the Moravian Indians were taken prisoners by the Warrior Indians, and that David Zeisberger (missionary) and all the brethren were taken and tied hand and foot and sent off, and all their effects the Indians took and divided among them selves, and that at the same time, when this Indian woman made her escape, they were at the corn, cutting it down and destroying it. They also killed and destroyed their cattle. The Indians came to the town on the 13th of August, and gave David Zeisberger notice, that they were coming to attack Fort Wheeler, and that from there were going to Fort McIntosh, and after that they were going to Fort Pitt."

"Zeisberger wrote to us, on the 18th and 21st of August: When they came to the towns, they surrounded them immediately that they should not inform us of it. David Zeisberger took his horse and rode out in the woods pretending that he was hunting his horses, and wrote to us. He sent two of his Indians as an Express, but on their return home they were taken prisoners by the Indian Warriors, and are now at Fort McIntosh. The Indians made their appearance there. They have been at Fort Wheeler and took upwards of 20 head of cows and several horses, and challenged them to come out and fight them."

"The time that they first came to the Moravian town, they numbered 250 and staid there till a few days ago, when they were reinforced with more Indians, and made an attack on the town. It is allowed that there are 400 in all—according to the statement of this Indian Woman.—I hope sir, you will let Rev. Grube know how matters stand with the brethren. Give my compliments to Mr. Grube; and let him know that I and my family are all in good health at present.

I am Sir, with respects,

To

Your sincere Friend

MR. JOHN HECKEDORN."

JACOB HAYMAKER.

1782.

"January 8.—For the past two days prisoners of Lord Cornwallis' army, have been passing through our town."

"February 4.—Upwards of 1500 prisoners belonging to Cornwallis' army, under guard from Maryland, passed through our town to the Camp located in Hellam township."

"February 12.—I received a letter from Bro. Matthew Hehl giving an account of the murder of Bro. Jacobsen, on Staten Island by several children of Belial."

Christian Jacobsen was Captain of the Irene and Hope, two vessels owned by the Moravian Church for the transportation of her colonies to Pennsylvania. He was murdered by a party of Tories, who were robbing his house.

"July 31.—Today an infamous plot of the British prisoners was discovered, in which they determined to burn Yorktown and Lancaster in one night."

"August 1.—We had a very disturbed night owing to the set of rascals who swarmed around our house, intent on doing evil deeds. These wicked persons are becoming very offensive. The British officers who are here as prisoners, and their

servants, spread their demoralizing principles, and they affect the young people, like a pestilence walking abroad."

"August 8.—A letter received from Bethlehem states: 'Last Thursday (July 25) we had an unexpected visitor in Gen. Washington. We showed him all possible respect. He appeared to be so natural and social, that I scarce knew whether *he* or *we* had the most enjoyment and pleasure. Bro. Ettwein next day accompanied him to our town Hope, in the Jerseys, where he dined.' "

"October 14.—I visited Mr. Morris, who can scarcely find words to express his indignation at the insolence of the British officers. He said that the people, and even those of Tory feelings, who have taken them as boarders or lodgers can scarcely bear it."

"October 22.—Mr. Deutch, the Lutheran school-master, complained to me of the conduct of the British officers here."

"November 13.—We heard that at Crice Creek, Col. Morgan who was assaulted by British deserters, who had entered the Continental army, had died of his injuries."

"December 29.—More Cornwallis prisoners arrived, escorted by Continental Dragoons. Owing to the bad condition of the barracks, the dragoons were quartered in the houses of our citizens, which created much inconvenience. Some of my members furnished quarters for a number."

BY REV. GEORGE NEISSER.

1783.

"January 24.—On visiting some of our people, I heard many complaints of the rough conduct of the soldiers who were quartered on them. I was also informed that some of the soldiers had inquired if there were any Moravian churches in town—and on attending our church they remarked, that they had heard a better evangelical discourse, there, than in any of the other churches in York. In other places of worship there was much complaint of the ungodly and irreverent conduct of the young people, who said that they would turn *Englishmen* and become infidels. On hearing that a new Lutheran church was to be built they prophesied, that when the old people were dead, their churches would be left empty,"

January 30.—Mr. John Heckedorn came here on business as Steward and greatly deplored the condition of our town, in consequence of the riotous conduct of the soldiers, who were quartered on it."

"February 5.—I received a letter from Jacob Rothrock together with a newspaper from Baltimore, containing intelligence that peace was concluded and the independence of the United States of North America had been acknowledged, for which we praised God."

"February 21.—The Susquehanna, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, rose higher than it had been for the last 10 years."

"February 25.—During a visit in Bottstown, I heard much from Bro. John Rothrock and others about the wicked and lewd conduct of the British officers during their stay here, who had exercised a very demoralizing influence on our young people."

"March 7.—Several Continental officers handed me dispatches to be forwarded to Bros. Schweintz and Marshall at Bethlehem."

"April 6.—Received a letter from Bro. Schweishaupt, containing some news, sent by J. Kamp, Hagerstown about a man named *Stoll*, who had been taken prisoner and carried off to Detroit, where he lodged in the same house with some of our members."

"April 11.—Heard still further accounts of the many sufferings and hardships to which our members had been subjected by the British soldiery."

"April 22.—There were great rejoicing in our town over the newly concluded peace, cannons were fired, houses illuminated and a huge bonfire kindled to express the general joy. But notwithstanding all this rejoicing, every thing passed off decently and in order."

"May 15.—The remainder of *two regiments of Bayreuth and Anspach* soldiers, consisting of several 100 persons, taken from Arnold and Cornwallis passed through York from Frederickstown on their way to New York in order to be exchanged,—among them was one Ulrich Lochler who had visited me at Easton. His adventures in the war had thoroughly humbled him. He had been a Moravian in Neudietendorf, Germany."

"May 20.—To-day the Criminal Court sentenced to death two murderers (British deserters) who had shot Col. Morgan, a highly respectable citizen from Hellam township."

"May 24.—E. Schlosser told me that since the conclusion of peace his business had been much injured, by the free importation of manufactures from abroad."

"A Philadelphia newspaper—*Freeman's Journal*, No. 9—closed an account of the cruel treatment the hostile Indians had inflicted on their prisoners, during their expedition against them, in May, 1782. The greater part of the Moravian men (Indians) who were really peaceable and well affected towards us had been carried off the fall before, and were still detained at Sandusky. But the putting to death of the Moravian Indian women and children who sang hymns at their execution, must be considered as unjustifiable and inexcusable *homicide* and that the Colonel [Williamson], who commanded the party and who is said to have, perseveringly and contrary to the remonstrances of the officers present, ordered the perpetration of this act, and has not been called to an account, is a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania.
H. BRACKENRIDGE."

"July 9.—Mr. M. Billmeyer, a good friend of our Moravian people, spoke to me of the evil influence, which the Deists had exercised in our town, whose number had increased, during the stay here of the British officers, and whom he had found occasion to rebuke and confute, by exposing the folly of their own arguments."

"July 12.—I visited a blind negro woman and comforted her yesterday she was insulted by a soldier, and had become much excited. The soldier was soon after thrown into prison for other excesses."

"August 29.—A letter from David Zeisberger gave us great joy, and gratitude to God for the protecting care with which he bore them through the perils of the late Indian wars."

1784.

"February 3.—The Codorus rose higher than ever before within our knowledge, and an immense ice-gorge was the consequence."

"March 15.—The Codorus presented a sad spectacle. The fences are all washed away—but the water is beginning to subside. I read to the School children the history of the Deluge and enlarged on it."

"April 20.—Frederick Elsburg called on me and told me of the devastation of the country at the head of Elk river by the British children of Belial, especially on the farm of his grandmother."

PASTOR, JOHN ROTH. AFTER OCT. 18, REV. ABRAHAM REINKE
TOOK CHARGE.

1786.

"June 25.—On this day Paul Meyer became a communicant member. At his death the church inherited \$6,000—this being his entire estate. He had no relatives and so he left his money to the church, rather than let it go to the State."

"October 5.—The Codorus rose 8 to 9 feet, and filled dwelling houses so as to drive people under the roof for safety."

"The great bridge was swept away and a tannery entirely broken up and the leather lifted out of the vats. On Water street the water was 4 feet deep. Two horses were drowned."

"Oct. 7.—The water having subsided, travelers were ferried across in boats. The devastation was very great—but fortunately no human lives were lost."

NOTE 49.

(PAGE 183.)

Unpublished Revolutionary Papers, Correspondence, Etc., Relating to York County.

CALLS FOR THE MILITIA. DEMAND FOR ARMS. FOUR THOUSAND YORK MILITIA.

BY the kind permission of Miss Carrie Hay and Mrs. Dr. B. S. Gilbert, lineal descendants of Lient. Col. John Hay, born in Alsace, in 1733, whose father was a native of Scotland, and moved to Alsace. Col. Hay was a Lieutenant in Capt. Long's Company, 1775, and was afterwards, during a portion of the Revolution, constituted the resident military officer of York with the rank of Lient. Colonel. His son Jacob was a Corporal in Moylan's Cavalry Regiment of the Revolution.

UNPUBLISHED PETITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF YORK COUNTY IN 1775, ASKING FUNDS FOR REVOLUTIONARY EQUIPMENTS TO BE PAID TO COL. MICHAEL SWOOPE.

"To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the General Assembly met—

"The Petition of the Commissioners of York County.

"SHEWETH,—That your Honorable House, on the 30th. of June last, (1775), were pleased to direct that 300 muskets &c. and the like number of Cartridge Boxes, should be made in the County—that your Petitioners and the board in consequence of such directions, have set the gun smiths of the County to work at the said arms, and have induced them, with the assistance of the Committee, to lay aside all other business, till the same be finished. That some of the same Gun Smiths cannot afford to purchase the necessary materials, and carry on the said work without money being advanced them—your Petitioners therefore pray the Honorable House to direct the Treasurer of the House to pay the sum of five Hundred (or such sum as your Honours shall think proper) Pounds into the hands of Michael Swope Esq., which sum your petitioners will advance to the said Gun Smiths, in order to enable them to carry on the said business, and that your petitioners will be accountable to your House for the same.

"The Cartridge boxes are finished, a bill of which is herewith sent, and your petitioners also pray your Honours to order your Treasurers to pay the amount of them to the said Michael Swope.

"Your Petitioners also beg leave to represent that there is now a quantity of tin in York Town, sufficient to make a number of Camp Kettles, for to supply the minute men of this County, in case they should enter upon active service—that unless a demand be soon made for such kettles—the tin will be worked up for other purposes. That if your Honours shall consider such kettles necessary for the publick Your petitioners will direct the same to be made and charged to the Province.

"That your Petitioners apprehend that considering the number of Militia in this County (which is near 4000) that 300 arms is not the full proportion for this County, your Petitioners therefore submit it to your Honours, whether the number of arms &c., should not be increased.

"That the Committee of this County, some time ago, purchased a quantity of ammunition for publick use a bill of which is herewith sent, and that the said Committee advanced the money for the same. That the said Ammunition is now lodged in York Town for to be made use of on an Emergency for the Security and Defense of this Province—that your Petitioners humbly conceive, that the said Ammunition should be paid by the Province—in order to take the Burthen off of Individuals—your Petitioners therefore further pray your Honours to order your Treasurer to pay the amount of said ammunition to the said Michael Swoope.

"And your Petitioners shall pray &c."

"IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, 28th July, 1777.

"COL, JOHN HAY, YORK TOWN,

"*Sir*:—The following lines come to you from Council in the most pressing exigency of public affairs, in which the very existence of this State is threatened:

"The enemy baffled in New Jersey, are, by every account, at this moment exerting themselves to invade Pennsylvania; in short, we hourly expect to hear of their arrival in Delaware. On Tuesday last 250 vessels sailed out of the bay of New York, with a fair wind, This fleet, without doubt, transports a large army, and is composed in part of ships of war. Seventy of them were seen on Friday within eight or ten leagues of Cape May, the north eastern cape of Delaware, and by their disposition seemed desirous to effect an entrance into the bay, labouring against a contrary wind. Some accounts arrived since say that 190 sails at different times had passed by Eggharbour, before ten o'clock in the morning yesterday. Their destination after this, admits of no doubt.

"General Washington, fully assured that the enemy have this State for their object, is on a hastened march for this place, with such part of his army as can be spared for this service; for he must provide also for the security of the country he leaves against the alarming approach of General Burgoyne. But General Washington is yet distant; it is therefore absolutely necessary that a considerable part of the natural force of the country be assembled without loss of time, and sent to Chester to join such Continental troops and Militia as are here, in opposing as far as is prudent and delaying the progress of the enemy, till the army can arrive.

"In this circumstance we are desirous of procuring real aid with all possible dispatch. We would solicit and authorize you to do it by all the lawful and effectual means in your power, but we wish to leave much to your prudence. It seems to

be very desirable that all the hearty and ablebodied men should be, if possible, drawn out. They might appear either personally in the class now called out, or as Substitutes for those who side with the foe, or are hindered by principle from bearing arms. In this view we direct and enjoin you to embody forthwith theof the Militia of.....County, and to send them down, as fast as you can make up a company of forty or fifty men, under a due proportion of officers, to Chester, and that you will exert your utmost address and influence to induce able and hearty friends of the cause of our country, to join in and inspirit, by their example, in the manner hinted before, in this time of need, to repel this almost despairing enemy. We would hope, that now the very important work of harvest is finished, this plan may be not only practicable but easy. Council find great reason to be dissatisfied with the present mode of hiring Substitutes: The advance of large premiums for two months' service, in the present case, seems unreasonable and absurd, when perhaps the duty may not be required for one; it tempts to desertion; and the drawing out of prodigious sums of public money, which would be necessary in that case, is highly inconvenient. If they would be engaged on a weekly hiring, for two months' service as usual, would it not be much more advantageous to the service, and more equal between the parties?

"The expenditures of this kind in Bucks and Philadelphia counties, made some months since, have not yet found their way back, though the Lieutenants are now levying with diligence. In the former about fifteen pounds was the price of substitution. It was higher in this county. In town food and labour are always much dearer—here the hire rose to twenty-five pounds—high prices these!—It is reasonable to think that the approach of harvest occasioned such enormous demands to be made, which being now over, we hope that Substitutes may be had at a more reasonable rate.

"As we can depend on the aid of the Militia of New Jersey, whose active and valorous example must provoke every honest breast to emulate the advantages, honour and success, which their prowess and spirit has obtained to their State and to themselves; as we shall be assisted by the Delaware state, and, we doubt not, by Maryland, we have every reason to expect that the foes of freedom may be easily resisted and suppressed, and the numerous evils, which would ensue on their success may be prevented, if we be not wanting in this day of trial to ourselves and to posterity.

"You are to order down with each company six pitching axes and ten shovels, which the council will either pay for or return in good order; and you will be under a necessity of sending down blankets for the whole, and all the arms that can be come at. The authority given you to disarm the refusers of the oath of allegiance to the State, is, in this respect worthy your attention.

"I am sir Your Very Hum. Servt.

"To JOHN HAY, Esq.,

"THO. WHARTON, JUN., Pres.

"Lieutenant of the County of York."

"The Council recommend you to be particular in the manner of giving notice to the Militia to march; lest when the money which may be paid for substitutes shall be demanded they may plead want of form in the notice which should be given verbally to the party or in writing left at his usual place of abode—and in such manner that proof may be made of the notice having been given."

"IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31, 1777.

Sir:—I wrote you on the 28th instant, and ordered Class of the Militia of your County be immediately marched to Chester. This morning I have certain intelligence of the Arrival of two hundred and twenty-eight Sail of the Enemy's Fleet at our Capes Yesterday Morning; they were then starting in for the Bay—this renders it absolutely necessary that every Exertion be used to have the Militia at Chester as soon as possible. It is unnecessary to urge to you any other Motive than a Regard to the Salvation of our Country, to induce you to take every Measure for this purpose which is in your Power, without a moments delay.

"Volunteers, animated by the Love of Liberty and of their Country, who may step forward on this great and important Occasion, before it may be their turn to go into the Field in the Class to which they belong, and thereby render the most important service at this critical Time, will be entitled to the highest Esteem and Respect, and will most certainly meet with every Countenance and Encouragement which the council can give. They will be entitled to the same Pay and Rations with the Militia.

Your most obedient humble servant,

"TO JOHN HAY ESQ;

THO. WHARTON Junr. Pres.

SUB. LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF YORK."

"ON PUBLIC SERVICE,

"V. MATLACK, Secy.

PHILADELPHIA, 19 August, 1777.

"COLONEL JOSEPH DONALDSON, in Yorktown,

(or in his absence to MICHL. HAHN, ESQ.)

Sir:—I layed before Council your letter written jointly with Michl. Hahn & John Hay—precepts for the officers you complain of were instantly issued, and John Reynolds, an Ensign, William McCoy a Lieutenant and Andrew Byers a Sergeant in a Company under John Steel Junr. of Carlisle were bound over. These by their own account were at Dover-town on the 2nd inst., and probably all aided in the riot, unlawful imprisonment, &c. Reynolds confessed that he tied the hands of Captain Daniel May.

"Mr. Hogg of Cumberland will transmit their recognizances. Care should be taken to hold the Complainants bound to prosecute.

"The attention that has been paid by you to this business will, it is to be hoped, check the vivacity of your officers: for they are chiefly to be blamed for excesses of this nature. The privates can hardly refuse to take a part.

"I am sir Your most obdt. servant,

"THO. WHARTON, JUNR., Pres.

An amusing and graphic account of this riot will be found in 5 Pa. Archives 496 to 500, 520, 534.

"York Town October ye 5th 1777, Recd. of John Hay S. L. foure Poots for the use of my Comp.

"Pr, mee ADAM BLACK Capt."

"YORK COUNTY SS.

"Whereas a certain person who calls himself Alexander Haggens, was taken up and brought before me, on suspicion of being a Deserter, or a Runaway servant and he not being able fully to clear himself from the suspicion. These are therefore to require you forthwith to convey the said Alexander Haggens, to the Galer of this County, who is also hereby requested to receive him, the said Alexander

Haggens, into the Gaol of the said County, and him safely keep until he be legally discharged. Given under my hand and seal the 12th day of Sept., 1777.

ARCHD. McCLEAN
(SEAL)"

"TO BENJAMIN DAVIS,"

"YORK COUNTY SS.

"Pay the bearer hereof one pound five shillings it being for the head of one Dog Wolf it being satisfactory proven that he was killed in this County—given under My hand this 15 day of November 1785. N. B. the wolf was killed

by Wm. Carson.

"TO MR. JOHN HAY, COUNTY T."

ANDREW THOMPSON."

"YORK TOWN August the 10th 1778.

"Recd. of John Hay, Esq., Sub. Lieut. one hundred and twelve Continental Muskets for the use of part of my Battalion of York County Militia, on an Indian Expedition, which Guns I promise to return, on their being discharged, or be accountable.

"PHILIP ALBRIGHT, L. Col."

"112 Muskets P."

This expedition was to Washington county, Pa., then a part of Westmoreland county.

"TO JOHN HAY, ESQ., YORK TOWN,

"GEO GOTTER, Waggoner,

16 Rifles,	18 Muskets,	10 Bayonets,
16 Cartouch Boxes,	13 Tomahawks,	16 Pouches and Hornes,
20 Canteens,	25 Bayonets Belts,	11 Camp Kettles.
"Recd.	19 Knapsacks."	

"WASHINGTON, Westmoreland County, Nov. 4th, 1779.

"Sir:—The above is a list of Military Accoutrements delivered into your care, being part of those which Col. Albright drew from our store and should have been returned when he came back from the Stone—the bearer Geo. Cotter is herewith sent for them, if any more has been given you, you will please to deliver them also.

"I am yr Hble servant,

"TO J. HAY, ESQ.

"CHAS. LUKENS, C. M. S."

From Vol. 16 Colonial Records 427:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1790.—Order granted to be charged to Westmoreland county, to John Laird for 68 days' service of a wagon, four horses and a driver for the use of Col. Albright's battalion of York County Militia in October, 1778, by which a balance of £7 18s. appears to be due the said John Laird."

"MR. DOWDLE

"Sir:—We can not get Waggones here to go to York therefore please to find us quick as you can what Shoe and Leather you may have ready, please to desire John Hay Esq., to send us the arms and accoutrements we sent him, which we understand is not wanting there.

I am yr Humble Sevt.

L. ANDREW LENG.

May 3d 1781.

"Sir:—The bearer hereof will deliver to your care three hundred weight of pow-

der, three hundred weight of lead and two thousand flints—which you'll please to take in charge of for me—and you'll oblige

Your Hble Servt.

"To MR. GEORGE STAKE YORK TOWN."

CHRISTOPHER HAYS.

"WAR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1778.

"To LT. COL. JOHN HAY AT YORKTOWN,

"This board having received from General Reed such information respecting Capt. Charles Harrison, a prisoner of war in York-Town goal, as convinces them he may be released from confinement on parole; you are desired to apply, immediately on the receipt hereof, to the keeper of said goal and demand the release of said Harrison, and after he has signed the inclosed parole, (which you will safely keep) you will give him a pass to come to this City, where, upon, application to Col. Nichola the Town Mayor, he will receive the further orders of this board. Inclosed also is an order on the goaler for the delivery of Capt. Harrison.

I am sir Your obed't servant

TIM PICKERING,

By Order of the Board."

NOTE 50.

(PAGE 183.)

John Adams' Unwarranted Attack on the Patriotism of the York County Germans During the Revolution.

A REPLY; THEIR VINDICATION BY THE RECORDS. THE "DUTCH"
COUNTY OF YORK FURNISHED MORE SOLDIERS AND
LOST MORE MEN THAN ANY OTHER DISTRICT
OF ITS POPULATION IN THE REVOLU-
TION.

THE Continental Congress, held its sessions here (Yorktown) in the old Court House, from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. John Adams attended here as a member until November 12, 1777. He wrote to his wife Abigail, from York, under date of October 28, 1777:

"The people of this country are mostly Germans, who have schools in their own language, as well as prayers, psalms and sermons, so that multitudes are born, grow up and die here, without ever learning the English. In politics they are a breed of mongrels or neutrals, and benumbed with a general torpor. If the people in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Jersey had the feeling and spirit of some people I know, Howe could soon be ensnared in a trap more fatal than that in which, as it is said, Burgoyne was taken."

This unjust reflection on our German progenitors shall not go down to history unchallenged.

The charge of political indifference and atrophy against the Germans of this county is disproved by the fact that they were ever tenacious of their rights, and when once clothed with political privileges were ever ready to exercise and defend them. They thwarted every attempt to interfere with the elective franchise and throttle the right of suffrage. At the elections in Yorktown in 1749 and 1750, when the Irish were detected in the commission of election frauds, the Germans vigorously resented the wrong, and

in the riots that ensued the former were routed "horse, foot and dragoons."¹

The orderly administration of public affairs in this community evinced their official integrity and the great care and vigilance exercised in the selections of their public officials.

They were not a generation of serfs, but of freemen; they stood upon the rock of principle, preserved inviolate the cardinal tenets of their faith, and trampled upon corruption wherever it showed its hateful front. When they had attained supremacy, they were not bigoted persecutors, nor did they abuse their power by hanging Quakers, and helpless old women as witches, in the true New England style.²

When the grievances of the American Colonies became so acute as to lead to an estrangement with Great Britain, eventuating in armed coercion at Boston, committees of correspondence, to gauge the feelings and sentiments of the people, were formed throughout the Colonies. The inhabitants of Boston appealed for aid from their fellow Americans, and received a most sympathetic response.

In consequence, on June 25, 1774, the citizens of Yorktown met with Michael Swoope, Esq., (a German descendant) in the chair, and agreed to call a county meeting, to be held at the court house on the following fourth of July, at which a committee of thirteen persons was appointed for York.

For the purpose of taking concerted action, and appointing deputies to a Colonial Congress, a Provincial Meeting of the Province was held at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1774, at which appeared three deputies from York county.

At an election by the inhabitants of York county, December 16, 1774, a committee of fifty citizens on Intercolonial Correspondence and Observation was chosen, twenty-five of whom were Pennsylvania Germans. At the request of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence, a Provincial Convention was held in that city on the 22nd of January, 1775, at which seven delegates attended from this county. On April 13, 1775, the York County Committee of Correspondence sent to the Committee of Boston, for the alleviation of its patriotic, but distressed, inhabitants the sum of £246-6-10. Of this liberal and patriotic donation Mr. Adams must have had

¹Ante p. 141, Note 25.

²Note 21.

cognizance, and it could not have been absent from his recollection when he penned the libel.

The aspersions upon the patriotism of the York county Germans is further confuted by the fact, that Captain Michael Doudle's company from Yorktown was the first company, south and west of the Hudson, to cross that river to rally to the assistance of the American troops in front of Boston, July, 1775.¹

In a letter from the Committee of Safety, dated Philadelphia, 29th of September, 1775, to the Committee of York County acknowledging the return of the officers of the association, it is said:

"The spirited and firm behavior of the inhabitants of York county in support of the righteous cause in which America is embarked, has the full approbation of the Committee of Safety and merits their just esteem."

The accusation that our German ancestors during the Revolution were "benumbed with a general torpor" is further refuted by the fact that there were nearly 4,000 organized militia in York county as early as the fall of 1775, and by the numerous battalions sent from this county to the front, and their distinguished services in the field during the entire war of the Revolution.² In battle they were known for their indomitable courage and inflexible tenacity.

Thomas Hartley,³ a most valiant and distinguished Colonel in that war from Yorktown, a member of Congress from York from 1789 to 1800, and a Major General of the Pennsylvania Militia, wrote from Yorktown, under date of March 17, 1779, to His Excellency Jos. Reed, Esq., President of Pennsylvania, as follows:

"Upon my arrival here I found many of the inhabitants much dissatisfied with the Determination of the Council concerning the York Election. They thought it hard that a Majority of the Electors should be deprived of a Representative in Council for years.

"They knew that they had been as patriotic as any; that the York District had armed the first in Pennsylvania, and had furnished more men for the war and lost a greater number of men in it than any other District on the Continent of the same number of Inhabitants. At Fort Washington only, they lost 300 men, not 50 of which have ever returned. Their distressed Parents and Widows daily evince the melancholy truth."⁴

G. W. P. Custis relates in his "Recollections" the thrilling anecdote of Washington, who sent for Colonel Hartley, in the midst of an engagement, to say, that he found it necessary to sacrifice a

¹ Note 47.

² Note 34.

³ Note 33.

⁴ 3 Pa. Archives N. S. 247.

part of his army in order to save the whole, and as he knew him well, and commanded a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties, he had selected him to perform this important and serious duty. Washington finished the command by saying: "You take such a position and defend it to the last extremity." The reply was: "Your Excellency does me too much honor; your order shall be obeyed to the letter."

In the York Moravian Church Records¹ made by Pastor Neissor, under date of July 17, 1776, appears the following entry:

"Yorktown seems quite deserted on account of the departure of all men under fifty years of age. Thus only the old brethren and sisters will be left. Several of our people, because the town has been so emptied, have in addition to several other persons, been elected as members of the Committee *ad interim*, with a guard given them day and night, in order to maintain peace and order, and give security against the plots of the Tories. All business and every occupation are prostrated, all shops are closed. How many prayers and tears will now be brought before the Lord, by parents for their children, by children for their parents, by wives for their husbands."

Pastor Neissor previously recorded, May 31, 1775:

"Up to the present time this place has been comparatively quiet, with the exception, that three companies have been formed, and are actively engaged in drilling, so as to become accustomed to the use of arms."

Under date of July 5, 1775.—"To-day prayers were publicly offered up in behalf of the American Colonies."

"July 1, 1775.—This afternoon a company of 100 men of this town left for the American army in New England, with the ringing of bells, after a sermon had been preached to them by the Presbyterian minister on the text 1 Samuel x. 12, in which they were exhorted to keep God before their eyes during their expedition, and then they could be assured of His protection and guidance; otherwise this would not be the case."

This was Captain Michael Doudle's company of riflemen.²

Greydon, in his "Memoirs of his Own Times," says on page 107:

"I cannot take my formal leave of York, before mentioning that I visited it again when Congress held their session there, in the year 1778. Five years had produced considerable change in respect to the inhabitants of the town. *The young men I had been acquainted with had been generally in the army, and were considerably dispersed.*"

¹ Note 48.

² Note 47.

NOTE 51.

(PAGE 183.)

The Continental Congress at York.

ITS ARRIVAL AT YORK.—OCCURRENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.— CONGRESSMAN ELLERY'S RIDE FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO YORK IN 1777.

"Events are now occurring toward the close of the year 1777, which conspired to bring into conspicuous prominence the town of York, and make it for a time the capital of the now independent states of America. The Continental Congress was in session here for nine months, and its proceedings were of great importance, while the occurrences during its sitting were of intense interest. Information gleaned from various sources show how much of anxiety was centered here, and how the salvation of the country depended on the wisdom for which that Congress is noted. The advance of Sir William Howe on Philadelphia brought the Congress to York."¹

On the 23rd of August, 1777, John Adams wrote from Philadelphia:

"It is now no longer a secret where Mr. Howe's fleet is; we have authentic intelligence that it is arrived at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, above the river Patapsico, upon which the town of Baltimore stands. We have called out the militia of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania to oppose him, and Gen. Washington is handy enough to meet him."

And on the 26th:

"Howe's army, at least about five thousand of them, besides his light horse, are landed upon the banks of the Elk river. The militia are turning out with great alacrity both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are distressed for want of arms. Many have none, others have only little fowling pieces."

And on the 29th:

"The militia of four states are turning out with much alacrity and cheerful spirits."

And on September 2:

"Washington has a great body of militia assembled and assembling, in addition to a grand continental army."

On the 11th of September, 1777, occurred the great battle fought

¹ Gibson's History of York County.

upon the bloody field of Brandywine. John Adams wrote on the 14th of September:

"Mr. Howe's army is at Chester, about fifteen miles from this town. Gen. Washington is over the Schuylkill, awaiting to flank Mr. Howe's army, How much longer Congress will stay is uncertain. If we should move it will be to Reading, Lancaster, York, Easton or Bethlehem, some town in this state. Don't be anxious about me, nor about our great and sacred cause. It is the cause of truth and will prevail. If Howe gets the city it will cost him all his force to hold it, and so he can get nothing else."

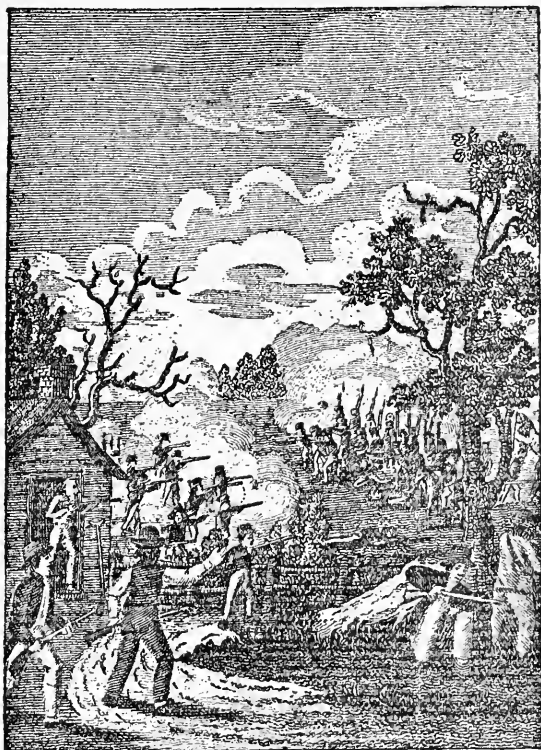
On the 14th of September, Congress resolved to leave Philadelphia and meet at Lancaster on the 27th. They were in session in Philadelphia on the 18th of September, and had adjourned for the day. During the evening word came that the enemy would be in Philadelphia before the next morning. The members assembled at Lancaster under a resolution adopted the 14th. They met at Lancaster on the 27th, the day the city of Philadelphia was occupied by Gen. Howe; but they resolved that "the Susquehanna should flow between them and the enemy," and on the same day adjourned to York. They met in the old court house in Centre Square on the 30th of September, 1777, and continued in session here until the 27th of June, 1778.

Congress sat with closed doors. The most important act of legislation here was the final passage, after repeated and long debates, of the Articles of Confederation.

HON. WM. ELLERY'S RIDE FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AT YORK IN 1777. EXTRACTS FROM GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF HIS JOURNEY.

The Honorable William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island, mounted on his horse, saddle bagged, booted and spurred, wearing the cocked hat, the full skirted coat, long waistcoat and the small clothes of the period, left Dighton, Massachusetts, on the 20th of October, 1777, and rode four hundred and fifty miles to attend to his duties as a member of the Continental Congress then in session here. He was accompanied by his son-in-law, the Honorable Francis Dana, a member of Congress, from Massachusetts, with a man-servant riding soberly behind them. His diary is replete with interesting inci-

dents of the journey, and graphically depicts the rural manners and customs of one hundred and twenty years ago.



BATTLE OF LEXINGTON. (Old Print.)

In their long journey the principal diet was "Beefsteak and Grogg." Near the Hudson River he says:

"We were ushered into a room where there was a good fire, drank a dish of Tea, and were entertained during the great part of the Evening with the music of the Spinning-wheel and wool-cards, and the sound of the shoemaker's hammer; for Adriance had his shoemaker's bench, his wife her great wheel and their girl her wool-card in the room where we sat."

JOHN HANCOCK AND HIS RETINUE.

"On our way to the Fishkill Ferry we met President John Hancock in a sulkey, escorted by one of his Secretaries and two or three other gentlemen, and one light horse-man (returning from Congress at Yorktown). This escort surprised us as it seemed inadequate to the purpose either of defense or parade. But our surprise

was not of long continuance; for we had not rode far before we met six or eight Light horse-men on the canter, and just as we reached the Ferry a boat arrived with many more—all making-up the escort of President Hancock. Who would not be a great man? I verily believe that the President as he passed through the Country thus escorted, feels a more triumphant satisfaction than the Colonel of the Queens Regiment of Light Dragoons attended by his whole army and escort of a thousand Militia."

President Hancock took leave of Congress at York, October 29, 1777.

HIS OBSERVATIONS OF BETHLEHEM.

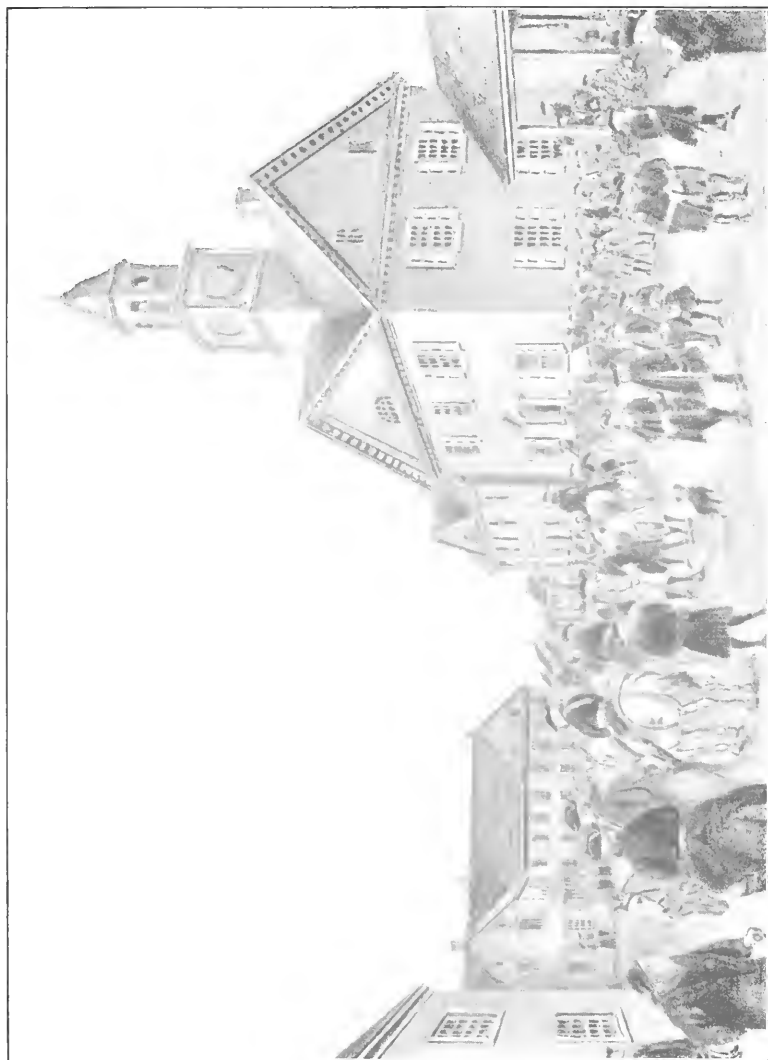
"Nov. 10th.—Breakfasted at Carr's, and rode 12 miles to Easton, where we baited. We passed the Delaware with Genl. Fermoy without making ourselves known to him. From Easton we rode in rain to Bethlehem for the sake of good accommodation and were invited by Mr. Edwine, one of the Ministers of the Moravian Society who had been so kind as to show me the public buildings when I was at Bethlehem the last June. When Congress were here on their way to York they ordered that the House of the single women should not be occupied by the Soldiery or in any way put to the use of the Army; and that as little disturbance as possible should be given to this peaceful Society, which Mr. Edwine took notice of with great gratitude.—A number of sick and wounded were here, (one of those invalids was Lafayette, who was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, and was taken to Bethlehem in the carriage of Henry Laurens on the removal of Congress. Pulaski afterward visited Lafayette at Bethlehem, and was subsequently presented with a banner by the Moravian Sisterhood,—an incident well known through an early poem of Longfellow). A considerable quantity of baggage and Guards;—and a number of Light-Horse were at Nazareth, feeding on the hay and grain of the Society, which I found was disagreeable; but at the same time perceived that they did not choose to complain much lest their complaints should be thought to proceed not so much from the sufferings as from a dislike to the American Cause. This people, like the Quakers are principled against bearing Arms; but they are unlike them in this respect, they are not against paying such taxes as Government may order them to pay towards carrying on War, and do not, I believe, in a sly underhand way aid and assist the Enemy while they cry Peace, Peace, as the manner of some Quakers is, not to impeach the whole body of them.

"Nov. 11th.—Continued at Bethlehem, the weather being very cold and the wind high, and our horses wanting rest, and to have their shoes repaired. Fared exceedingly well, drank excellent Maderia, and fine green tea, and ate a variety of well-cooked food of a good quality and lodged well."

"Nov. 12th.—Baited at Snell's 9 miles, and ate a tolerable veal cutlet. Snell is a good Whig."

Then comes another picture of the discomforts of a late autumnal journey:

"Nov. 12th.—The fore part of this day was filled with snow squalls, which proved peculiarly irksome to Mr. Dana's servant, whose Surtout was stolen from him the evening before at Johnston's by some Soldier. The afternoon was com-



Treasury Department. State House. Court House. Market House.

THE ADJOURNMENT FOR THE DAY OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AT YORK-TOWN, PA., NOV. 1, 1777, ON THE DAY OF THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

From a pen and ink sketch by the late Horace Bonham, Esq. (View looking east.)



fortable but the eve'ng was windy and exceedingly cold. The room in which we sat and lodged admitted the cold air at a thousand chinks, and our narrow bed had on it only a thin rug and one sheet. We went to bed almost completely dressed, but even that would not do. It was so cold that I could not sleep. What would I not have given to have been by my fire-side. I wished a thousand times that the Old-Fellow had our landlady. Our fellow lodgers suffered as much as we did, and if they had read Tristram Shandy's chapter of curses, and had remembered it they would have cursed her through his whole catalogue of curses. What added to the infamousness of this tavern was the extreme squalidity of the room, beds, and every utensil. I will conclude my story of this Sink of Filth and Abomination with a circumstance which, while it shows that our dirty landlady had some idea of neatness, must excite a contemptuous smile. The table on which we were to breakfast was so inexpressibly nasty that we begged she would put a clean napkin on it, to which this *simplex munditiis* objected that the coffee might dirty the cloth. I intended to have finished here; but the avarice of this mass of filth was as great as her sluttishness,—was so great that I cannot forbear noticing it. Notwithstanding we had nothing of her but a bit of a Hock of pork, boiled a second time, and some bread and butter (we found our own tea and coffee) and hay and oats for our horses; this Daughter of Lycurgus charged for Mr. Dana, myself and servant, thirty-eight shillings of lawful money."

HE MEETS SAMUEL AND JOHN ADAMS.

The next day Mr. Ellery met other eminent men, following in the steps of Hancock. The main work of the session being through, and military operations being almost closed by the approach of winter, Samuel Adams had for the first time received leave of absence from Congress, while John Adams had been appointed commissioner to France; and they journeyed homeward together:

"Nov. 13.—Met Mr. Samuel and Mr. John Adams about 9 miles from Levan's, and hard by a tavern. They turned back to the Inn, where we chatted and ate bread and butter together. They were to my great sorrow bound home. I could not but lament that Congress should be without their councils, and myself without their conversation."

But the journey of our Congressman is fast drawing to a close, and soon ends as follows:

"Nov. 14.—Crossed the Schuylkill dined at Miller's near the town of Ephrata al. dic. (*alii dicunt alias*) Dunkard's Town and lodged at Letitz a little Moravian Settlement, where we lodged in Clover.

"We lodged in Cabins about 3 feet wide, a straw bed was at the bottom, a feather bed on that, sheets, a thin soft feather bed supplied the place of blankets, and a neat calico coverlid covered all; and our lodging room was kept warm during the night by a neat earthen stove which in form resembled a case of Drawers."

" Nov, 15.—Crossed Anderson's Ferry which is 17 miles from Letidz about noon, and in the afternoon reached Yorktown which is ten miles from the ferry, and so finished our journey of four hundred and fifty miles."

So acute an observer and minute a recorder of events was certain to record his impressions and observations while attending Congress here from November, 1777, to June, 1778. In the hope of securing these the writer made inquiry of Mr. Ellery's descendants, and among the replies was one from Miss Henrietta C. Ellery, of Newport, R. I., in which she says:

"Many of my grandfather's papers were destroyed by his request."

In the unfortunate conflagration, doubtless perished an all-important diary of events, local and public, recorded while Congress deliberated in York—a record pregnant of historic value, and an irreparable loss.

NOTE 52.

(PAGE 183.)

President John Adams' Visit to York in 1800.

From the York Recorder, June 4, 1800.

"Thursday last the President of the United States, attended by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived here on his way to the Federal city. He was met on his approach by the Cavalry commanded by Lieut. [John] Fisher, and Capt [Philip] Gossler's Light Infantry, and escorted to town, where he was received by the inhabitants, with ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of respect.

"Next morning the Officers of the Corporation, accompanied by a number of citizens, waited upon his Excellency and presented the following address:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"*Sir* :—The Corporation and inhabitants of the Borough of York, beg leave to express the pleasure they feel upon the arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Your presence strongly renews in our grateful remembrances, your many, faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us, permit us to express our grateful feelings, by a justly appreciating sense, of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country.—As your public life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that Heaven may continue to add still more to the happiness and respectability to the Republic, which you have been so greatly instrumental in rearing.

"Accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and safe return.

"JOHN EDIE, Chief Burgess."

"To which he returned an answer as follows:

"TO THE CORPORATION AND INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH OF YORK.

"*Fellow Citizens* :—I received with much satisfaction, this friendly address. In revisiting the great Counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people, which have deserved my grateful acknowledgments—but a much higher delight, from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, commerce, and ornament, and the extensive improvements of the soil have everywhere given to the appearances around us, a polish in some measure, resembling those countries where art, skill and industry have been exhausted, in giving the highest finishings and the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

"In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your prosperity of every blessing you enjoy.

JOHN ADAMS."

"Shortly afterwards the President proceeded on his journey, escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival."

NOTE 53.

(PAGE 183.)

Major General Andrew Jackson.

HIS PASSAGE THROUGH YORK IN 1819.—HE WAS ANGRY AND
MADE THE AIR SULPHUROUS.—THE GREAT
NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

From the York Gazette of February 6, 1827.

"In the Democratic Press of Philadelphia, of Wednesday last, the editor makes a request of Mr. Herbert, one of the Senators from the district of York and Adams, to inform the senate of the deportment of Gen. Jackson, when he passed through the town of York, about ten years ago, on his way to New York, and that if Mr. Herbert is not acquainted with the facts, he should make inquiry of the driver of the carriage in which the General entered York—of the landlord at whose tavern he stopped—and of the Gatekeeper of the bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia.

"We presume that Mr. Herbert will not be able to comply with the request. We remember very well the time when Gen. Jackson passed through this place. We know the driver in whose sleigh he entered the town, and were among the crowd that went to the house where he stopped, to see the military chieftain. He was here only about one hour, or long enough to procure a conveyance to proceed on his journey. During this time he was under the constant observation of a large concourse of citizens, none of whom did we ever hear them say they saw anything improper in his conduct; nor did we ever hear that the landlord or the driver had reason to complain. From all that we heard, we are convinced that the tables ought to be turned, and that General Jackson, instead of being the party against whom cause exists for complaint, he is the party that has a right to complain—and that particularly against the driver in whose vehicle he entered town. This driver brought him 14 miles, for which he demanded, we do not remember the precise amount, but believe it was the enormous sum of FIFTY DOLLARS. To this the General objected, as he or any other man, who would not submit to extortion, ought to have done. His objections were stated in a decorous manner, and totally free from that exasperation, which such an unrighteous demand would have produced in almost any other man. He was of opinion the charge was too high—but as he was a stranger, he would refer it to all gentlemen present, and if any one said it was not too much he would pay it, as he always was disposed to pay liberally for any service rendered him, but rather than be imposed on, with such prices for transportation, he was so much of a soldier, he would take his knapsack and march. None of the gentlemen appealed to, would say that the sum demanded was fair, he finally paid the driver about half, being still more than twice what in justice, between man and man, it ought to have been.

"There was a rumor of something having occurred at the Columbia bridge, between the General and the Gatekeeper. This has on inquiry turned out to be unfounded. A gentleman informed us he asked the Gatekeeper respecting the General's crossing the bridge, and that the Gatekeeper told him there was nothing derogatory in the deportment of the Gen., but on the contrary he had been as well treated by him as ever he had been by any gentleman."

"In the York Gazette of the 18th February, 1819, none of the present editors being then concerned in its publication, we find General Jackson's arrival here noticed as follows :

"MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON,

and suite arrived at this place on Sunday evening last, on his way to West Point in New York. The General was in as much haste as if he had been pursuing Seminole Indians—he arrived here at seven o'clock at night, and pursued his journey the same night as far as Lancaster. His suite was composed of Col. Butler, Dr. Bronaugh, Capt. Young, Capt. Huston, Capt. Gall, Gen. Owens, Gen. Bryan, Col. Pervaul, and Col. Mason. The General and his suite alighted at the house of R. Hamersly, and as soon as it was known that he was in town, a large concourse of citizens assembled to have a look at the Hero of New Orleans. The General we are told is a man of remarkably plain and easy manners, and that those who went to see him were much pleased with his frank and open manner in which they were received by him."

THE "DRIVER'S" REPLY.

"From the Democratic Press, Philadelphia.

"CARLISLE, April 16, 1827.

"MR. BINNS:—The York Gazette having misrepresented an affair in which I was implicated, and which has occasioned some reflections against you, I shall tell you exactly how it was. Gen. Jackson on his way through Pennsylvania, stopt at my house, which was twelve or thirteen miles from York. It was late in the evening, and the horses in the hack which brought him seemed very tired and unable to proceed any further. He and his suite were eleven in number, and their baggage seemed to be as heavy as themselves. The General saw a sleigh in my yard, and insisted that I should hitch four horses into it, and take him to York. I said it was impossible; the sleigh could not carry such a load. At last however I submitted to his entreaties against my better judgment. I put my horses into the sleigh and hired a sled to carry the baggage. He promised to pay me well, but I was chiefly anxious to accomodate him. I shall not say anything of his conduct at one of the taverns by the way, but state what concerns myself. We had not proceeded a mile until our sleigh broke, as I expected it would. We mended it a little, and set off again, but it was presently crushed to pieces. I then hired another sleigh. It was new and strong, but the snow was deep and soft, so that the runners cut through to the ground, and we got along heavily. When we were within about a mile of York this second sleigh broke down, and we were obliged to travel a foot into the town, to Hamersley's, where we put up. The General then asked me what he had to pay. I considered a while, and as it was an unlucky trip altogether I concluded to bear part of the loss and stated my charge at thirty dollars. He got instantly into a paroxysm of rage, using language unbe-

coming to be repeated here, or any where else—said among other things that he had been imposed upon at Baltimore, and he would not suffer imposition to be practised upon him. I told him thirty dollars would by no means cover the loss, and if he did not choose to pay that I was content to take nothing.

“He handed me twenty-five dollars and I unreflectingly took it. This is all that I am sorry about. For one capable of such conduct I should not have accepted anything. I would not have said anything about it, had not the York Gazette attacked me in order to vindicate the General against the imputations of meanness, which those who witnessed the affair naturally cast upon him.

“I shall state exactly what the loss in this case was:

“Expense of two men and six horses, a day and night.....	\$ 6.75
“Turnpike tolls, going and returning.....	3.00
“Hire paid for sleigh and repairs of do.....	9.00
“Hire of sled and horses.....	5.00
“I paid, a few weeks before, for my own sleigh which was broken beyond repairing,.....	25.00
	<hr/> \$48.75

“I do not publish this for any political purposes, for I take no concern in politics, but I am determined to vindicate myself against the charge of extortion. Where the York Gazette is known, and where I am known I should feel no anxiety about their insinuations; but I don't like to see their account of the business go abroad uncontradicted, when I have indisputable facts to prove the correctness of my charge.

“CORNELIUS GARRETSON,

“Innkeeper, Carlisle, Pa ”

THE REJOINDER.

From the York Gazette of May 15, 1827.

“About three months ago, John Binns, editor of the Democratic Press said that the certificate of the driver who brought General Jackson into York in 1819, would give such an account of the General's deportment, as to turn the face of every man against him. In the Democratic Press of the 5th inst., it appears somebody has obtained a statement of the driver, Cornelius Garretson, of Carlisle. This statement contains a reiteration of the malicious and unfounded insinuations which first appeared in the Press. But as Mr. Garretson has had a memory as to the facts, his insinuations, unsupported by the testimony of others, who according to his own account were present, will pass for just as much as they are worth, coming from the source they do. In his statement he says he asked, for conveying the General and his suite 30 dollars, and received only 25. In this he is contradicted by a person who assisted in the conveyance, and received part of the pay, who says Garretson demanded 50 and received 30 dollars. He also says he broke a sleigh beyond repairing, which he valued at 25 dollars. In this he is also contradicted by another person who states that the sleigh was repaired, and that he rode in it himself afterwards; that it was a small and rather weak sleigh, but still if it had been under the care of a driver who was not over anxious to make a display before the General, the accident would not have happened—at the time everybody sung praises to the General, and Mr. Garretson being determined to put his best foot foremost,

drove with the fury of a Jehu, having *four* horses in a sleigh which was better calculated for *one*, struck upon a stone and broke one of the runners.

"Mr. Garretson says—'I will say nothing of his conduct, at one of the taverns by the way.' And why not? If you have anything to tell, come out with it. Is it too bad to tell? It must be bad if he would not take it into his mouth. But we suspect that it is all a mere 'figure of speech,' as the National Intelligencer calls, when detected, its fabrications. The insinuation is intended merely to create an impression that something monstrous happened, when in fact nothing did happen. Had anything taken place, upon which to found a tale of Calumny, which would wear the least appearance of probability, the lawyer who acted as pander to Mr. Binns, and who drew up the statement of Mr. Garretson, would have before this time brought it out in a form as hideous as his distempered imagination and disposition to exaggerate could have given to it.

"Mr. Garretson says, 'the General,' at the house of Mr. Hammersly, in York, 'used language unbecoming to be used here or elsewhere.' The General, while at the house of Mr. Hammersly, was constantly surrounded by many of the citizens of this place; we enquired of many, and none of them heard any unbecoming language from the General.

"Mr. Garretson says, 'Where he is known and where the York Gazette is known he should feel no anxiety about any of its insinuations.' We are led to believe he is about as incorrect in putting an estimate upon himself, as he has been in stating facts, from the circumstance, that out of a number of persons to whom he shewed his statement, none could read his part of it, without laughing at the idea, that he should impugn the credit of any one no matter who it was."

Robert Hammersly's Inn was located on the lot adjoining, on the south, the present Colonial Hotel. He was succeeded by Thomas McGrath, who afterwards moved his hostelry to the present Rupp corner.¹

¹ Note 37.

NOTE 54.

(PAGE 190.)

State of the Accounts of John Hay, Esquire, late Sub-Lieutenant of York County.

FROM THE TIME OF HIS APPOINTMENT UNDER THE MILITIA LAW IN MARCH,
1777, TO THE FIRST OF MARCH, 1780

IN WHICH IS SET FORTH THE AMOUNT OF THE FINES RECEIVED WITHIN THAT
PERIOD FROM DELINQUENTS OF THE 2D AND 3D BATTALIONS, FOR
NON-PERFORMANCE OF MILITIA DUTY AND EXERCISE :

TOGETHER WITH THE LISTS SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS BY WHOM
PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE SUMS RECEIVED FROM
THEM RESPECTIVELY.

LIKewise THE DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY HIM, AND THE PAYMENTS TO THE
TREASURY.

PHILADELPHIA :

PRINTED BY ROBERT AITKEN, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE COFFEE-HOUSE,
IN MARKET STREET.

MDCCLXXXIII.

Sub-Lieutenant John Hay whose account is subjoined was the
resident military officer of York, from 1777 to 1788. He was
afterwards commissioned Lieut. Col. The fines imposed for
neglect of duty look very large, but they were in greatly depre-
ciated Continental Currency.¹ These accounts throw a great deal
of light on the history of that momentous period.²

JOHN HAY, ESQUIRE, late Sub-Lieutenant of York County,	
To Militia Fines Received from the delinquents of five companies of the 2d battalion, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th classes, for non performance of militia duty per list No. 1.....	£4410 15 0
Ditto from ditto, of the 3d battalion, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th classes, for ditto, ditto, per list No. 2..	4565 5 0
Ditto, from sundry delinquents of Col. Jamison's battalion for non-attendance on exercise days, per list No. 3....	848 5 0
	£ 9824 5 0
To Col. Richard McCallister, late Lieutenant, Received from him, said to be a balance.....	151 12 0
Balance due Col. Hay, equal to £260 2 9 specie.....	2,353 13 6
	£12,329 11 0

¹Note 17.

²Note 34.

Contra Cr.

By Col. Richard McCallister, late Lieutenant,

Paid him on account of militia fines received Mar. 20, 1778.	£ 1,875	0	0
" " " " " " " " Apr. 24, "	412	10	0
Paid William Scott, Esq., Paymaster, per order Jul. 3d, 1778	862	10	0
" " " " " " " " Aug. 20, "	412	10	0
" " " " " " " " Sep. 26, "	337	10	0
" " " " " " " " Feb. 7, "	2,125	0	0
" " " " " " " " Oct 6, 1779	175	7	0
Paid himself on account of fines, Feb. 9th, ditto.....	637	10	0
	£ 6,827 17 0		

By United States.

Paid William M'Cleau for hauling militia baggage, Feb. 20th, 1778.....	£ 78	10	0
Paid Peter Jerkes for 9 blankets, do. 4th.....	9	0	0
Paid Peter Low for hauling militia baggage, March 4th..	54	0	0
Paid George Kann for hauling militia baggage, Feb. 2d	66	0	0
Paid John Smeltzer for a gun lost in the service, Nov. 1777,	3	15	6
	£ 211	5	6
	6827 17 0		

Paid Cornelius Bark for apprehending deserters, Feb. 26th, 1778.....	5	15	0
Paid Philip Waitinger for building a hut for the prisoners at York-Town, Oct. 15th, 1777.....	1	6	0
Paid Robert Richie for warning the militia to march to camp, Jan. 27th, 1778.....	1	5	0
Paid John Sharmer, express, Dec. 9th, 1777.....	1	17	6
Paid G. Spangler, do after deserters, 22d.....	1	0	0
Paid Capt. Lauman for oil for the guard, and cartridges, ditto 22.....	0	14	9
Paid A. Moore for making cartridges for the guard over the prisoners, Mar. 19th, 1778.....	0	10	0
Paid R. Miller for wood for the troops, do.....	1	2	6
Paid Zacharias and Sweitzer, expenses bringing deserters, March 13th.....	4	10	0
Paid Lieut. Smith and Capt. Liggett for warning militia to march to camp, Apr. 2d.....	2	10	0
Paid Conrad Limbach for hauling militia baggage, Apr. 6th	115	10	0
Paid Lieut. Bushong for warning militia to march, and riding express, April 10th.....	2	8	0
Paid Daniel Callifan, expenses and for taking up deserters from the continental army, April 18th.....	6	0	0
Paid Charles Metmeen for taking up a deserter, Apr. 21st	6	0	0
Paid Marmaduke M'Cleau for two ditto, April 23rd.....	12	0	0
Paid Capt. Shaver for one ditto, 28th.....	6	10	0
Paid John Donnell for two ditto 29th.....	12	0	0
Paid Abr. Reigas for one ditto, May 8th.....	6	0	0
Paid Moser and Maxwell for one do. 9th.....	6	0	0
Paid James Robinson for one do. do.....	6	0	0
Paid Robert Allison for one do. do.....	6	0	0
Paid Jeremiah Ferrile for one do. 16th.....	6	0	0
Paid Marmaduke McCleau for one do. 17th.....	6	0	0
Paid John M'Mellen for three ditto, 23d.....	18	0	0
Paid Capt. Hahn for warning the militia to march May 11th	0	10	0
Paid Andrew Webb for taking up a deserter 25th ditto...	6	0	0
Paid Marmaduke M'Cleau for one do. do.....	6	0	0
	£ 6,827 17 0		
	£ 458	14	6
Paid Marmaduke M'Cleau for taking up a deserter, May 30th, 1778.....	6	0	0

Paid Barney Carney for one ditto, June 8th.....	6	0	0	
Paid George Duffield for one do. do. 19th.....	6	0	0	
Paid Henry Bachman for one do. 23rd.....	6	0	0	
Paid George Moore for making cartridges for the prisoners guard, ditto.....	0	5	0	
Paid Joshua Williams for taking up a deserter, July 9th..	6	0	0	
Paid Malachi Steehley for ditto Aug. 5th.....	6	0	0	
Paid Jacob Smeary for making irons, &c., for the prisoners of war June 15, 1777.....	13	15	0	
Paid Daniel Niel for retained forage, for hauling militia baggage, Nov. 10th, 1778.....	7	4	0	
Paid Sergeant Robinson for taking up a deserter, Jan. 11th, 1779.....	6	0	0	
Paid Benj. Marshall for one do. Feb. 1st, do.....	6	0	0	
Paid John Campbell for two do. 2d, do.....	12	0	0	
Paid Philip Waggoner his payroll of a militia guard, February 23, 1780.....	454	10	0	
Paid John Boyd for his expences with two prisoners, deserters from Burgoyne's army, September 2nd, 1780..	15	0	0	
Paid Capt. Godfrey Fry for warning the militia to march, November 13th, 1779.....	15	0	0	
Paid John Hay for eight months rent of a guard house, March 1st, 1780.....	14	15	0	1039 3 6

By Militia Expense.

Paid 66 substitutes hired in the year 1778, to serve in the militia, per account.....	2205	0	0	
Paid sundry express on militia service, judges for their services at appeals, and other contingent charges.....	93	15	0	
For his own services as Sub-Lieutenant 495 days, charged at 20s. per day.....	495	0	0	2793 15 6

By Military Stores.

Paid Andrew Hertzog for repairing arms	8	19	9	
“ “ “ “ “ “	1	1	6	
“ “ “ “ “ “	1	13	6	
“ “ “ “ “ “	0	11	6	
Paid Peter Wigle for repairing arms.....	7	5	9	
Paid Michael Keller for 20 bayonet scabbards and 17 belts delivered Capt. Lauman.....	16	4	0	
Ditto Mathias Deter for a gun and bayonet delivered do..	7	10	0	
Ditto Jacob Welshans for repairing arms.....	5	6	3	
Ditto Andrew Hertzog for ditto.....	9	17	9	
Ditto Robert Ross, for hauling ditto.....	12	0	0	
				£ 70 10 0

By Thomas Hartley.

Paid him on account for recruiting his Regiment, 1778..	750	0	0	
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By William Scott, Esq., Lieutenant.

Paid him on account of exercise fines received from Col. Jamisons battalion.....	848	5	0	
				£12,329 11 0

LIST OF FINES RECEIVED BY JOHN HAY ESQ.

CAPT. HERMAN'S COMPANY.		Second Class.	
First Class.		Bernhard Holzable,	30 15 0
		Conrad Isenhard,	15 0 0
Ludwig Mole,	15 0 0	John Hogner,	6 0 0
John Grove,	50 0 0	Andrew Hoke,	37 10 0

Third Class.			Fifth Class.		
Casper Carver,	37	10 0	Christian Kinsel,	18	15 0
Fourth Class.			John Shramm,	22	10 0
Bastian Wigle,	15	0 0	Jonas Rudisilly,	7	10 0
George Rothrock,	30	0 0	John Humrichhouser,	18	15 0
Henry Odinger,	7	10 0	Godfrey King,	37	10 0
Fifth Class.			Sixth Class.		
Martin Wigle,	37	10 0	Jacob Cauffman,	40	0 0
Leonard Wigle,	30	15 0	Jacob Worlp,	40	0 0
Andrew Weir,	3	15 0	John Willis,	27	0 0
Leonard Leckron,	7	10 0	Valentine Wilt,	7	10 0
John Groy,	36	7 6	Michael Sprenkle,	37	10 0
Michael Emlot,	18	15 0	George Miller, jun.,	7	10 0
Sixth Class.			John Graybill,	7	10 0
Peter Sprenkle, jun.,	40	0 0	Seventh Class.		
Peter Hoke,	40	0 0	Nicholas Hence,	7	10 0
Seventh Class.			John Herman,	37	10 0
Michael Ebert,	37	10 0	Jacob Gotwalt, jun.,	11	5 0
Godlieb Rigert,	15	0 0	Eighth Class.		
George Sprenkle,	15	0 0	James Worley,	40	0 0
Joseph Graybill,	40	0 0	Andrew Hershey,	33	0 0
George Oyster,	37	10 0	Andrew Cross,	15	0 0
John Hoke,	40	0 0	Samuel Wilt,	6	0 0
Stephen Funrock,	6	0 0	Peter Long,	18	15 0
Jacob Odenwalt,	6	0 0	Jacob Haft,	7	10 0
Michael Low,	40	0 0	John Cauffman,	37	10 0
Eighth Class.			Francis Worley,	40	0 0
John Odinger,	22	10 0	CAPT. HERBACH'S COMPANY.		
Detrick Roobert,	7	10 0	First Class.		
CAPT. COPENHAFFER'S COMPANY.			Casper Knap, jun.,	30	10 0
First Class.			Philip Snyder,	6	0 0
Michael Bentz,	30	0 0	Kilian Lichtenberger,	7	10 0
Philip Widermyer,	30	0 0	Andrew Kline,	22	10 0
George Humrichhouser,	26	5 0	Peter Shafter,	11	5 0
John Croll,	7	10 0	Second Class.		
Jacob Eresman,	15	15 0	Henry Byer,	37	10 0
Leonard Wigle,	30	0 0	Frederick Kuingeman,	11	5 0
Henry Cann,	30	0 0	George Plump Moore,	6	0 0
Second Class.			Henry Rote,	37	10 0
Evan Griffith,	37	10 0	Third Class.		
Jacob Grove,	18	15 0	Jacob Weaver,	11	5 0
Frederick Hake,	37	10 0	Jacob Bone,	3	15 0
John Cauffman, jun.,	20	0 0	Adam Shanke,	30	15 0
Conrad Ensmenger,	7	10 0	William Bear,	6	0 0
George Widerecht,	18	15 0	Christian Bixler,	15	0 0
Philip Rudisilly,	30	0 0	Fourth Class.		
Third Class.			Michael Melhorn,	6	0 0
Winchard Kline,	26	5 0	Dewalt Grose,	6	0 0
Peter Shultz, labourer,	6	0 0	Samuel Grose,	37	10 0
Fourth Class.			Christopher Grunwalt,	11	5 0
Henry Ness,	6	0 0	Andrew Rote,	30	15 0
Andrew Hake,	18	15 0	Adam Miller,	37	10 0
Philip Hoseman,	3	15 0	Fifth Class.		
			Christian Leib,	37	10 0
			Conrad Snyder,	6	0 0
			Joseph Kohler,	37	10 0

Jacob Knab,	37 10 0	George Frees,	18 15 0
Jost Wahl,	18 15 0	John Weltner,	6 0 0
John Rote, jun.,	37 10 0	Godlieb Kongle,	11 5 0
George Hiehler,	11 5 0	Sixth Class.	
Sixth Class.		Henry Kindrich,	40 0 0
Valentine Kohler,	6 0 0	Michael Derftain,	6 0 0
Adam Wilt,	7 10 0	Michael Miller,	18 15 0
George Lichtenberger,	7 10 0	John Snyder,	3 0 0
Adam Lichtenberger,	7 10 0	Jacob Leedy,	18 15 0
John Feder,	6 0 0	Seventh Class.	
John Bryerly,	30 0 0	Jacob Cauffman,	7 10 0
Seventh Class.		Peter Houser,	6 0 0
John Miller,	6 0 0	Jacob Harmel,	7 10 0
Jacob Hechler,	15 0 0	Eighth Class.	
Peter Elenberger,	7 10 0	Peter Byer,	40 0 0
Jacob Snyder, jun.,	6 0 0	Conrad Strickler,	40 0 0
Stephen Eyer,	40 0 0	Philip Thomas,	6 0 0
Conrad Ginder,	15 0 0	William Alexander,	37 10 0
Eighth Class.		CAPT. WALL'S COMPANY.	
Joseph Bixler,	40 0 0	First Class.	
Jacob Klingerman,	6 0 0	Daniel Flory,	30 0 0
Philip Jacob King,	37 10 0	Michael Yesler,	9 7 0
William Becher,	18 15 0	John Gravius,	30 0 0
Samuel Miller,	15 0 0	Abraham Brookhart,	30 0 0
Nicholas Bahrs,	40 0 0	Michael Roddy,	30 0 0
CAPT. HIGBER'S COMPANY.		Uriah Newcomer,	9 0 0
First Class.		Christian Shroll,	15 0 0
Michael Gray,	30 0 0	Second Class.	
John Seller,	30 0 0	Jacob Brookhart,	37 10 0
Henry Strickler,	30 0 0	Christian Stoner,	37 10 0
Martin Gartner,	30 0 0	Henry Caldridger,	37 10 0
Philip Decker,	18 15 0	George Mantel,	30 0 0
John Higher,	3 15 0	Third Class.	
Abraham Coble,	6 0 0	Jacob Baltzel,	6 0 0
Stephen Rup,	9 0 0	John Bowman,	30 15 0
Second Class.		Christian Newcomer,	6 0 0
Sanders Gray,	37 10 0	Wendle Wolf,	6 0 0
Jacob Weltzhover,	37 10 0	Fourth Class.	
John Hoole,	3 15 0	John Flory,	22 10 0
Christian Rup,	7 10 0	David Brookhart,	37 10 0
Michael Blissinger,	9 0 0	Christian Leman,	11 5 0
Third Class.		Conrad Blissing,	6 0 0
Philip Stener,	37 10 0	Philip Shultzbach,	30 15 0
Baltzer Kongle,	18 15 0	Fifth Class.	
Fourth Class.		Solomon Williams, jun.,	33 15 0
Valentine Lenhart,	37 10 0	Abraham Flory,	37 10 0
John Made,	37 10 0	John Herr,	37 10 0
Michael Cantfman,	37 10 0	Jacob Frees,	30 0 0
John Strickler,	30 15 0	Adam Daron,	28 10 0
Georg Gipe,	18 15 0	Sixth Class.	
Matthias Kearman,	3 0 0	James Berry,	6 0 0
Philip Gartner,	37 10 0	Jacob Strickler,	40 0 0
Fifth Class.		George Deetz,	40 0 0
Michael Foneanah,	18 15 0	David Drenin,	7 10 0
John Bone,	37 10 0	Baltzer Fitz,	40 0 0
Christian Miller,	37 10 0		



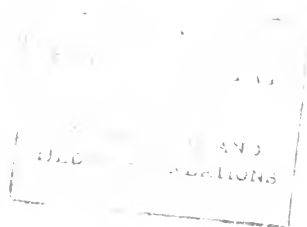
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MARKET STREET, YORK, WEST OF WATER, 1830.

- 1 Mr. Doudel's Inn. 2 Vigilant Engine House. 3 Doudel's Tan Yard.
4 Codorus Bridge. 5 Ziegler's Store.



WEST MARKET STREET, YORK, 1842.



Seventh Class.

Daniel Caltehliger,	6	0	0
Henry Strickler,	40	0	0
Peter Bidler,	40	0	0
Martin Hover,	40	0	0
John Kann,	22	10	0

Eighth Class.

Daniel Neff,	37	10	0
Simon Holtzinger,	6	0	0
Isaac Flory,	30	15	0
Jacob Flory,	24	0	0
David Mellinger,	15	0	0
George Shaller,	18	15	0

4410 15 0

NO. 2. THIRD BATTALION.

CAPT. BEAVER'S COMPANY.

First Class.

John Shanberger,	50	0	0
Conrad Lever,	3	0	0
Martin Keeler,	3	0	0
Peter Fritt,	30	0	0
Michael B. Bemiller,	30	0	0
John Goan,	7	10	0
John Rubert,	30	0	0

Second Class.

Peter Swartz,	37	10	0
Henry Byer,	37	10	0
Ulrich Wiber,	6	0	0
Philip Fry,	6	0	0
Philip Stees,	30	0	0
John Landis,	11	5	0
George Anuck,	30	15	0
Conrad Lora,	6	0	0

Third Class.

Jacob Strickler,	37	10	0
John Imanhiger,	6	0	0
John Eboy,	11	5	0
Michael Henry, jun.,	18	15	0
Nicholas Day,	3	15	0
Michael Dush,	15	0	0
Paul Fritt,	6	0	0
George Poff,	7	10	0
Frederick Libknecht,	6	0	0

Fourth Class.

Andrew Gilbert,	18	15	0
Jacob Dellinger,	7	10	0
Philip Koan,	37	10	0
George Auble,	7	10	0
Jacob Stromenger,	18	15	0
Lorentz Haindle, jun.,	30	0	0
Henry Hailzer,	6	0	0
Aaron Reighsnider,	18	15	0
John Leaphard,	15	0	0
John Mude,	6	0	0
George Gaus,	6	0	0

Fifth Class.

Henry Bare,	37	10	0
Joseph Keh,	6	0	0
Daniel Harkins,	37	10	0
Peter Seacat,	22	10	0
Henry Rooby,	11	5	0
Lorentz Hershinger,	37	10	0
John Dellinger,	7	10	0
Peter Deety,	3	0	0

Sixth Class.

Leonard Bennol,	6	0	0
Jacob Dey,	11	5	0
Francis Graff,	7	10	0
Anthony Heins,	6	0	0
Michael Garious	6	0	0
Anthony Keller,	15	0	0

Seventh Class.

John Toam,	15	0	0
Philip Byer,	15	0	0
Ulrich Elenberger,	30	0	0
Philip Hune,	6	0	0
Adam Scandlen,	3	0	0
Michael Holder,	30	0	0
Frederick Fitz,	6	0	0
John Weber,	6	0	0
Phmp German,	9	0	0
Frederick Lambert,	9	0	0

Eighth Class.

Nicholas Bentz,	6	0	0
James Heins,	6	0	0
John Krone, sen.,	19	10	0
Adam Pauls,	27	0	0
Michael Sigler,	6	0	0
Henry Albright,	6	0	0
Conrad Brewbacher,	30	15	0

CAPT. FRY'S COMPANY.

First Class.

George Brown,	30	0	0
John Freichley,	30	0	0
George Bentz,	15	0	0
Edward Prien,	30	0	0
George Michael Peter,	30	0	0
Michael Fishel,	30	0	0
Christian Shewe,	30	0	0

Second Class.

William Johnstone,	37	10	0
Henry Jones,	30	0	0
Daniel Stouffer,	37	10	0
Jacob Keller,	37	10	0

Third Class.

Henry Grunewalt,	9	7	6
George Deel,	37	10	0
Jacob Koch,	37	10	0
Conrad Kissinger,	11	5	0

Fourth Class.

Christian Life,	37	10	0
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Philip Spangler,	37 10 0	Second Class.	
Peter Leman,	37 10 0	John Byers,	37 10 0
Martin Weller,	37 10 0	Samuel Fisher,	37 10 0
Martin Speck,	37 10 0	Third Class.	
Stephen Laundis,	37 10 0	Abraham Graviours,	18 15 0
Fifth Class.		Fourth Class, Fifth Class, Sixth Class.	
Peter Wolf,	37 10 0	Philip Endler,	40 0 0
Peter Deil,	37 10 0	Jacob Miller,	26 5 0
Henry Spangler,	37 10 0	Martin Frey,	15 0 0
Jacob Byer,	37 10 0	Jac. Welchhance, gun f.,	15 0 0
Christian Bentz,	37 10 0	Seventh Class.	
Jacob Fritz,	37 10 0	Jacob Shook,	30 0 0
Sixth Class.		Jacob Bahn,	40 0 0
Godfrey Sunwalt,	18 15 0	Eighth Class.	
John Rote,	18 15 0	Jacob Snearley,	11 5 0
Matthias Stewart,	40 0 0	Christopher Slagle,	40 0 0
Henry Barshinger,	6 0 0	CAPT. LIGGETT'S COMPANY.	
Seventh Class.		First Class.	
John Gosler,	22 10 0	Henry Tyson,	30 0 0
George Boley,	6 0 0	William Liggett,	30 0 0
Peter Peter,	15 0 0	Craft Hermal,	30 0 0
Eighth Class.		John Peterman,	18 15 0
John Stewart,	40 0 0	Second Class.	
Wire Bentz,	40 0 0	George Wambach,	26 5 0
John Bush,	7 10 0	Baltzer Shenberger,	22 10 0
Jacob Fliger,	18 15 0	Christian Lootz,	11 5 0
Nicholas Deil,	18 15 0	Third Class.	
CAPT. FORD'S COMPANY.		Abraham Young,	18 15 0
First Class.		Jacob Rooby,	15 0 0
John Peasley,	30 0 0	Michael Wambach,	3 7 6
Peter Slimmer,	30 0 0	Samuel Landis,	9 0 0
Lorentz Etter,	30 0 0	Fourth Class.	
Gofrey Loneberger,	30 0 0	Benjamin Tyson,	30 0 0
Second Class, Third Class.		Stephen Slifer,	15 0 0
Peter Bose,	7 10 0	Barkley Sailor,	11 5 0
Jacob Welchhance,	30 0 0	Christian Laundis,	9 0 0
Fourth Class, Fifth Class, Sixth Class.		Fifth Class.	
James Robb,	30 15 0	James Ross,	37 10 0
Jacob Updegraff,	22 10 0	Jacob Stegner,	37 10 0
Kilian Small,	18 15 0	Adam Goan,	6 0 0
Samuel Leedy,	6 0 0	Sixth Class.	
Seventh Class.		John Myer,	23 5 0
Joseph Updegraff,	22 10 0	Peter Oiler,	6 0 0
Nathaniel Lightner,	37 10 0	Christian Haindle,	9 0 0
Fincence Imfelt,	6 0 0	Seventh Class.	
Eighth Class.		David Good,	15 0 0
John Edward,	15 0 0	Philip Slifer,	6 0 0
John Gohoet,	6 0 0	Peter Rissinger,	15 0 0
George Fry,	15 0 0	Christopher Peters,	7 10 0
CAPT. LAUMAN'S COMPANY.		Henry Myer,	18 15 0
First Class.		Frederick Hammer,	6 0 0
Samuel Updegraff,	30 0 0	Daniel Peterman,	6 0 0
		Gorge Woolbich,	6 0 0

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Eighth Class.

Peter Imweiler,	6	0	0
George Tise,	6	0	0
Paul Gyer,	6	0	0
Jacob Neff,	6	0	0

CAPT. LONG'S COMPANY.

First Class.

George Dittenhafer,	15	0	0
Michael Hinies,	50	0	0
Christian Blymyer,	18	15	0
Jacob Blymyer,	5	12	6
Jacob Bittinger,	30	0	0
Jacob Runers,	30	0	0
Nicholas Sins,	30	0	0

Second Class.

Bastian Erig,	18	15	0
Jacob Fliger,	7	10	0
John Myer,	37	10	0
Jacob Sharer, jun.,	37	10	0
Martin Stook,	37	10	0

Third Class.

William Rigert,	18	15	0
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Fourth Class.

Peter Sprenkle,	18	15	0
John Rigert,	18	15	0
Adam Flinchbaugh,	3	15	0
Jacob Geasey,	3	0	0
Michael Bittinger,	37	10	0
Frederick Fliger,	7	10	0

Fifth Class.

Conrad Shindler,	9	7	6
Jacob Reman,	37	10	0
Bernard Kouster,	30	0	0

Sixth Class.

Henry Snell,	18	15	0
Henry Dorne,	6	0	0
Ludwick Waltman,	7	10	0
Joan Bushong,	19	10	0

Seventh Class.

George Hardline,	6	0	0
Henry Fisher,	3	0	0
Ulrich Neff,	6	0	0

Eighth Class.

Conrad Miller,	18	15	0
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Martin Flinchbaugh,	6	0	0
William Miller,	3	15	0
Felix Albright,	6	0	0
Adam Fishel,	8	5	0

CAPT. HAHN'S COMPANY.

First Class.

James McLaughlin,	10	0	0
John Bear,	30	0	0

Second Class.

Michael Doudle,	37	10	0
Philip Weltzhimer,	7	10	0

Third Class.

Andrew Welch,	37	10	0
Adam Guhas,	37	10	0
George Stull,	18	15	0

Fourth Class.

Ambrose Updegraff,	37	10	0
John Love,	37	10	0
John Kunkle,	37	10	0

Fifth Class

James Love,	37	10	0
Thomas Eaton,	37	10	0

Sixth Class.

Simon Snyder,	40	0	0
Francis Worley,	37	10	0
Frederick Oderhold,	11	5	0

Seventh Class.

Nathan Updegraff,	40	0	0
William Kersey,	40	0	0
John Whale,	11	5	0
Jacob Bamhard,	18	15	0

Eighth Class.

Nathl. Lightner, jun.,	40	0	0
Christopher Shealey,	15	0	0
William Welch,	40	0	0

4565 5 0

Received for delinquents fines for non-attendance on days of exercise in Col. Jamison's battalion, paid to William Scott, Lieutenant, 848 5 0

848 5 0

Comptroller-Generals Office, }
March 22d, 1783. } JOHN NICHOLSON.

NOTE 55.

(PAGE 193.)

Generals Gates and Wilkinson.

THE MEETING TO FIGHT A DUEL AT THE "ENGLISH CHURCH," YORK.

The account of this meeting of Gen. Gates is given by Gen. Wilkinson himself in his "Memoirs" in these words:

"I immediately proceeded to Yorktown, where I purposely arrived in the twilight, to escape observation; there I found my early companion and friend Capt. Stoddert, recounted my wrongs to him, and requested him to bear a message to Gen. Gates, whose manly proffer of any satisfaction I might require, removed the difficulties which otherwise might have attended the application; he peremptorily refused me, remonstrated against my intention, and assured me I was running headlong to destruction; but ruin had no terrors for an ardent young man, who prized his honor a thousand fold more than his life, and who was willing to hazard his eternal happiness in its defense. Pardon me, High Heaven, in pity to the frailties of my nature. Pardon me, Divine Author of my being, for yielding to the tyranny of fashion, the despotic prescription of honor, when I sought, by illicit means to vindicate the dignity of the creature, whom thou hast fashioned after thine own likeness; for the first time in our lives we parted with displeasure, and I accidentally met with Lieut.-Col. Burgess Ball, of the Virginia line, whose spirit was as independent as his fortune, and he willingly became my friend. By him I addressed the following note to Gen. Gates, which I find with date, though it was delivered the same evening (the 23d):

"I have discharged by duty to you and to my conscience; meet me to-morrow morning behind the English Church,¹ and I will there stipulate the satisfaction which you have promised to grant. I am

"GENERAL GATES."

Your most humble servant

JAMES WILKINSON.

"The general expression of this billet was calculated to prevent unfair advantages, for, although Gen. Gates had promised me satisfaction, I determined to avoid unnecessary exposition; and therefore Col. Ball was instructed to adjust the time, and circumstances, and made no difficulty about the arrangements. We were to meet at 8 o'clock with pistols, and without distance. We arose early the next morning, had put our arms in order, and was just about to repair to the ground, when Capt. Stoddert called on me, and informed me Gen. Gates wished to speak with me. I expressed my astonishment and observed it was 'impossible!' He replied with much agitation, 'for God's sake be not always a fool, come along and

¹Note 25½.

see him.' Struck with the manner of my friend, I inquired where the General was? He answered 'in the street near the door.' The surprise robbed me of circumspection; I requested Col. Ball to halt and followed Capt. Stoddert; I found Gen. Gates unarmed and alone, and was received with tenderness but manifest embarrassment; he asked me to walk, turned into a back street and we proceeded in silence till we passed the buildings, when he burst into tears took me by the hand, and asked me how I could think he wished to injure me? I was too deeply affected to speak, and he relieved my embarrassment by continuing 'I injure you? it is impossible, I should as soon think of injuring my own child.' This language not only disarmed me, but awakened all my confidence, and all my tenderness; I was silent, and he added, 'besides there was no cause for injuring you, as Conway acknowledged, in his letter, and has since said much harder things to Washington's face.' Such language left me nothing to require; It was satisfactory beyond expectation, and rendered me more than content; I was flattered and pleased, and if a third person had doubted the sincerity of the explanation, I would have insulted him; a long conversation ensued, in which Lord Sterling's conduct was canvassed, and my purpose respecting him made known, and it was settled I should attend at the war office in my capacity of secretary a few days, and then have leave to visit the camp at Valley Forge, where Lord Sterling was.

"I attended at the war office, and I think found there the honorable Judge Peters and Col. T. Pickering, but my reception from the President, Gen. Gates, did not correspond with his recent professions; he was civil but barely so, and I was at a loss to account for his coldness, yet had no suspicion of his insincerity."

It is related by Mr. Dunlap, in his History of New York upon the authority, it is presumed, of the late Gen. Morgan Lewis, that a day had been appointed by the "Cabal" in Congress for one of them to move for a committee to proceed to the Camp at Valley Forge to arrest Gen. Washington, and that the motion would have succeeded had they not unexpectedly lost their majority which they possessed when the measure was determined on.

NOTE 56.

(PAGE 199.)

The Funeral Obsequies in York upon the Death of General Lafayette.

From the Pennsylvania Republican, York, of June 25th, 1834.

"The citizens convened at the Court House on the 21st inst. Jacob Emmett was elected Pres., Philip Smyser and Martin Ebert, Vice Pres., and George A. Barnitz and Samuel Small, Secretaries. Appropriate resolutions were passed deploring the demise of Gen. Lafayette. It was agreed that the funeral procession be held on Thursday June 26th with the following Marshalls:

"Chief Marshall, Maj. Jacob Emmitt, assistant Marshalls, Jacob Barnitz, John Hay, Gen. Michael Doudel and Philip Smyser.

"The Committee on arrangements appointed were:

"Captains Jacob Upp, Alexander H. Barnitz, George Hay and Samuel E. Cleinent, Lieutenants Jos. Garretson and John Evans, Capt. John Hay, Thomas C. Hambly, Gen. Doudel, Maj. Hantz, Capt. John McCurdy, Thomas Kelly, Geo. Minnich, Jacob Barnitz, G. S. Morris, Jacob Bailer, Israel Gartner, Robt. J. Fisher, John Demuth, Jr., Samuel Small, Dr. Patterson, J. S. Connellee, T. Baumgardner, Col. Michael H. Spangler."

Pennsylvania Republican, July 2, 1834.

"On Thursday last the citizens of this borough and of the surrounding country assembled, according to previously published arrangements, to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of General Lafayette. It was a day of more imposing and solemn pomp than the borough of York has witnessed since the same sad duty was performed in memory of our dear departed Washington. It was creditable to the generous character and grateful feelings of our citizens, and honorable to the departed hero whose death gave occasion to the mournful pageant. We have never seen a procession of any description in an inland town that could bear a comparison with it.

"At twelve o'clock the military formed at the Academy and marched under the command of Col. Jacob Barnitz into Main St., where the rest of the procession was formed under the command of a Grand Marshall and his aids,—and after wheeling into line in front of the Hotel, which was the supposed house of mourning and where all our Revolutionary worthies had assembled the salute was passed, as a coffin covered with black cloth, and placed upon a bier, attended by the pallbearers, was slowly and solemnly borne along the line. It was then placed in a hearse properly prepared for the occasion, and drawn by four black horses, led by four grooms, properly equipt, followed by a large gray horse, caparisoned with boots and housings, and sword and coat. The military from the salute, wheeled into column—the left on the right—the right on the extreme left and the com-

manding officers walking with reversed swords, after their companies on the right reversed, forming an entire and very handsome military escort."

The following was the order of procession:

"Chief Marshall,
Committee of Arrangements,
with the Rev. S. Boyer,
Military with the Band and Martial music in the Centre,
Reverend Clergy, Medical Faculty, Hearse with four Black Horses led by four
grooms in black with white sashes.



Pall Bearers,

Pall Bearers,

A Gray Horse,
Suitably Caparisoned, led by two Grooms.
Soldiers of the Revolution,

Volunteers who were at the Battle of North Point,
Field and Staff officers of the 5th Division Militia in Full Uniform, Burgesses and
Borough Officers, Commissioners and other County Officers, Members of the
General and State Legislatures, Judges, Sheriff and Officers of the Courts,
Members of the Bar, Officers of the Codorus Navigation, Fire Com-
panies according to the date of formation. The Professors and
the students of the Theological Seminary, Professors and the
students of the Academy and Schools, Citizens."

THE PECULIAR AND MORTIFYING LAFAYETTE FUNERAL PROCES- SION IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Independent Democrat of July 27, 1834,

"As we predicted last week it would, this affair turn out to be a total failure. Our reasons for supposing it would, and the reason why it did so eventuate, are not necessary to be given at present, but that such was the fact, none will deny. Among the many mortifying incidents connected with this display, none was worse than the burlesque doings of our military. This fete was intended as a funeral procession, in honor of the obsequies of a great and good man, a benefactor of this country, particularly a benefactor to the civilized world, and an honor to humanity: but how was it conducted? Will it be believed when we say that the military marched with the *right in front*, that the infantry were at a carry, with bayonets fixed, and that they marched at quick time? So reckless of military propriety were the officers of the division that the music was permitted to play the most lively airs they could think of. Among others of a similar cast we recollect that of 'Malbrook'—'Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself' and divers others equally inappropriate. The few firemen who were out, as usual acquitted themselves with great propriety, and made a handsome appearance. Having said that, we have said all that can be said in commendation of this solemn mockery."

NOTE 57.

(PAGE 204.)

Old Time Advertisements, Communications and Notices of Important Local Events.

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser of 1797.

“WILLIAM NES

“Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General that he removed to his House on the S. West Corner of High and Water Streets, formerly occupied by Messers. Harris and Donaldson.

“Where he has opened a very General and well chosen

“Assortment of Merchandise consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and almost every article commonly kept for *sale* in a Retail Dry and Wet Good Store: And which he assures the public will be *Sold* at the very lowest prices for cash, or Merchantable country produce.

“William Nes is very thankful for the generous support in business, he has hitherto experienced from his numerous customers, and respectfully solicits a continuance of these favors, to deserve which, no exertion on his part shall be wanting.

“YORK June 6, 1797.”

Here is another, after which John Wanamaker, doubtless, patterned as to variety.

“JACOB HAHN

“Respectfully informs the public that he has opened in the house lately occupied by Michael Hahn Esq. deceased

“A large and general Assortment of

“DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

Amongst which are a quantity of superfine and Country Bolting Cloths, warranted; as also Bar, Nail and Sheet Iron, Stoves, Anvils, Vices, Crowley and Blister Steel, and a number of other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement. He is convinced from the manner they were laid in, that they can be sold upon terms very advantageous to the purchaser:—He will take in payment Cash, Bonds or Notes upon punctual men, merchantable Country Produce, or allow the customary Credit.

“N. B. He also buys and sells Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Flour, Shorts, and Bran.

“YORK, Sept. 20, 1791.”

"HUMES AND PEIRKINS
at their
Chair and Spinning Wheel Manufactory
Between the Sign of the Indian Queen
And the Sign of the King of Prussia
In High Street in the Borough of York
June 12 1793.

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser.

"YORKTOWN, 1789.
"Now in Press and Will Be Speedily Published,
THE SHORTER CATECHISM,
Or A Directory for Catechising Such as Are of a Weak
Capacity."

From the Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser, 1789.

"FOOD FOR MIND AND SOUL.

"To be sold by Thomas Dobbins, at the Ship Tavern, near the Bridge.

"Food for a Pious Mind or Physic for a Sick Soul,

"Being a collection of visions, trances, &c., by sundry persons and at sundry times, some of whom saw the state of the blessed in Heaven and the horrors of darkness. To which are added a wonderful case of Diabolical Possession, being a narration of George Lukens, of Yatton, in England, who was possessed with evil spirits for near 18 years, and an account of his remarkable deliverance in the vestry room of Temple Church, in the City of Bristol, by prayer and adjuration of seven ministers. Also an account of a ghost or apparition of one deceased friend appearing to another, warning him of the time he should die, and to prepare for it, which actually came to pass. The whole collected and published for the purpose of impressing on youth and others an awful love for the divine and beneficial Creator. May be had at most of the principal stores in town, and at the printing office.

"Said Dobbins has likewise for sale, weaver's, farmer's, miller's, and other brushes, best scented pomatum, shining black ball and ink powder. The said articles, he will engage to be equal to any imported. He gives a generous price in cash, for hog's bristles.

"He has also for sale Cephalic, or head-ache snuff, eye-water, which cures inflamed or sore eyes, and helps the sight much, Aqua Mirabilis, or the wonderful Anti-Scorbutic water, which, by washing the parts affected, cures, radically, all kinds of ulcers, warts, tetters, ring worms, the itch, or even a cancer—toothache drops, which in an instant cures the most violent toothache.

"NO CURE, NO PAY.

"Thomas Dobbins,—formerly a haberdasher of monosyllables, and student in the school of adversity.

• "YORK, April 7, 1789."

OTHER YORK ITEMS OF INTEREST OF A CENTURY AGO.

"YORK COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

"*The York County Academy Lottery*, which commenced Drawing on Tuesday the 21st inst. is postponed for some time longer, in order that the managers may

have an opportunity of disposing of the tickets which remain in their hands unsold. There was but fifty Tickets drawn, *thirteen* of which were prizes: viz: one of eight Dollars, and twelve of two Dollars each. Adventurers will now stand a much better chance than before, as all the high prizes are in the wheel, and in proportion to the number of Prizes drawn, the Blanks were nearly four to one. Tickets warranted undrawn, may be had of the Managers as usual.

"June 21, 1791."

"A WRONGED AND INDIGNANT WIFE RECRIMINATES.

"Whereas my husband Adam Myrise, by an advertisement in the York General Advertiser, hath cautioned all persons from crediting me on his account, as I have



COMING TO TOWN TO MARRY IN DAYS OF OLD. (Old Print.)

acted dishonorably in leaving his bed and board etc. It now appears to be a day of distress with many of our married females, the newspaper is generally made the vehicle to expose their names, when the fault is chiefly the husbands; how much this may be my case I leave the public to judge from his conduct, for by his laziness, sloth, indolence, and staying from home without providing the necessary substance, obliged me to go out and work among my friends, for to get a morsel of bread for myself and my helpless infant; at which period he happened to come home, and not finding me in the house, immediately locked the door, put up advertisements at all the taverns, and sent a copy of it to the Printer, to expose me in a newspaper, lest, as he says, I might run him in debt, when he well knows he would not be trusted to the value of a six-pence in the whole neighborhood. Yet, notwithstanding all this, would he forsake his licentious way of living, and return to his duty, my disconsolate and tender heart would forgive him, and I am still, though unfortunately for me, his wife: In the meantime I caution all persons from trusting him on my account, while we continue to live separately.

"Germany township, York county, Sept. 20, 1791.

LOVE MYRISE."

"GEN. WAYNE IN YORK.

"YORK, February 3 1796.

"On Monday Evening last, Gen. Wayne arrived in this place on his way from the Westward to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival he was waited on by the Members of the Corporation, and other respectable Inhabitants of the Borough, and at their request consented to stay and spend the next day with them. A public Dinner was provided at Col. Steels Tavern, and many Federal and Patriotic Toasts were given at the occasion."

"SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

"Ran Away on Sunday the 25th instant, an indented Servant Man Francis Henry Fose, born in Germany, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered. He had on when he went away, a coarse fustian coatee, a jean jacket, striped cotton overalls and a high crowned hat, worsted stockings, half worn shoes with round covered buckles; he also took with him a blue sailors jacket, a pair of good buckskin breeches and a fine homespun linen shirt.

"Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

"York Township, Sept. 3 1792.

PHILIP ALBRIGHT."

"SIX CENTS REWARD.

"Ran away from the subscriber in the Borough of York an Apprentice Lad, named Abraham Sitler, (by trade a hatter) about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high—had on and took with him, two pairs of Nankeen overalls, one nankeen jacket, and one cassimere do, an old blue coat and a half worn felt hat. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to his master shall have the above reward; but no charges paid.

JESSE SPANGLER.

"Oct 10, 1797."

"CONTROVERSY OR WRITTEN DISPUTE.

"Which took place in Hanover Town, York County in the year 1793 between

"A LUTHERAN MINISTER

"And a number of poor

"TRADESMEN

"Who hold the Doctrine of *Universal Salvation*.

"This curious book may be had of Andrew Billmeyer Esq.: Mr. John Green and Mr. John Morris Esq., at the west side of the Bridge, York-Town: Mr. John Holler Botts-Town: Mr. George Smith, Messrs. Paul and Jacob Metzgar, Mr. Mathias Nace, Mr. David Newcomer, Mr. Jacob Bose and Mr. James Bolton, Hanover, McAllister's Town.

"York-Town December 25 1793."

"OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE.

"The Subscriber proposes at his House, Sign of the Lion, Beaver Street, in the Borough of York to open an *Office of Intelligence*, where he will endeavor to procure Money on Loan: Will give information to such as want to dispose of Bonds, Notes and other property, where and how they may dispose thereof to the best advantage; Also such as wish to dispose of Real Estates, may hear of Purchasers.

"Horses for sale kept at his stable on the most moderate terms to the owner, and sale made thereof with the utmost expedience. By application, persons, male or female, wanting places may hear of employment. He will procure intelligence of Stray Cattle, and Horses for those who may have their creatures either strayed or stolen etc. etc. All the above he engages to perform on the most moderate terms, and the profoundest secrecy.

"ROBERT WILSON.

"York Borough Dec. 16 1793."

"CAUTION.

"Whereas the subscriber has sold his house and moveables with an intention to go to Virginia, and his *Wife* not being willing to go with him: He therefore cautions all persons crediting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any of her contracts from this date.

JOHN KLEINFELTER.

"York, April 7, 1798."

"INFANTRY COMPANY.

"YORK, May 30, 1798,

"On Monday last about 3 o'clock a subscription was handed about in order to form an infantry company, in support of the Government—and at 7 o'clock 41 young Gentlemen had subscribed, when they beat the Buckskin march and chose their officers: Philip Gosler Captain, Daniel Lauman Lieutenant, John Hay, Jun., Ensign.

"Once more a spirit familiar to that which prevailed in 1775 begins to appear."

"JUST PUBLISHED.

By Mr. William Hamilton,
Lancaster,

And for sale at this office,
Timothy Sullivan,
Epitaphs, Odes, etc.,
consisting of

Epitaphs on Thomas Paine and
on Henry Moore,

Expostulating odes and epistles to
Timothy Sullivan, to J— R—
and to the *Devil*, respecting
the shade of the Infidel Paine;

with numerous other miscellaneous articles.

"Yorktown 1798."

"PETER BOTT WRITES.

"Mr. Jacob Dietz I thank you vari kindly for the Faivor you Don me for collect the tax I alwais had respect for you and thought you was a man of Brinsable bud I now see that you have no more Brinsable than Drunken John Fisher or els you woud nod servt me as you did for I think I sest the tax as onnest as Euy Sessor in the County and I think you did nod serve one the way you Did me and I Dond no wod you don it for only for party work an pollysi for I woud be able to collect the tax as well as Caspar Loucks all I do have nothing again Loucks he is a more Brinsebler man than you and I will insure you that you never gid 20 wods no more in our township for no offis no more at bresend Bud your respectful friend.

"York, April 16, 1833.

PETER BOTT."



CAMP LAFAYETTE, YORK, PA., 1841.

NOTE 58.

(PAGE 206.)

Camp La Fayette, York, Pa, 1841.

From the U. S. Military Gazette, 1841.

“YORK, PA., August 31st, 1841.

“On Monday the 22nd inst., the troops commenced coming into camp and by twelve o'clock several were already encamped. The ground was well chosen, being a fine level field [the Commons] with the handsome little town of York immediately in the rear. Through the untiring exertions of Quarter Master Bumgardner and Captain George Hay, everything was made ready and comfortable for the companies as they came in. Wood, straw and excellent water were on the ground—there was a profusion of everything necessary for the soldiers' comfort. About two o'clock P. M. the troops from Lancaster under Major Hambright, and from Columbia and Wrightsville, were escorted in by Captain Hay's Rifle Corps. Then the busy scene commenced, the dull sound of the mallet on the tent pins soon died away and the vacant spot but a few minutes before, looked now like a small village, and the inmates hurrying in squads to and fro—each man with his bundle of straw or pail of water. By twelve o'clock on Tuesday upwards of three hundred tents occupied the field, and it was christened Camp La Fayette. By sundown six hundred and eighty men were comfortably quartered in their canvass houses—making in all nineteen companies.

“Wednesday morning early, after reveille, the men commenced cleaning up, it being the grand review day after company drills and breakfast, there was another busy time the Artillerists sitting in one place making six pound cartridges—Infantry men and others washing out gloves, belts, &c.—in fact all were busy at something. The sun shone out in all its splendor, not a cloud was to be seen in the firmament—the tents were as white as snow, and everything was dressed for a gala-day. At about eight o'clock the ladies commenced coming in. They were, I understand, from all quarters—Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey, &c., and last though not least the fine healthy German girl from the interior of our own State. They were apparently delighted, many of them never having seen an encampment of military before.

“General Frederick Hambright, in his usual gallant manner, granted the ladies the freedom of the camp ground, and in a few moments they were soon distributed through the different streets. The grand parade was now ordered, and in a short time the large parade ground in front cleared, and the troops formed in line. The thunder of the six pounders informed us that the Commander-in-Chief was approaching. He came on the ground accompanied by his Staff. The Governor looked extremely well, being in full uniform and mounted on a noble charger. The appearance of the troops was handsome in the extreme, as they stood in line; the sun shone full on their well polished arms and equipments, which must have

been highly gratifying to the Commander. After review they took up their line of march, and after five hours hard marching, returned to camp pretty well fatigued.

"Thursday, the weather became cloudy and terminated in a regular rain, which continued until Friday, consequently many duties were necessarily dispensed with. After a grand review—it is a signal for breaking up the camp—consequently on Thursday the Companies commenced leaving and on Friday after twelve M., Camp La Fayette was vacated.

"The following letter was received from Governor Porter by the Committee of Invitation:

"*Gentlemen*:—I am pleased to see the true military spirit cherished and encouraged among the citizen soldiers of Pennsylvania. In war and in all trying emergencies, we must rely on them chiefly to protect our homes and friends from aggression, our national honor from insult, and our liberty from destruction. Of late years it has been too much the habit of those who should have known better, to decry and underrate our militia and volunteers. Those who remember their services in the Revolution and in the late war with Great Britain, entertain a very different opinion. Let the organization of volunteer companies be promoted—let them be furnished with arms and accoutrements; let them devote all the time they can spare to the acquisition of military discipline, and they will speedily silence the voice of censure and of prejudice, and strengthen the arm of their country's defence."

Gen Frederick Hambright, Commanding.

Col. James Cameron, } Aids.
Col. Alex Hay, York, }

Brigade Adjutant, John H. Duchman.

Brigade Major, Wm. H. Huddy.

Brigade Quarter Master, Jacob Bumgardner.

Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Henry Nes, York,	} Right Wing.
" Asst. do., Dr. H. Carpenter,	
" " " Dr. G. B. Kerfoot,	} Left Wing.
" " " Dr. Thomas,	

"Right Wing under Capt. Finley.

Washington Artillerists, Lancaster,
York Washington Artillerists,
National Guards, Easton,
State Fencibles, Lancaster,
Washington Blues, York,
Mechanical Volunteers, Baltimore,
Dauphin Guards, Harrisburg,
First Baltimore Light Infantry,
Washington Grays, Dover Artillery,
Independent Blues, West Manchester,

Capt. Hackman.
" Jacob Upp, Jr.
" Yoe.
" Finley.
" Alexander H. Baruitz.
" Watkins.
" Roberts.
" Dannaken.
" William Worley.
" Adam Bott.

"Left Wing Capt. George Hay.

York Pennsylvania Rifle,
Susquehanna Rifle, Wrightsville,
Washington Greens, Hopewell,
Jackson Greys, Shrewsbury,
Lafayette Rifle, Columbia,
Mechanic Rifle, Lancaster County,
Jackson Rifle, Lancaster City,

Capt. Geo. Hay.
" Levi Duck.
" Sampson Smith.
" William McAbee.
" Herr.
" Shindle.
" Hambright."¹

¹For a history of the York County Militia see Notes 34 and 41.

NOTE 59.

(PAGE 206.)

The Late Hon. Henry Nes.

HIS DEATH ANNOUNCED IN CONGRESS. EULOGY BY THE HON.
THADDEUS STEVENS.

“WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1850.

“SENATE.

“Mr. Sturgeon announced the death of the Hon. Henry Nes. The usual resolutions were submitted and adopted.

“The Senate then adjourned.”

“HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

“Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, rose and addressed the House as follows:

“MR. SPEAKER:—It is my painful duty to announce the death of another member of this House. The Hon. Henry Nes, late representative of the Fifteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, expired at his residence on the evening of the 10th inst. For a long time he had been afflicted with a painful and wasting disease.

“Dr. Nes was a native of the Borough of York, where he constantly resided until his death. His parents were among the most respectable and influential citizens of that ancient town. Properly appreciating the benefits of knowledge, they gave their son a liberal and professional education. He arose to considerable eminence, and acquired a large practice in his profession, which he followed until the people of his district required his public services.

“How he was esteemed here, I need not inform you who knew him.

“When his health permitted, and sometimes when it would hardly justify his attendance, he was assiduous in the discharge of his public duties. At the commencement of this session of Congress he arose from a bed of sickness, and, at great personal risk, came here to attend the organization of this House; nor did he permit himself to be a day absent, until disease rendered him too feeble to attend.

“Few men possessed as great and enviable popularity as Dr. Nes. He was repeatedly elected to Congress from a district which never returned any other man of the same political party.

“His popularity was not accidental, nor evanescent, for his constituents had known him from his childhood. It was founded on the most amiable qualities of the human heart. Benevolence, generosity, and unfeigned pity for misfortune, were prominent characteristics of his nature. No child of affliction was ever so poor or humble as to seek his professional or pecuniary assistance in vain. The poor and the afflicted were all his friends, and their sorrows at his grave will do

more honor to his obsequies than would the most splendid equipages of the great.

"He has left behind him numerous respectable, attached and mourning friends, but not a single enemy.

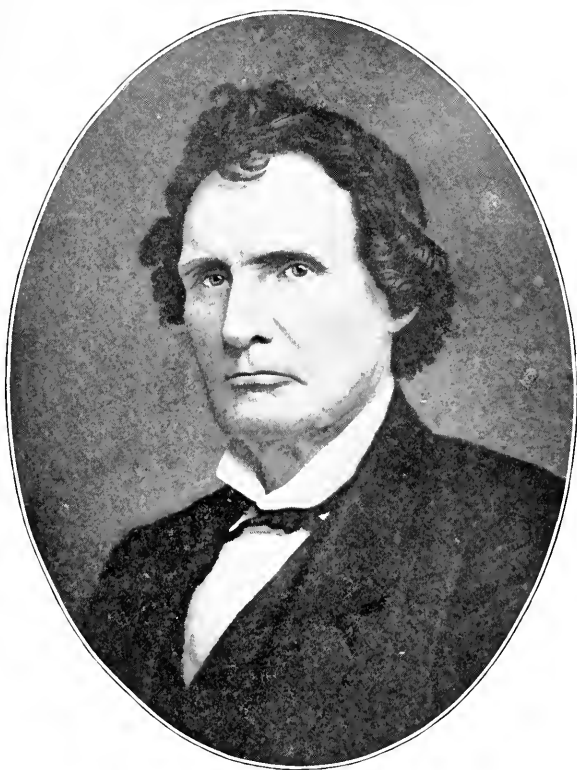
"If the blessing of the unfortunate and the sincere prayers of the pure and grateful hearts can furnish a safe passport to the better world, his has been a happy exit from this. I move the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this House has heard with deep sensibility the annunciation of the death of the Hon. Henry Nes, a member from the state of Pennsylvania,

"*Resolved*, That this House tender to the relatives of the deceased the expression of its sympathy in this afflicting event, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

"These resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and the House adjourned."



HON. THADDEUS STEVENS. (P. 567.)

NOTE 59 $\frac{1}{2}$

(PAGE 211).

Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in York, 1781.

MUTINEERS THREATEN TO BURN YORK. CITIZENS PREPARE FOR THE DEFENSE. THE LOCAL MILITIA THREATENED WITH AN ATTACK. A NUMBER OF MUTINEERS SHOT.

IN February, 1781, a detachment of the Pennsylvania Line rendezvoused on the Commons at York, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, which it was determined to send as a reinforcement to Gen. Greene, then in command of the army in South Carolina. The detachment consisted of details from each of the six reorganized regiments of the Line, in number eight hundred—two regiments of eight companies each.

Needed supplies for the expedition were not provided as promised and the worthless paper¹ which was given Gen. Wayne to pay his men would purchase nothing in the way of the commonest necessities. No allowance was made for the actual depreciation of this misnamed money below its nominal value, and in the nature of things, great discontent soon manifested itself among the troops. The disregard by the State of its promises to pay the soldiers in real money eventuated in rank insubordination. The refusal of our merchants to accept this worthless paper still further incensed the aggrieved soldiers, the leader of the mutineers threatening to burn the town. The citizens assembled at the Court House to prepare cartridges for self-defence, and the militia which had assembled for muster were threatened with attack. Seven of the mutineers, according to Major Denny, after a drumhead Court Martial were shot. An "eye-witness" says four were executed. According to local tradition, four of the seven convicted were par-

¹Note 17.

doned, and three shot. Other "citizens of York" stated that four were condemned and only two executed. They were shot kneeling against the southern railing enclosing the Moravian burying ground on the southwest corner of Water and Princess streets.

Major Denny, in his Journal under date of May 1, 1781, in his description of the revolt says:

"A general Court Martial continued sitting for several days: twenty odd prisoners brought before them; seven were sentenced to die. The regiments paraded in the evening earlier than usual; orders passed to officers along the line to put to death instantly any man who stirred from his rank. In front of the parade the ground rose and descended again, and at the distance of 300 yards over rising ground, the prisoners were escorted by a Captain's guard; heard the fire of one platoon, and immediately a smaller one when the regiment wheeled by companies and marched around by the place of execution. This was an awful exhibition. The seven objects were seen by the troops just as they had sunk or fell under the fire. The sight must have made an impression upon the men; it was designed with that view."

Major Denny does not claim to have been an eye-witness to the execution, and the presumption is that not more than four of the mutineers were shot.

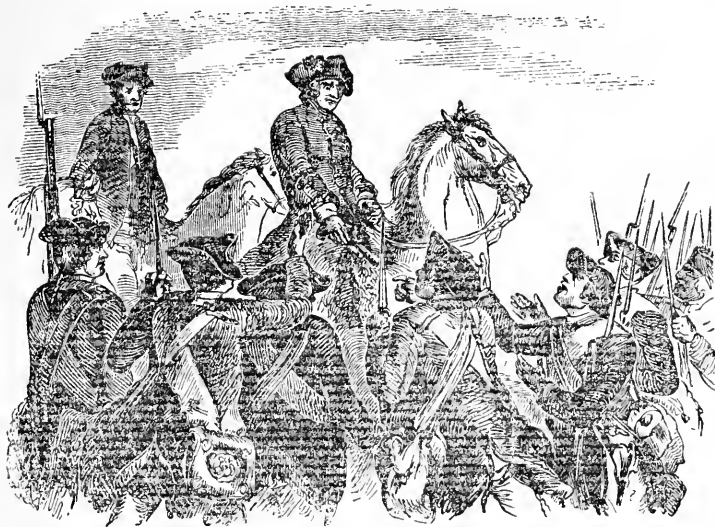
The subjoined letter of Gen. Wayne of May 20, 1781, describes the painful scene of the execution. The communication in the York Recorder of August 26, 1827, gives further details of the revolt—the terrors to which our people were subjected, the measures taken to avert the destruction of the town, and the threatened attack on the local militia—details not found in any historical work.

LETTER OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.

"May 20, 1781.

"When I arrived at York there was scarcely a horse or a carriage fit to transport any part of our baggage or supplies. This difficulty I found means to remedy by bartering one species of public property to procure another. The troops were retarded in advancing to the general rendezvous, by the unaccountable delay of the auditors who were appointed to settle and pay the proportion of the depreciation due them, which, when received, was not equal to one seventh part of its nominal value. This was an alarming circumstance. The soldiery, but too sensibly, felt the imposition; nor did the conduct or counsel of the inhabitants tend to moderate, but rather to inflame their minds by refusing to part with anything which the soldiers needed in exchange for it, saying it was not worth accepting and that they (the soldiers) ought not to march until justice was done them. To minds already susceptible to this kind of impression and whose recent revolt was fresh in their memory, little more was wanting to stimulate them to try it again. The day antecedent to that on which the march was to commence, a few leading mutineers on

the right of each regiment called out to pay them in real and not in ideal money; they were no longer to be trifled with. Upon this they were ordered to their tents; which being peremptorily refused, the principals were immediately either knocked down or confined by the officers, who were previously prepared for this event. A Court Martial was ordered on the spot,—the commission of the crime, trial and



REVOLT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE AT YORK, 1781. (Old Print.)

and execution were all included in the course of a few hours in front of the line paraded under arms. The determined countenances of the officers produced a conviction to the soldiery that the sentence of the Court-martial would be carried into execution at every risk and consequence. Whether by design or accident, the particular friends and messmates of the culprits were their executioners, and while the tears rolled down their cheeks in showers, they silently and faithfully obeyed their orders without a moment's hesitation. Thus was the hideous monster crushed in its birth, however to myself and officers a most painful scene."

Gen. Wayne's detachment left York for the South the latter part of May, accompanied by a company of artillery of six pieces from Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery.

IMPORTANT LOCAL ACCOUNTS OF THE REVOLT.

In the York Gazette of August 28, 1827, appeared a letter of Gen. Andrew Jackson, dated July 26, 1827, in which he justified the execution after trial by Court Martial at Mobile, Alabama, in 1814, of six mutineers under his command. In it he says:

"I approved of their condemnation, because they were the promoters and ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, committed at a period, when the safety of our Southern frontiers was threatened—at a period which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in defence of our liberties."

In the Gazette of the same issue appears the following:

"GEN. WAYNE.

"The following note appears in the Crawford, (Pa.) Messenger of the 9th inst.:

"*Dear Sir:*—I am neither a partisan of Gen. Jackson nor of Mr. Adams, but seeing reference had to the shooting of the six militia men during the late war, I wish to be informed who was the cause of having four of my brethren in arms shot in the Revolutionary war at Yorktown, Penn., at the time part of the Pennsylvania Line marched through that place; they were shot kneeling against the railing enclosing the Moravian burying ground. I was present and assisted in covering their blood.

"The names of the two were J. Wilson and J. Smith. The latter had joined our troops but 48 hours. The names of the others I do not recollect.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. H. a militia man of the Revolutionary war,
now in Crawford County.'"

The Editor of the Messenger adds the following:

"On the march of the Pennsylvania Line to the South, immediately preceding the capture of Lord Cornwallis, it made a temporary halt at the borough of York in this State. A spirit of disaffection had discovered itself for some time before in several companies in consequence of their arrearages of pay being withheld. It now broke out in open revolt.

"Several individuals boldly declared that they would not march one step further unless what was due them was paid. Prompt steps were taken by Gen. Wayne—the ringleaders arrested—tried by a drumhead Court Martial—four condemned men were condemned to be shot—two were forthwith executed, the others pardoned.

"Such was the precaution of Gen. Wayne that he caused the ammunition and flints to be drawn from the disaffected companies and directed them to take up the march before the execution took place, accompanied by a part of the Line in whom he had confidence.

"These are the recollections of facts as oft repeated in our presence by citizens of York during the years 1794-5."

The Editor further adds:

"The execution at York, we well remember, was considered a case of extreme hardship, and has left an impression on the public mind by no means favorable to the humanity of Gen. Wayne; but it was obviously an act of necessity."

The foregoing letter of Gen. Jackson, and the valuable historical letter and editorial in the Crawford Messenger, fortunately, for local history, evoked the following communication in the York Recorder of September 4th, 1827:

"MUTINY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE AT YORK.

"Into the York Gazette of last Tuesday was copied from the Crawford Messenger and some remarks hitched there by a partisan editor. In the original article 'a militia man of the Revolutionary war' inquires who was the cause of having four of his brethren in arms shot in this borough at the time part of the Pennsylvania Line marched through it. The reference thus made to that transaction is obviously intended to gloss over and extenuate the shooting of the six Tennessee militia men by the order of Gen. Jackson, and therefore demands a passing notice.

"If the 'militia man' was present at the execution, as he avers, it seems somewhat singular that he should at this day ask who or what was the cause of that execution. The cause was very well known at the time, and it is hardly conceivable that the circumstances should have slipped from the recollection of one who evinces in other respects a tolerably tenacious memory. The men were shot for mutiny, clear and undeniable mutiny—mutiny of the most extensive, alarming and aggravated kind. Into the causes of that mutiny I do not think it is material to inquire; suffice it to say that it was a revival, without an adequate reason, of that disaffected spirit which produced the troubles with the Pennsylvania Line when stationed near Morristown, in New Jersey. The mutiny in Jersey was quieted by a compromise with the mutineers and a temporary dissolution of the whole Line. When the troops partially reassembled the discontents began to revive, and the consequence produced the execution to which the 'militia man' refers.

"I will briefly in elucidation, state a few facts, as I have heard them related by our aged citizens who had cognizance of the proceedings and had no motive to distort the truth. When the Pennsylvania Line reassembled agreeably to orders, preparatory to their march to the South, a part of it halted some time in this town. Discontent was soon manifested by some of the non-commissioned officers and many of the privates; it spread like a contagion thro' the camp, and broke in undisguised mutiny. The men refused to obey their officers; insisted on dictating terms to the civil government; and demanded concessions inconsistent with the terms of their enlistment and the welfare of other divisions of the army.

"The mutiny in a short time became very general; so much so that the officers greatly apprehended a total dissolution of the troops. Threats were made by the ringleader to plunder and burn the town; in consequence of which the officers secretly made preparations for enabling the citizens to defend themselves. They met privately in the Court House and spent a night in making cartridges for the use of the citizens in case of need. In the midst of this alarming period the regular militia musters recurred, and the enrolled inhabitants of the county assembled for parade. The mutineers imagined that these troops had been collected to overawe them, and frustrate their designs; this suspicion so embittered and enraged them, that it was with infinite difficulty they could be prevented from attacking the militia on the parade ground, wherefore the exercises of the day had to be abridged and the men dismissed and dispersed—Entirely unrestrained either by a spirit of patriotism or a sense of more ordinary duty, the insubordination of the misguided soldiers rose to an alarming and dangerous extreme.

"The disaffection reached such a crisis that nothing except prompt, vigorous and decisive measures could restore order. When therefore no other course remained—when forbearance had been exercised till it enhanced the danger and the difficulty by inducing contempt for all authority, six or seven of the more tur-

bulent mutineers were arrested; a regular court martial was detailed; they were tried with all customary formality; convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to be shot. The proceedings were as prompt as the exigency of the case required—but not more so; there was not the least irregularity, nor anything unlawful or precipitate in the transaction. On the day fixed for the execution, the whole of the Pennsylvania Line at this place was drawn up to witness the infliction of the punishment; all those who were under sentence were marched out and stationed on the fatal ground; but only three were shot—the rest were pardoned and returned to the ranks.

“Order and subordination were immediately restored; the commanding general was thereby enabled to act in full concert with his compatriots in arms, in obedience to the plan and directions of Washington; and there the impediments to free action being removed, could be completed that admirable disposition of the American forces which ended in the overthrow of Cornwallis, and the establishment of our independence. Had the mutiny not been quelled—had the rebellious spirit of the troops at York in Pennsylvania, not been overawed and subdued by an example of vigorous justice, softened, so far as prudence permitted, by leniency and mercy, other divisions of the army would soon have been infected with a similar spirit—as the conduct of the Jersey Line sufficiently shows—and the effect might and probably would have been the failure of the glorious enterprise at York, in Virginia.

“A careful, unprejudiced, and impartial comparison of this transaction with that which so foully blots the escutcheon of General Jackson, will show that there is no resemblance between them. In this case the guilty were punished, for example's sake only when so far as imperious necessity compelled it. In the other case no such imperious necessity existed—there was no guilt to be expiated—no defection to be punished—no future obedience to be secured—no impression to be made on other branches of the army. The blood of innocent men was shed, and it yet cries unappeased to heaven. The men had served their lawful tour—they had faithfully and patriotically discharged their duty to their country—to compel them to remain longer in the service without the sanction of law, was Tyranny—to put them to death for asserting their rights was murder!

“MADISON.”

NOTE 60.

(PAGE 213.)

“A Letter

WRITTEN BY GOD HIMSELF,”

“And drop’d at Madgeburgh—written in Golden Letters, and sent by God through an Angel. Whosoever has a desire to copy the same, to him it shall be given. Whoever despises it, shall be forsaken by the Lord.

“Whosoever shall work on the Sabbath shall be damn’d. I command ye, therefore, that ye do not work on the Sabbath, but ye shall go to the place of Worship, with the proper devotion; but ye shall not paint your faces, nor shall ye wear strange hair. Ye shall not have pride. Of your riches ye shall give liberally to the poor, and ye shall believe that this letter was written by my own hand, and sent by Christ himself, and that ye shall not do as the brutes. Ye have six days in the week whereon ye may do your work, but the seventh day that is the Sabbath, ye shall keep holy. If ye will not do this I will send among ye War, Famine, Pestilence and Death, and chastise ye with many Plagues.

“I command ye also, one and all, be he poor or be he rich, young or old, great or small, that ye do not work late on Saturday evening, but that ye repent of your sins, that they may be forgiven. Love not Silver nor Gold; abstain from wickedness, and be not given to lusts of your flesh and other unholy desires, but consider that it is I who has made ye and who can destroy ye. Do ye not rejoice when your neighbor is poor, but have pity on him, for such will do well in this world. Whosoever does not believe nor keep this, my command, will be damn’d and lost. I, Jesus, have written this with my own hand. Whosoever shall speak against it, shall not expect help from me. Whosoever has this letter, and does not reveal it, shall be cursed by the Christian Church and by my omnipotence. But it shall be given to every one who shall desire it. And should your sins be ever so great they shall be forgiven, if ye sincerely repent and are sorry for them. But whosoever will not believe, he shall die and suffer the torment in Hell, and on the last day I shall ask from ye an account of your sins, when ye shall be forced to answer. Whosoever shall wear this letter on his person, or keep it in his house, he shall not suffer from Lightning, he shall be safe from Fire or Water, and whosoever shall reveal it to the sons of men, shall have his reward and a cheerful parting from this world. Keep my commandment which I have sent ye through my Angels. It was I, God on Heavens Throne, Son of God and Mary, Amen.”

“This occurred at Madgeburg, in the year 1783.”

NOTE 61.

(PAGE 213.)

Slavery in York County.

SLAVERY was introduced into the Colony of Virginia in 1620, by the arrival of a Dutch Trading Vessel at Norfolk, loaded with colored Africans. It existed in Pennsylvania under the Swedes and the Dutch, prior to the granting of the province to William Penn. The Colonial Assembly as early as 1712, passed an act to restrain its increase. The Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of slavery was founded in 1775. In 1780



AFRICAN SLAVERY. (Old Print.)

the legislature passed an act for its gradual abolition. The price of an imported negro, about the middle of the last century ranged from £40 to £100 Pennsylvania currency.

Among the persons who owned slaves in York in 1780 were Michael Swoope 2, and Baltzer Spengler, Jr., 3. In the entire county, which included Adams county, there were in 1783, 471 slaves; in 1790, 499; in 1800, 77; in 1810, 22, and in 1820, 6. According to the York People's Reporter (German) of January 22, 1801, the taxables of York county, including Adams, in 1793 were 6,974; in 1800, York county 5,132, slaves 62; in Adams county 2,568, slaves 94. The last slave in York county died in 1841.

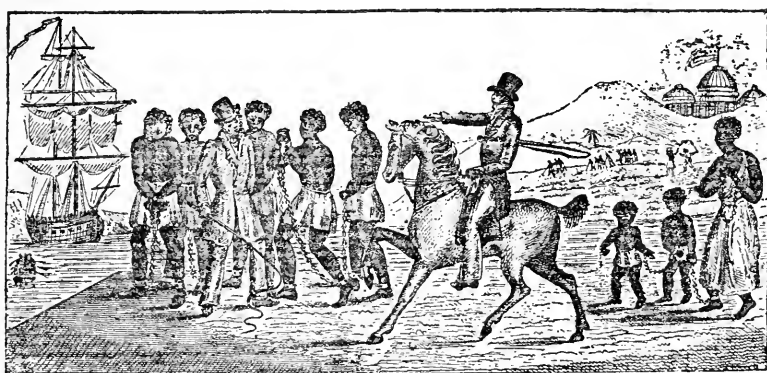
SLAVERY IN YORK COUNTY 100 YEARS AGO.

The Subjoined advertisements and notices from "The Pennsylvania Herald and York Advertiser," may be of interest. They exhibit the horrors of slavery, in which husband was ruthlessly torn from wife and the mother from her children. "Rachel crying for her children would not be comforted."

"TO BE SOLD.

"A healthy stout Mulatto Wench 16 years old: She had the small pox and measles, can cook, wash and can do most sorts of house work. Inquire of Robert White, Tavern Keeper.

"Feby. 14, 1798."



UNITED STATES SLAVE TRADE.

1850.

"NEGRO FEMALE.

"The subscriber has for sale a NEGRO FEMALE, who is a slave for life, about 32 years of age, very healthy and stout, well acquainted with business, either in house or field: she has three female children, the oldest near six years of age, and the youngest about three months; the two eldest are registered according to law. The largeness of the subscriber's own family, and her propensity for breeding, are the principal reasons she is offered for sale. The purchaser on giving bond, and sufficient security, will be indulged with one years credit, or more if necessary. A tenderness in separating a parent from her children, is the inducement for proposing the whole together; but if circumstances, on contracting, render it necessary, they will be sold separately, except the youngest, by

MOSES MCCLEAN.

"York Oct. 13 1790."

"THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

"Runaway from the Subscribers, November 26, 1791, living on Sugarland Run, Loudon County, Virginia, two Negro Men named Philip and Daniel. Phil is

about 30 years old. He is apt to smile when spoken to, has a flat nose, large mouth, thick lips, wrinkly forehead with some scars on it, and has the *marks of a whip on his back*.

"Daniel is a low fell-fed lad 19 years of age, and has a scar on the joint of his little finger and hand.

JAMES COLEMAN,

"Jan. 4, 1792."

JOHN JENKINS.

"FOR SALE.

"A Negro Man and Woman.

"He is about 40 years of age and his wife about 35; they are very suitable for a farmer, are both healthy, and are registered according to law—for terms apply to "Franklin Township, April 2, 1793."

JAMES JOHNSTON.

"The subscriber hereby gives Notice to whom it may concern, that he is now in the Borough of York Pennsylvania, where he means to continue until he can have a trial, with respect to his right of freedom.

NEGRO JAMES.

"YORK, Sept. 27, 1796."

"NEGROS FOR SALE.

"The subscriber offers for sale, Five Negros, together or separate as may best suit the purchaser.

"A Young Man 21 years of age, a stout active lad, brought up to the Farming Business: Also a middle aged active woman, understands her business in the house or field very well. Also a young Wench, about 24 years of age, a Slave for life, an excellent Wench for all kinds of business, both for farming and house work—particularly Spinning: She has two very promising children, a boy and girl. Said Negros are legally recorded.

SAMUEL HAYES.

"YORK, April 11, 1797."

"TWO NEGRO MEN

"Was committed to my custody, one of them calls himself Cato, says he came from Baltimore; he has on a soldier's red coat, was born in Guinea, has three scars on each side of his face and is near fifty years of age: The other calls himself Wm. Kyssey: he is about forty years of age, and has likewise a red coat, says he is a free man, and came from Williamsburg, Virginia. Their owners are desired to come and pay their costs, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold out for the same.

MICHAEL GRAYBLE,

"YORK-TOWN, April 26, 1791."

Gaoler.

"FOR SALE.

"A Mulatto Wench about 21 years of age, and a child 1 year. Credit will be given for a whole or part of the purchase money, as may best suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to,

JOHN LAIRD.

"Brogue Farm, Nov. 13, 1792."

From the York Recorder of March 30, 1811.

"FOR SALE.

"A negro wench, who has five years to serve, with a boy two years old. Also a Mulatto girl, aged four years; they will be offered to the highest bidder on Wednesday, the 3rd of April, next, at the house of Jacob Upp, in the Borough of York."

NOTE 62.

(PAGE 221.)

The York Pennsylvania Rifle.

From the United States Military Magazine, 1841.

"Early in the spring of 1834, a call was published in the newspapers of the borough of York, for a meeting of those who were desirous of forming a rifle company. The proposition soon attracted the attention of a community distinguished for its military spirit; and the first meeting was numerously attended by the young men of York. After a few preliminary meetings, a company was organized with the title of 'The York Rangers,' under the following officers:

"Samuel E. Clement, Captain.

"T. N. Haller, 1st Lieutenant. Samuel Herman, 2nd Lieutenant.

"This organization was completed on the 7th of June, 1834, at which time the first uniform was adopted, consisting of a green merino frock coat and pantaloons, trimmed with black fringe, a black fur hunting cap, with three black ostrich feathers. The company maintained but a languid and spiritless existence under its first organization. The members lacked what is so essential to the prosperity of every volunteer corps—confidence in and respect for their commanding officer. Upon discovering that dissatisfaction existed, Capt. Clement resigned his commission; and the present able and efficient commanding officer was chosen from the ranks of the 'National Grays,' a light infantry company then in existence in York under the command of Capt. A. H. Barnitz. A committee of the 'Rangers' waited upon the 'Grays,' and at their solicitation Capt. George Hay received an honorable discharge, in order that he might with honor assume the command of the 'Rangers.' Capt. Hay was elected on the 28th of November, 1834, in the first year of the existence of the company.

"Under the new organization, the corps made rapid advance in discipline; and as if governed by a new and invigorating impulse, soon acquired its present high standing, and became one of the brightest stars in the military galaxy of Pennsylvania. Soon after the fortunate change in its organization, the corps assumed the name of 'The York Pennsylvania Rifle,' which it now bears.

"After becoming perfect, through the indefatigable exertions of Capt. Hay, in its manual exercise, the 'Rifle' commenced the practice of target firing. The first prize shot for was a medal, and was won by Alfred Connellee. The usual mode adopted by the company in target firing, is to shoot three balls—distance 95 yards—off hand—the prize adjudged by string measure. The second prize was a silver cup, put up by two companies, 'the Washington Artillerists' and 'the York Pennsylvania Rifle.' The Artillerists fired at a distance of 65 yards—The 'Rifle' 95 yards. The prize was closely contested, and was awarded to Mr. C. Keyser of the 'Rifle.' The third prize put up was a silver cup won by Mr. Weigal. The fourth

prize was also a silver cup, won by Sergeant Metzel. The fifth prize was a medal, won by Sergeant Spangler.

"The company visited Harrisburg in December, 1835, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Ritner. In May, 1837, the company marched to an encampment in Hanover, in York County, where they remained three days and received the kindest attention at the hands of the citizens of that hospitable borough. On their return they were received by the 'York Volunteers' under the command of Capt. Jacob Lehman.

"In June, 1837, the 'Rifle' and 'Washington Artillerists,' Capt. Jacob Upp, received and escorted to town 'the Mechanic Rifle,' of Philadelphia, commanded by Capt. Moore. This was the first of a series of visits interchanged between the citizen soldiers of Philadelphia and those of York, which have had the effect of uniting the volunteers of the two places as a band of brothers. Soon after the return of the 'Mechanic Rifle,' to Philadelphia, 'the York Pa. Rifle' received an invitation from that city to be present at the launch of the ship 'Pennsylvania.' The 'Rifle' proceeded in compliance with this invitation, on the 17th of July, 1837, to Philadelphia. They were received at Broad street by the 'Mechanic Rifle,' Capt. Moore,—the 'National Grays,' Capt. Peter Fritz, the 'State Fencibles,' Capt. Murray,—the 'Washington Blues,' Capt. Patterson,—the 'Montgomery Hiberia Greens,' Capt. Diamond, and the 'LaFayette Light Guards,' Capt. Meady—the whole being under the command of Capt. Fritz, of the National Grays. The limits within which this notice is necessarily confined precludes a particular mention of the kindness showered upon the 'Rifle' during their stay in Philadelphia—it was a week of the highest enjoyment—and the members of the 'Rifle' will long remember with pleasure the launch of the 'Pennsylvania.'

"On Saturday morning the 22nd the corps left the 'city of brotherly love' on their return home, and when they arrived within half a mile of York, they were met by an escort of their soldiers—the 'Washington Artillerists' Capt. Upp and 'National Grays,' Capt. Barnitz, and escorted to their quarters, where they arrived about 7 o'clock the same evening.

"On their return a few days afterwards they were received and escorted to the commons adjoining the Borough, by the 'Rifle' in connexion with the 'Artillerists' and 'Blues' where the 'Grays' encamped over the night, and left for their homes the next day, leaving behind them the most favorable impression."

"On the 30th of August, 1837, the 'Rifle' joined the escort of the several companies invited to be present at the presentation of a flag by the ladies of York to the 'Washington Troops' of York County, commanded by Capt. Thomas C. Hambly.

"On the 6th of October, 1837, the corps marched to Hopewell township, York County, and joined the Independent Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Major Brooks, in their review. On their return they were received at Shrewsbury, by the 'Jackson Grays,' Capt. William McAbee, by whom a handsome collation was prepared for the 'Rifle' after which they proceeded to York, where they arrived on the same evening.

"In the fall of 1838, the 'Rifle' joined the 'Washington Artillerists,' of York, commanded by Captain Upp, and the 'Washington Blues,' Capt. A. H. Barnitz, in forming an escort for the reception of the 'Junior Artillerists' of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. McKinnel, the escort proceeded to a point almost half a mile from the borough, where they received their guests, and conducted them to their quarters. The military of York on the same day were honored by a visit, from the



Captain George Hay.

THE YORK RIFLES, 1841.

'Susquehanna Rifle,' of Wrightsville, York County, commanded by Capt. Levi Duck. Both companies remained in York three days; and won, during their stay, the highest respect and esteem of their fellow soldiers and the citizens generally, of the ancient borough of York.

"In January, 1839, the 'Rifle' visited Harrisburg, to attend the inauguration of Gov. Porter. On the 1st of May, 1839, the company visited Baltimore, together with the 'Washington Artillerists,' and 'Washington Blues' of York. They spent three days in 'the monumental city,' during which time their military friends in Baltimore, the citizens generally, and the proprietors of the various places of public amusement, seemed to vie with each other in acts of kindness to the visitors from York, from which place a gallant band had marched to the defense of the city of Baltimore in the day of their utmost need and danger.

"On the 3rd of July, 1839, the 'Rifle,' 'Washington Artillerists,' 'Washington Blues' and 'Washington Troops,' all belonging to York, united to receive and escort to their quarters, the 'Independent Blues' of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Sanderson. This fine company joined with their friends in York in a civic and military celebration of the 63rd anniversary of American Independence. The 'Blues' remained in York until the 5th of July, when they returned to Baltimore—having made a visit that originated the warmest individual friendships between the guests and their entertainers. In the fall of 1839, the 'Rifle' and 'Blues' received and escorted through York the 'Independent Grays' of Baltimore, Capt. Law, on their way to an encampment at York Springs.

"On Easter Monday, 1840, the corps visited Wrightsville and Columbia. On the 18th of September, 1840, in compliance with an invitation given to a number of volunteer companies to attend a grand encampment at Paoli; the 'Rifle' proceeded to the scene of the most cowardly and cold blooded wholesale murder recorded in the annals of our revolutionary struggle. The company remained encamped until the 22nd of September—then visited Philadelphia, and on the 24th returned home. On the 25th of November, 1840, the 'Rifle' again proceeded to Philadelphia, and formed part of the escort that accompanied the remains of the lamented Gen. Mercer, on their removal from Christ Church Burial Ground to Laurel Hill Cemetery. On the morning of the 28th the corps were escorted to Broad Street depot by their old friends, the 'Mechanic Rifle' Lieut. Minster, and arrived at home in due season the next morning.

"On the 6th of April, 1841, a deputation from the 'Rifle,' Artillerists and Blues started for Washington to assist in paying the last tributes of respect to the remains of the lamented Harrison. They arrived on the morning of the 7th and were the only military company present at the funeral from Pennsylvania. They left the 'Federal City,' on the same evening, and arrived at home on the 8th, highly pleased with the attentions which they had received from the military of Baltimore, the 'Independent Blues' of that city, having escorted them from their quarters to the railroad depot on the morning of their return to York. The York military joined, by invitation, the first Baltimore military association, commanded by Colonel Hickman, on that occasion."

"DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT UNIFORM.

"Fine black cloth frock coat, and pantaloons. The coat trimmed with gold lace and black fringe around the skirt—standing collar—double barred in front with gold lace—three rows of gilt buttons, stamped with bugles, on the breast—

two stripes of gold lace down the outside seams of the pantaloons—a patent leather liberty cap, with brass front, brass mountings, and white drooping plume. Shoulder mountings to correspond, Tomahawk and scalping knife.

“PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE ‘RIFLE.’

George Hay, Captain.

D. F. Wilhelm, 1st Lieut. Alfred Connelley, 2nd Lieut.

1. D. A. Stillinger. Secretary—Peter E. Wilt

2. Charles Metzel. Treasurer—Charles Metzel

3. G. P. Koch. Quartermaster—Isaac Elliott

4. J. J. Cochran. Surgeon—Dr. Henry Nes.

48 Rank and File.

In 1846 the Rifle disbanded, but was again reorganized in 1857, the uniforms being dark blue cloth with green trimmings. In April, 1861, the York Rifles and York Worth Infantry were the first fully equipped volunteers to march to the defence of the Union, and were awarded medals of honor as “The First Defenders.”¹

¹ Note 41.

NOTE 63.

(PAGE 229.)

Rates in Taverns in the Days of Old.

THE General Assembly of Pennsylvania, considering that inn-holders, etc., exacted excessive rates for their wines, provisions, provender, etc., made a law on the 31st of May, 1718, by which the Justices of the Peace, in their Quarter Sessions, should set such reasonable prices, as they should see fit. The Justices of York county on the 28th of January, 1752, established the following rates and prices:

	s.	d.
One quart of sangaree made with one pint of good Maderia wine and with loaf sugar.....	1	6
A bowl of punch made with one quart of water with loaf sugar and good Jamaica spirits.....	1	6
One pint good Maderia wine.....	1	3
One pint good Vidonia wine.....	0	10
One pint good Port wine.....	1	0
One quart of mimbo made with West India rum and loaf sugar.....	0	10
One quart of mimbo made with New England rum and loaf sugar.....	0	9
One gill of good West India rum.....	0	4
One gill of good New England rum.....	0	3
One gill of good whiskey.....	0	2
One quart of good beer.....	0	4
One quart of good cider.....	0	4
One man's breakfast.....	0	6
One man's dinner.....	0	8
One man's supper.....	0	6
One horse at hay twenty-four hours.....	0	10
One horse at hay one night.....	0	8
Half a gallon of good oats.....	0	3

"The above rates were settled by the court and proclaimed by a crier in open court of general quarter sessions, in pursuance of an act of general assembly of this province in such case made and provided."

The above continued for some years to be the tavern rates within the county of York. But the statutes requiring them have long since been repealed.

VIRGINIA BILL OF FARE, 1755.

"The Virginia innkeepers in 1755, had to post the following 'bill of fare' at their doors:

"RATES OF LIQUORS, ETC.

	s.	d.
To a gallon of rum and so in proportion.....	8	0
New England rum.....	2	6
Virginia brandy from grain.....	4	0
Arrack, the quart, made into punch.....	8	0
To a quart of red or white wine.....	2	6
To a quart of Maderia.....	2	6
English strong beer, per quart.....	1	3
London beer, called porter, per quart.....	1	0
Virginia strong beer, per quart.....	0	7½
Cyder, the quart bottle.....	0	4
English Cyder, per bottle.....	1	3
For a gill of rum made into punch, with loaf sugar.....	0	6
With fruit.....	0	7½
With brown sugar.....	0	4½
Stableage and fodder for a horse twenty-four hours of one night.....	0	6
Pasturage for a horse twenty-four hours or one night.....	0	4

For a night's lodging, with clean sheets, 6d.; otherwise, nothing.

"All soldiers and expresses on His Majesty's service paying ready money shall have one-fifth part deducted.

"The following is the order for the above:

"Ordered that the several and respective ordinary keepers in this county do sell according to the above rates in money or tobacco at the rate of ten shillings per cwt., and that they do not presume to demand more of any person whatsoever.

"The above order was entered of record in the minute book of Fairfax County Court, Va., March 20, 1755, and the orders of that Court were signed by

LOUIS ELLZEY.

"At these early courts men were frequently indicted for profane swearing not attending their parish church and for being idle vagrants."

TAVERN RATES IN 1762.

Lord Baltimore, under his English patents claimed, that the northern boundary of the province of Maryland extended three miles north of York,¹ while the boundary dispute between himself and the Penns was compromised on the basis of the present Mason and Dixon line in 1760; the surveys were not completed until 1767, and the Maryland authorities exercised partial jurisdiction over this territory as late as 1762. The tavern of Matthias Smiser, mentioned in the subjoined license or regulation of prices, was situated on the "Conococheague Road," now the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, three miles west of York.

"ORDINARY RATES SETTLED AT BALTIMORE CO. AUG. COURT, 1762."

	s.	d.
A hot meal of Roast or Boiled with small beer or Cyder.....	1	0
A cold Ditto.....with Ditto.....	1	0
Good lodging with clean sheets per Night.....	0	6
Port Wine per quart.....	4	0

¹Ante p. 119.



Court House

St. John's Church, N. W. Corner

St. John's Church

St. John's Church

St. John's Church

St. John's Church

St. John's Church

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, 1850

1771
1772
1773
1774
1775
1776
1777
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1792
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1796
1797
1798
1799
1800

Wired Beer from London or Bristoll per quart.....	1	6
English Cask or Country Beer per quart.....	0	9
Cyder per quart.....	0	4
Punch made with good rum or Spirits with Loaf Sugar per quart.....	1	0
Country Brandy per gill.....	0	3
French Ditto per gill.....	0	9
Rum per gill.....	0	6
Ditto per quart.....	2	6
Maderia Wine per quart.....	4	0
Fall and other Low wines per quart.....	2	6
Claret per Bottle.....	4	0
Corn or Oats per Peck.....	1	0
Pasturage for a horse for a night or a day or 24 hours.....	0	6
Stabldige with good Clover or Timothy Hay per Night or day or 24 Hours.....	1	0
Ditto with Corn Fother or Marsh Hay per Night or day or 24 Hours.....	0	6

RATES IN NEW JERSEY, 1795.

"In 1795, the bar prices in New Jersey were :

	s.	d.
One Brandy.....	0	11
Half Gil.....	0	3
Pint Cyder Ril.....	0	11
One Brandy Sling.....	1	2
One Brandy Grog.....	0	11
One Gil Sperits.....	0	11
One Mug Cyder.....	0	8
Half Gil Gin.....	0	6

AN OLD TIME LETTER. FINE CLARET IN 1789, 50 CENTS PER QUART RETAIL.

"YORK TOWN Oct'r 4th 1789.

"GENT'N—

"I received y'r letter on the 29th last Mo. and am sorry you so far misunderstood me in my last as to send cases of Claret instead of a barrel. My reason for writing to you for a barrel of Claret was, about two weeks before, I had bought a barrel of Excellent Claret, from a Common retailer in this place for 3s 9d per gallon, which I retailed at 2s p'r Bottle, the exceeding Good Quality of the Liquor, added to its Cheapness, brought Me a Good run of Genteel Customers, which induced Me to Write to you in Expectation you could Supply me with Equally as Good, at as low a rate at least as I bot here—being so greatly disappointed, I am Under the Necessity of not Receiving the Boxes, as they will by no Means answer, am exceedingly unhappy for the Mistake and am Gen't Your Very

"P. S. Find the Bill enclosed.

Hum'l Ser't,

PHILIP GOSSLER."

"MR. PHILIP GOSSLER,

PHILAD'A Sep'r 29th 1789.

Bo't of Wager & Habacker.

2 Cases Claret 3 Dozen each.....	£9	0	0
permit.....		1	0
	£9	1	0



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